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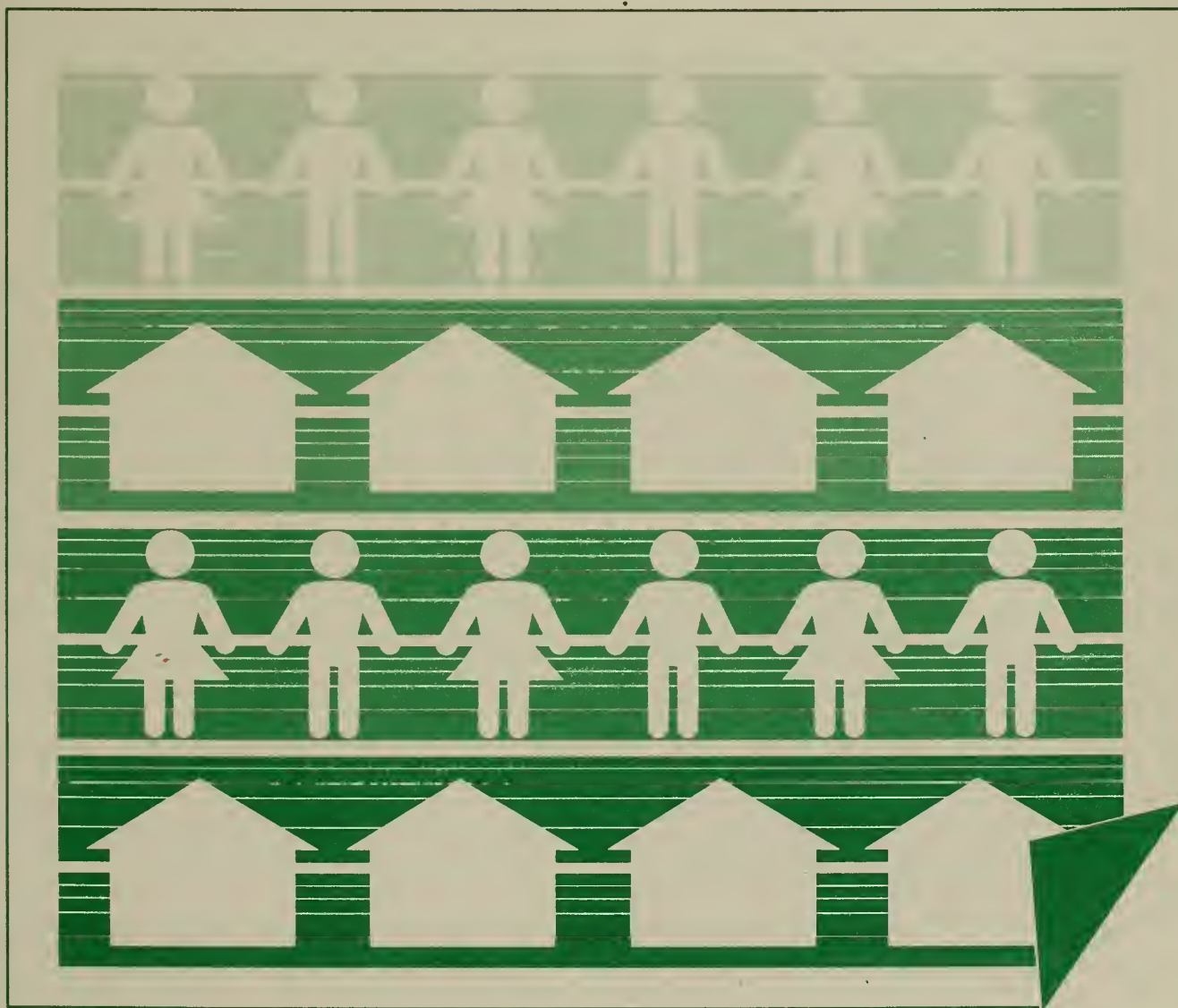
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1990 CPH-3-172D

**1990 Census of
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Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas**

**Hartford-New Britain-
Middletown, CT CMSA (Part)**

New Britain, CT PMSA

Issued April 1993



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John Rollwagen, Deputy Secretary**

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Jeffrey Mayer, Acting Under Secretary
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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	18	---	---	---	---	---	---
Class of worker	18	---	---	---	---	---	---
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 18	---	---	---	---	---	---
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	---	---	---	---	---	---
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	---	---	---	---	---	---
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	---	---	---	---	---	---
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	---	---	---	---	---	---
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	---	---	---	---	---	---
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	---	---	---	---	---	---
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	---	---	---	---	---	---

... Not applicable for this report.

Parts of a Statistical Table

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the “User Notes” section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

In the stub, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a sidehead. The sidehead, similar to a spanner, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

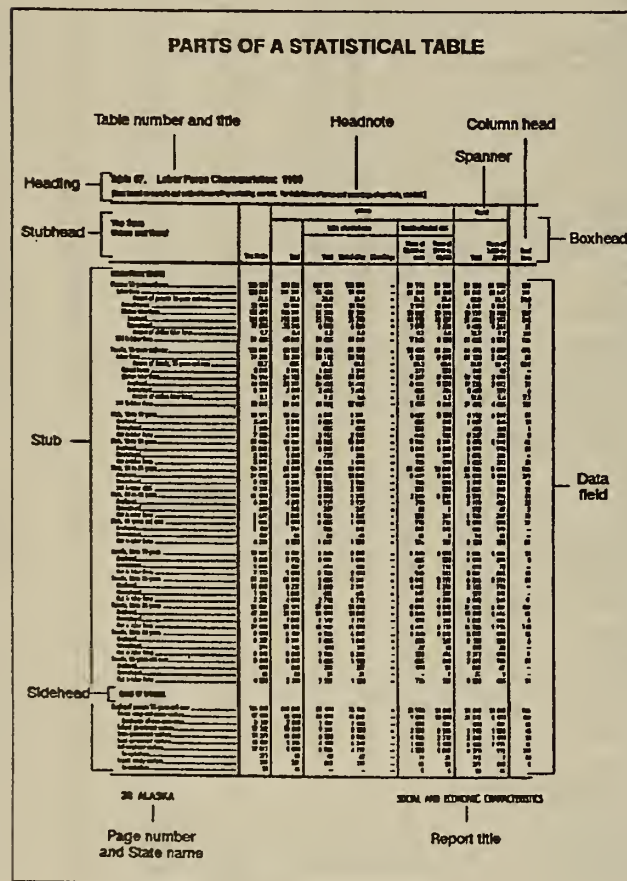
The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

Symbols and Geographic Abbreviations

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash “-” represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots “...” mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix “r” indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger “†” next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the “User Notes” section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*



Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

THE CLINICAL

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES AND PRESENTATION

NEW BRITAIN, CT PMSA

User Note 1

Portions of the areas listed below are shown in other reports in this series:

Hartford County—The other parts of this county are shown in the reports CPH-3-8, Connecticut; CPH-3-172A, Bristol, CT PMSA; and CPH-3-172B, Hartford, CT PMSA.

Hartford County—The remainders of census tract 4052, census tract 4053, census tract 4054, and census tract

4205 are shown in the report CPH-3-172A, Bristol, CT PMSA. The remainder of census tract 4602.02 is shown in the report CPH-3-172B, Hartford, CT PMSA.

User Note 2

Components of selected place-of-work areas are listed below. For more information on place-of-work areas, see appendix B.

Area 8—Rocky Hill town, Wethersfield town

Area 12—Bloomfield town, Windsor town, Windsor Locks town

LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California			102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia			108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA		
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
18	Kansas				Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
19	Kentucky	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
21	Maine	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
22	Maryland	74	Athens, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
23	Massachusetts	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
24	Michigan			113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
25	Minnesota	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA		
26	Mississippi	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
27	Missouri	78	Austin, TX MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
28	Montana	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
29	Nebraska	80	Baltimore, MD MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
30	Nevada				
31	New Hampshire	81	Bangor, ME MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
32	Not Assigned	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA		
33	New Mexico	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
34	New York	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
35	North Carolina	85	Bellingham, WA MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
36	North Dakota	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
37	Ohio	87	Billings, MT MSA		
38	Oklahoma	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
39	Oregon	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
40	Pennsylvania	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
41	Rhode Island	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
42	South Carolina	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	122	Columbus, OH MSA
43	South Dakota	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
44	Tennessee	94	Boise City, ID MSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
45	Texas		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
46	Utah	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
47	Vermont	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
48	Virginia	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA		
49	Washington	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
50	West Virginia	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
51	Wisconsin	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA		
52	Wyoming			128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
53	Puerto Rico	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
54	Not Assigned	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
55	Virgin Islands	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	131	Decatur, IL MSA
		99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA		

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	183	Jackson, TN MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	252	Orlando, FL MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	264	Ponce, PR MSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA		
178	Huntsville, AL MSA				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA			317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
			San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:		
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
		294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX- Texarkana, AR MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
269C	Providence, RI PMSA			323	Tucson, AZ MSA
		295A	San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295B	Caguas, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA		San Juan, PR PMSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	296		327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA		Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA		
274	Reading, PA MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
		298	Sarasota, FL MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA			332	Waterbury, CT MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:		
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Seattle, WA PMSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
			Tacoma, WA PMSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302		335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sharon, PA MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sheboygan, WI MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
283	Rockford, IL MSA	305	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA		
284	Sacramento, CA MSA	306	Shreveport, LA MSA		
	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA		Sioux City, IA-NE MSA		
		307		338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	308	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	309	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	310	Spokane, WA MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
288	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	311	Springfield, IL MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
289	Salem, OR MSA		Springfield, MO MSA		
	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	312		343	York, PA MSA
		313	Springfield, MA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	314	State College, PA MSA		
291	San Angelo, TX MSA		Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
				346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980

(Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation)

1990 tract	1980 tract
HARTFORD COUNTY, CT	
4171 -----	4151
4172 -----	4152
4173 -----	4169 (pt.)
4174 -----	4169 (pt.)
4175 -----	4170 (pt.)
4204 -----	4170 (pt.)
4205 -----	4201 (pt.)
4206 -----	4201 (pt.)
4207 -----	4202 (pt.)
4302 01 -----	4203 (pt.)
4302 02 -----	4203 (pt.)
4302 03 -----	4302 (pt.)
4303 01 -----	4302 (pt.)
4303 02 -----	4303 (pt.)
4306 01 -----	4303 (pt.)
4306 02 -----	4306 (pt.)
4602 01 -----	4306 (pt.)
4602 02 -----	4602 (pt.)

Table B. Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
HARTFORD COUNTY, CT	
4151 -----	4171 (pt.)
4152 -----	4171 (pt.)
4169 -----	4172
	4173
4170 -----	4174
	4175
4201 -----	4204
	4205 (pt.)
4202 -----	4205 (pt.)
	4206 (pt.)
4203 -----	4206 (pt.)
	4207
4302 -----	4302.01
	4302.02
	4302.03
4303 -----	4303.01
	4303.02
4306 -----	4306.01
	4306.02
4602 -----	4602.01
	4602.02

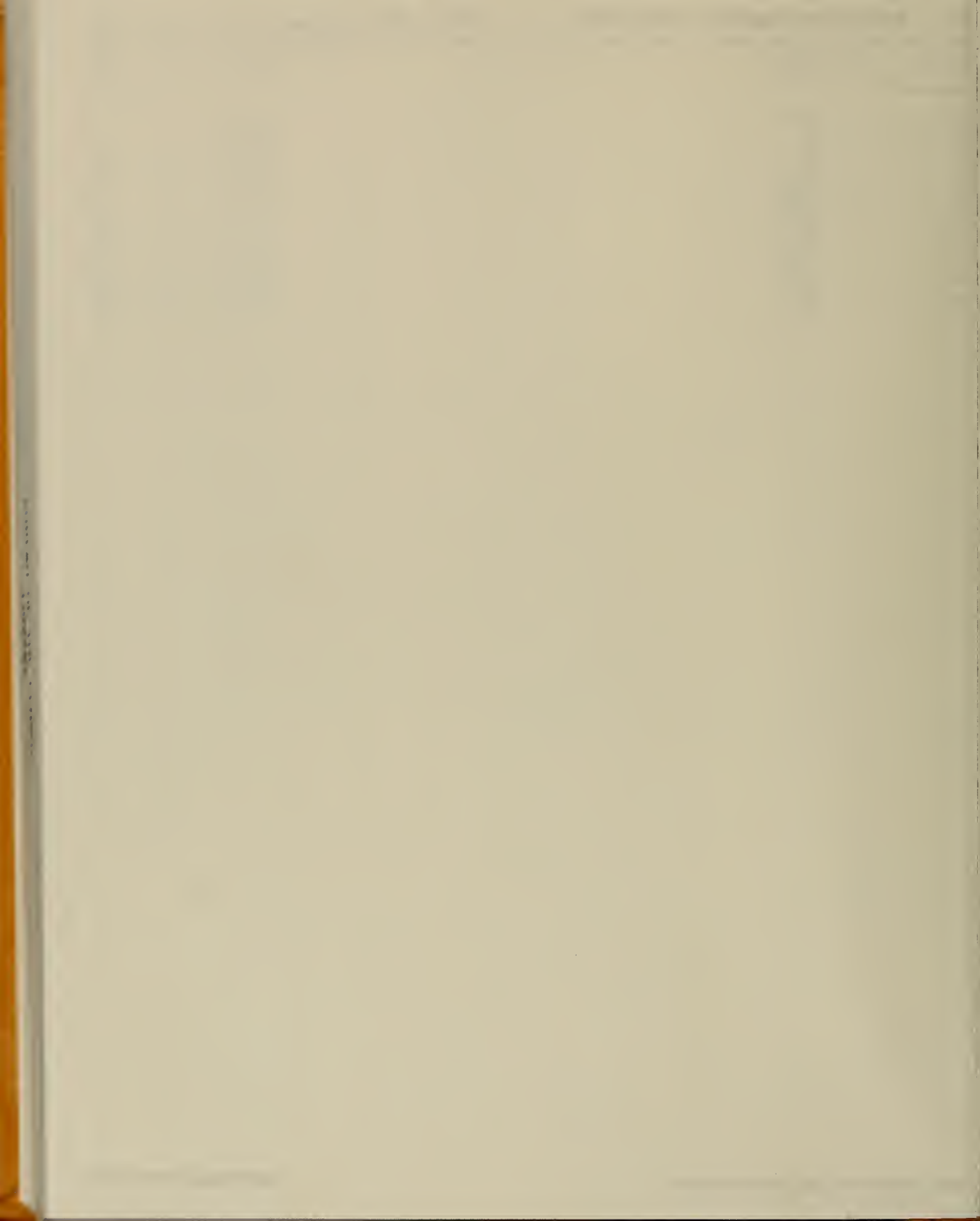


Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middle-town, CT CMSA	New Britain, CT PMSA	Hartford County (pt.)		New Britain city, Hartford County					
			Total	New Britain city	Tract 4153	Tract 4154	Tract 4155	Tract 4156	Tract 4157	Tract 4158
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	3 704.7	221.5	221.5	34.5	.5	2.8	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3
Square miles	1 430.4	85.5	85.5	13.3	.2	1.1	.4	.5	.5	.5
AGE										
All persons	1 085 837	148 188	148 188	75 491	2 130	5 744	2 582	3 771	3 918	2 090
Under 5 years	74 991	10 006	10 006	5 357	152	451	187	288	277	125
5 to 9 years	69 165	9 158	9 158	4 507	115	344	152	230	254	72
10 to 14 years	63 859	8 327	8 327	3 852	107	288	123	176	188	53
15 to 19 years	69 421	9 632	9 632	4 884	113	330	152	140	203	104
20 to 24 years	82 396	12 312	12 312	7 580	212	497	228	386	287	171
25 to 34 years	197 511	26 700	26 700	14 886	524	1 231	609	783	875	475
35 to 44 years	171 050	21 725	21 725	9 497	256	737	375	410	564	299
45 to 54 years	116 370	14 367	14 367	5 627	152	456	217	242	267	180
55 to 64 years	96 481	13 554	13 554	6 542	150	527	192	291	302	194
65 to 74 years	83 366	13 539	13 539	7 512	196	565	213	370	314	212
75 to 84 years	45 957	6 842	6 842	4 006	114	248	113	336	231	127
85 years and over	15 270	2 026	2 026	1 241	39	70	21	119	156	75
3 and 4 years	29 693	3 925	3 925	2 033	63	162	73	105	97	38
16 years and over	864 884	119 062	119 062	61 042	1 730	4 608	2 086	3 052	3 154	1 828
18 years and over	838 512	115 687	115 687	59 553	1 687	4 474	2 026	2 998	3 085	1 794
21 years and over	792 008	108 527	108 527	55 319	1 617	4 254	1 938	2 876	2 946	1 710
60 years and over	193 198	29 625	29 625	16 467	436	1 162	462	1 001	881	520
62 years and over	173 564	26 838	26 838	15 079	409	1 058	421	942	811	482
Median	34.3	34.2	34.2	32.4	31.5	32.5	31.9	33.3	33.4	36.4
Female	559 715	76 580	76 580	39 438	1 110	3 018	1 341	2 079	2 087	1 083
Under 5 years	36 781	4 929	4 929	2 651	83	232	101	147	126	79
5 to 9 years	33 616	4 426	4 426	2 209	63	179	79	106	119	35
10 to 14 years	31 329	4 095	4 095	1 933	57	154	59	96	86	31
15 to 19 years	34 013	4 847	4 847	2 533	52	173	76	73	113	55
20 to 24 years	41 121	6 170	6 170	3 852	120	257	125	212	145	84
25 to 34 years	98 949	13 284	13 284	7 390	245	608	303	384	444	225
35 to 44 years	87 110	10 942	10 942	4 680	118	361	185	205	280	131
45 to 54 years	59 320	7 317	7 317	2 928	74	244	107	124	137	82
55 to 64 years	50 404	7 298	7 298	3 622	90	292	97	173	180	102
65 to 74 years	46 773	7 553	7 553	4 232	101	325	128	222	183	114
75 to 84 years	29 013	4 232	4 232	2 485	80	145	67	237	157	85
85 years and over	11 286	1 487	1 487	923	27	48	14	100	117	60
3 and 4 years	14 505	1 907	1 907	999	36	79	44	53	38	27
16 years and over	451 802	62 360	62 360	32 303	899	2 431	1 088	1 719	1 731	932
18 years and over	438 792	60 710	60 710	31 546	878	2 351	1 058	1 694	1 692	915
21 years and over	415 801	56 989	56 989	29 314	839	2 240	1 008	1 631	1 618	871
60 years and over	112 619	17 206	17 206	9 689	263	668	265	672	560	315
62 years and over	102 289	15 684	15 684	8 916	246	611	251	639	516	296
Median	35.4	35.4	35.4	33.6	31.7	33.1	32.1	35.7	35.3	37.0
Male	526 122	71 608	71 608	36 053	1 020	2 726	1 241	1 692	1 831	1 007
Median age	33.1	33.0	33.0	31.3	31.3	32.0	31.8	31.2	31.4	35.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	1 085 837	148 188	148 188	75 491	2 130	5 744	2 582	3 771	3 918	2 090
In households	1 054 567	144 540	144 540	72 513	2 119	5 744	2 582	3 681	3 645	1 940
Householder	411 539	57 049	57 049	30 170	949	2 329	1 059	1 707	1 522	900
Family householder	286 802	39 136	39 136	18 796	531	1 552	662	892	943	467
Nonfamily householder	124 737	17 913	17 913	11 374	418	777	397	815	579	433
Living alone	99 998	14 554	14 554	9 026	321	622	296	679	437	343
Spouse	225 090	30 370	30 370	13 109	339	1 123	466	636	700	352
Child	326 886	44 339	44 339	20 837	554	1 695	739	976	1 017	448
Other relatives	43 443	6 233	6 233	3 772	93	278	129	127	169	85
Nonrelatives	47 609	6 549	6 549	4 625	184	319	189	235	237	155
Institutionalized persons	18 380	1 520	1 520	1 024	11	—	—	90	268	71
Other persons in group quarters	12 890	2 128	2 128	1 954	—	—	—	—	5	79
Persons per household	2.56	2.53	2.53	2.40	2.23	2.47	2.44	2.16	2.39	2.16
Persons per family	3.08	3.07	3.07	3.01	2.86	2.99	3.02	2.95	3.00	2.90
Persons 65 years and over	144 593	22 407	22 407	12 759	349	883	347	825	701	414
In households	133 863	21 269	21 269	11 965	347	883	347	739	526	347
Householder	88 942	14 172	14 172	8 181	241	604	230	573	367	239
Nonfamily householder	40 822	6 430	6 430	3 969	127	286	107	383	178	133
Living alone	39 311	6 239	6 239	3 837	123	277	99	372	173	125
Spouse	31 961	5 101	5 101	2 757	79	204	85	140	111	63
Other relatives	11 159	1 767	1 767	887	21	67	22	20	44	36
Nonrelatives	1 801	229	229	140	6	8	10	6	4	9
Institutionalized persons	10 285	1 085	1 085	745	2	—	—	86	175	57
Other persons in group quarters	445	53	53	49	—	—	—	—	—	10
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	286 802	39 136	39 136	18 796	531	1 552	662	892	943	467
With own children under 18 years	128 166	16 813	16 813	7 932	229	684	299	398	400	170
Number of own children under 18 years	229 302	30 203	30 203	14 507	406	1 160	509	721	728	276
Married-couple families	225 090	30 370	30 370	13 109	339	1 123	466	636	700	352
With own children under 18 years	97 316	12 651	12 651	4 989	129	482	206	242	284	131
Number of own children under 18 years	175 898	22 866	22 866	9 052	240	847	363	436	517	219
Female householder, no husband present	48 421	6 701	6 701	4 419	148	330	150	198	196	83
With own children under 18 years	26 339	3 521	3 521	2 551	88	171	78	127	103	33
Number of own children under 18 years	46 551	6 340	6 340	4 834	149	258	124	243	192	49
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	419 833	57 567	57 567	29 130	849	2 208	1 018	1 347	1 443	902
Never married	138 009	19 391	19 391	11 410	369	758	371	471	521	363
Now married, except separated	235 995	31 908	31 908	14 090	361	1 191	496	674	745	383
Separated	6 158	764	764	540	10	23	20	26	26	12
Widowed	10 970	1 662	1 662	959	23	77	29	59	44	31
Divorced	28 701	3 842	3 842	2 131	86	159	102	117	107	113
Females 15 years and over	457 989	63 130	63 130	32 645	907	2 453	1 102	1 730	1 756	938
Never married	120 654	16 669	16 669	10 125	300	627	311	463	486	295
Now married, except separated	234 461	31 749	31 749	13 951	360	1 188	498	677	772	376
Separated	9 519	1 305	1 305	977	19	67	33	48	43	10
Widowed	51 927	7 971	7 971	4 543	110	324	134	359	280	155
Divorced	41 428	5 436	5 436	3 049	118	247	126	183	175	102

Table 1 General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

New Britain city, Hartford County—Con.									
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 4159	Tract 4160	Tract 4161	Tract 4162	Tract 4163	Tract 4164	Tract 4165	Tract 4166	Tract 4167
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers .....	.7	.8	.9	.6	1.8	4.4	3.0	1.6	2.6
Square miles .....	.3	.3	.3	.2	.7	1.7	1.2	.6	1.0
AGE									
All persons	2 655	4 429	4 988	3 501	3 536	3 425	6 143	3 063	7 281
Under 5 years	263	310	434	414	222	156	475	207	533
5 to 9 years	241	194	355	324	191	176	473	235	499
10 to 14 years	187	181	339	273	173	163	463	222	404
15 to 19 years	179	182	311	273	161	169	450	197	422
20 to 24 years	212	396	420	413	266	190	526	274	608
25 to 34 years	493	890	961	746	721	504	1 126	501	1 420
35 to 44 years	365	601	613	414	421	489	804	360	978
45 to 54 years	233	370	369	220	258	340	461	194	579
55 to 64 years	236	461	398	157	323	467	471	262	703
65 to 74 years	170	519	486	182	418	446	581	318	796
75 to 84 years	55	292	235	69	300	241	248	208	282
85 years and over	21	33	67	16	82	84	65	85	57
3 and 4 years	92	114	172	174	86	72	193	81	206
16 years and over	1 933	3 711	3 814	2 437	2 931	2 895	4 630	2 353	5 767
18 years and over	1 868	3 633	3 691	2 338	2 867	2 826	4 457	2 284	5 614
21 years and over	1 746	3 497	3 487	2 133	2 748	2 725	4 178	2 151	5 320
60 years and over	363	1 101	1 006	345	986	1 036	1 171	778	1 519
62 years and over	298	1 003	929	309	914	938	1 061	717	1 389
Median	29.9	35.7	31.1	25.5	35.5	42.2	30.9	32.3	33.0
Female	1 333	2 288	2 608	1 803	1 862	1 795	3 145	1 692	3 811
Under 5 years	150	147	208	198	112	63	212	104	269
5 to 9 years	134	102	171	156	85	86	233	110	253
10 to 14 years	106	87	177	141	84	79	211	128	190
15 to 19 years	85	96	146	132	90	86	228	97	199
20 to 24 years	107	190	217	204	137	85	264	139	322
25 to 34 years	234	458	508	401	341	258	555	259	733
35 to 44 years	176	267	310	214	211	250	421	180	503
45 to 54 years	105	202	201	113	127	180	257	114	320
55 to 64 years	103	270	206	92	175	252	258	157	397
65 to 74 years	95	289	276	97	237	247	330	188	432
75 to 84 years	26	162	140	39	209	142	130	145	153
85 years and over	12	18	48	16	54	67	46	71	40
3 and 4 years	45	59	84	80	45	23	89	45	95
16 years and over	929	1 936	2 026	1 283	1 569	1 552	2 445	1 326	3 062
18 years and over	898	1 895	1 967	1 233	1 538	1 515	2 353	1 294	2 988
21 years and over	838	1 819	1 877	1 141	1 468	1 464	2 216	1 229	2 848
60 years and over	182	612	585	198	602	599	654	501	831
62 years and over	152	553	543	174	562	546	593	469	758
Median	28.3	36.7	32.2	26.1	37.7	44.6	32.5	35.3	34.0
Male	1 322	2 141	2 380	1 698	1 674	1 630	2 998	1 371	3 470
Median age	30.8	34.9	29.8	24.5	33.8	39.5	29.4	29.9	31.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	2 655	4 429	4 988	3 501	3 536	3 425	6 143	3 063	7 281
In households	2 632	4 429	4 988	3 501	3 536	3 345	6 143	2 930	7 142
Householder	996	2 051	2 071	1 317	1 595	1 321	2 162	1 174	2 714
Family householder	619	1 150	1 260	847	886	1 000	1 678	704	1 971
Nonfamily householder	377	901	811	470	709	321	484	470	743
Living alone	265	721	682	369	602	269	393	392	598
Spouse	312	780	727	378	655	867	1 167	381	1 363
Child	875	1 049	1 606	1 331	921	938	2 126	979	2 264
Other relatives	187	224	283	223	173	127	410	197	491
Nonrelatives	262	325	301	252	192	92	278	199	310
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	80	—	87	127
Other persons in group quarters	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	46	—
Persons per household	2.64	2.16	2.41	2.66	2.22	2.53	2.84	2.50	2.63
Persons per family	3.22	2.79	3.08	3.28	2.97	2.93	3.21	3.21	3.09
Persons 65 years and over	246	844	788	267	800	771	894	611	1 135
In households	245	844	788	267	800	691	894	495	1 126
Householder	170	573	572	183	599	421	575	378	718
Nonfamily householder	85	283	326	97	390	137	215	234	240
Living alone	81	268	319	94	383	131	205	230	234
Spouse	51	198	141	50	143	199	240	79	299
Other relatives	16	58	67	31	51	65	68	32	101
Nonrelatives	8	15	8	3	7	6	11	6	8
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	80	—	82	9
Other persons in group quarters	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	619	1 150	1 260	847	886	1 000	1 678	704	1 971
With own children under 18 years	362	435	630	531	340	309	780	339	789
Number of own children under 18 years	711	731	1 221	1 062	618	565	1 512	694	1 429
Married-couple families	312	780	727	378	655	867	1 167	381	1 363
With own children under 18 years	148	260	311	190	240	271	506	148	504
Number of own children under 18 years	280	450	560	360	446	512	971	285	923
Female householder, no husband present	257	263	423	382	172	103	405	275	466
With own children under 18 years	199	149	282	298	85	31	242	170	246
Number of own children under 18 years	402	251	600	625	146	43	491	373	443
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1 021	1 792	1 808	1 182	1 369	1 363	2 243	1 049	2 746
Never married	442	633	751	598	471	359	777	451	999
Now married, except separated	424	896	782	412	688	899	1 235	425	1 469
Separated	29	42	64	42	14	32	42	41	—
Widowed	38	76	65	18	69	37	68	52	78
Divorced	88	145	146	112	127	52	131	79	159
Females 15 years and over	943	1 952	2 052	1 308	1 581	1 567	2 489	1 350	3 099
Never married	309	542	652	536	366	313	482	482	866
Now married, except separated	364	857	773	409	684	895	1 220	412	1 465
Separated	74	67	116	97	28	19	93	62	97
Widowed	103	289	304	112	339	246	279	250	351
Divorced	93	197	207	154	164	94	236	144	320

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New Britain city, Hartford County—Con.							Remainder of Hartford County	
	Tract 4168	Tract 4171	Tract 4172	Tract 4173	Tract 4174	Tract 4175	Tract 4602.02 (pt.)	Tract 4001	Tract 4002
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	1.2	1.2	.6	.6	2.8	3.6	—	19.5	33.3
Square miles .....	.5	.5	.2	.2	1.1	1.4	—	7.5	12.8
AGE									
All persons	2 979	2 030	1 551	1 940	3 022	4 713	—	6 759	3 652
Under 5 years	178	188	88	10	146	253	—	492	261
5 to 9 years	121	133	50	8	112	228	—	497	252
10 to 14 years	99	122	26	11	64	190	—	429	216
15 to 19 years	131	90	143	820	79	235	—	389	236
20 to 24 years	203	228	416	936	367	341	—	363	207
25 to 34 years	537	421	336	61	813	859	—	1 185	528
35 to 44 years	396	266	131	31	384	603	—	1 208	672
45 to 54 years	228	143	76	16	197	435	—	693	461
55 to 64 years	333	193	95	16	233	625	—	636	382
65 to 74 years	449	193	127	19	291	647	—	565	303
75 to 84 years	237	117	52	16	214	271	—	255	108
85 years and over	67	23	11	2	122	26	—	47	26
3 and 4 years	52	61	31	4	58	99	—	202	110
16 years and over	2 557	1 577	1 380	1 908	2 684	4 007	—	5 268	2 870
18 years and over	2 517	1 546	1 357	1 904	2 664	3 923	—	5 108	2 777
21 years and over	2 422	1 462	1 152	628	2 585	3 744	—	4 878	2 643
60 years and over	950	396	237	42	752	1 323	—	1 202	605
62 years and over	878	374	218	40	700	1 188	—	1 073	542
Median	39.8	30.5	26.2	20.3	33.6	38.5	—	35.1	36.9
Female	1 586	1 014	791	1 009	1 599	2 384	—	3 386	1 845
Under 5 years	89	106	47	4	63	111	—	246	129
5 to 9 years	60	58	24	6	48	102	—	235	128
10 to 14 years	50	58	15	6	31	87	—	198	103
15 to 19 years	70	40	85	486	46	105	—	194	117
20 to 24 years	108	118	203	447	191	177	—	173	99
25 to 34 years	261	201	155	19	383	415	—	591	279
35 to 44 years	192	97	66	10	199	304	—	605	337
45 to 54 years	122	63	36	3	95	222	—	329	228
55 to 64 years	189	42	48	5	145	349	—	333	188
65 to 74 years	249	131	71	14	167	336	—	304	153
75 to 84 years	155	81	31	7	133	161	—	149	67
85 years and over	41	19	10	2	98	15	—	29	17
3 and 4 years	29	37	16	2	24	49	—	96	53
16 years and over	1 375	791	703	991	1 450	2 065	—	2 670	1 455
18 years and over	1 355	776	691	990	1 439	2 026	—	2 581	1 413
21 years and over	1 302	736	575	261	1 389	1 944	—	2 485	1 345
60 years and over	562	258	137	24	479	722	—	663	319
62 years and over	521	249	126	23	445	643	—	588	287
Median	42.9	30.7	26.0	20.0	36.1	40.7	—	35.7	37.1
Male	1 393	1 016	760	931	1 423	2 329	—	3 373	1 807
Median age	37.2	30.4	26.5	20.5	31.8	36.4	—	34.6	36.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	2 979	2 030	1 551	1 940	3 022	4 713	—	6 759	3 652
In households	2 979	1 982	1 551	1 999	2 732	4 713	—	6 657	3 649
Householder	1 282	1 040	629	83	1 375	1 894	—	2 399	1 234
Family householder	853	387	311	44	651	1 388	—	1 868	1 041
Nonfamily householder	429	653	318	39	724	506	—	531	193
Living alone	350	585	143	31	524	404	—	455	159
Spouse	683	177	239	40	530	1 194	—	1 593	931
Child	717	539	258	52	478	1 275	—	2 273	1 261
Other relatives	146	84	72	7	89	178	—	230	145
Nonrelatives	151	142	353	17	260	172	—	162	78
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	290	—	—	41	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	48	—	1 741	—	—	—	61	3
Persons per household	2.32	1.91	2.47	2.40	1.99	2.49	—	2.77	2.96
Persons per family	2.81	3.07	2.83	3.25	2.69	2.91	—	3.19	3.24
Persons 65 years and over	753	333	190	37	627	944	—	867	437
In households	753	329	190	37	627	944	—	838	437
Householder	481	285	121	20	235	596	—	528	264
Nonfamily householder	185	232	50	5	93	183	—	195	83
Living alone	177	227	49	5	90	175	—	193	77
Spouse	200	33	52	14	104	272	—	216	109
Other relatives	68	8	15	2	28	67	—	83	55
Nonrelatives	4	3	2	1	6	9	—	11	9
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	254	—	—	25	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	853	387	311	44	651	1 388	—	1 868	1 041
With own children under 18 years	263	218	110	16	214	416	—	889	455
Number of own children under 18 years	422	451	178	33	337	743	—	1 565	833
Married-couple families	683	177	239	40	530	1 194	—	1 593	931
With own children under 18 years	220	71	83	15	177	371	—	786	422
Number of own children under 18 years	365	144	134	31	287	682	—	1 400	781
Female householder, no husband present	129	169	50	3	80	137	—	207	84
With own children under 18 years	34	132	21	1	27	34	—	79	26
Number of own children under 18 years	47	277	36	2	35	48	—	130	40
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1 194	795	682	918	1 243	1 958	—	2 634	1 438
Never married	368	400	370	855	512	571	—	731	371
Now married, except separated	696	202	258	53	568	1 233	—	1 647	966
Separated	12	49	8	2	19	11	—	17	11
Widowed	43	31	8	1	45	67	—	72	28
Divorced	75	113	38	7	99	76	—	167	62
Females 15 years and over	1 387	792	705	993	1 457	2 084	—	2 707	1 485
Never married	349	287	358	930	530	462	—	532	314
Now married, except separated	711	201	252	48	562	1 227	—	1 652	962
Separated	8	58	5	1	20	12	—	24	14
Widowed	219	141	56	8	224	260	—	281	122
Divorced	100	105	34	6	121	123	—	218	73

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Hartford County—Con.								
	Tract 4003	Tract 4052 (pt.)	Tract 4053 (pt.)	Tract 4054 (pt.)	Tract 4204	Tract 4205 (pt.)	Tract 4206	Tract 4207	Tract 4301
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	15.8	—	—	—	6.6	3.7	6.0	8.8	3.3
Square miles	6.1	—	—	—	2.5	1.4	2.3	3.4	1.3
AGE									
All persons	6 376	—	96	21	3 429	4 809	5 689	3 335	3 873
Under 5 years	327	—	5	2	234	320	317	209	268
5 to 9 years	377	—	8	—	201	291	281	207	221
10 to 14 years	359	—	8	1	209	257	255	203	245
15 to 19 years	385	—	7	2	272	275	281	231	202
20 to 24 years	353	—	4	3	241	345	370	208	298
25 to 34 years	771	—	25	3	589	1 049	1 155	570	757
35 to 44 years	959	—	19	1	552	728	831	616	570
45 to 54 years	726	—	9	5	503	463	537	393	384
55 to 64 years	771	—	4	3	329	441	576	331	313
65 to 74 years	796	—	3	—	198	382	611	231	339
75 to 84 years	431	—	4	1	86	202	324	117	217
85 years and over	121	—	—	—	15	56	151	19	59
3 and 4 years	153	—	3	—	87	123	113	88	102
16 years and over	5 224	—	74	18	2 728	3 894	4 790	2 673	3 100
18 years and over	5 078	—	70	17	2 641	3 789	4 671	2 578	3 018
21 years and over	4 867	—	67	15	2 460	3 610	4 495	2 443	2 891
60 years and over	1 760	—	9	2	446	855	1 394	532	788
62 years and over	1 588	—	7	1	384	762	1 267	479	717
Median	41.1	—	32.4	31.5	34.4	33.6	36.9	35.5	34.1
Female	3 362	—	51	9	1 740	2 466	3 024	1 622	1 954
Under 5 years	168	—	5	1	120	161	164	90	131
5 to 9 years	183	—	5	—	106	136	138	85	93
10 to 14 years	187	—	5	—	94	126	122	85	131
15 to 19 years	179	—	6	—	122	141	134	105	95
20 to 24 years	168	—	1	1	111	184	189	99	139
25 to 34 years	378	—	13	—	298	516	582	281	349
35 to 44 years	495	—	8	—	357	435	435	302	286
45 to 54 years	384	—	5	4	257	230	280	192	189
55 to 64 years	403	—	2	—	155	233	319	180	163
65 to 74 years	451	—	1	—	113	212	346	127	196
75 to 84 years	284	—	3	1	56	128	203	64	143
85 years and over	82	—	—	—	15	42	112	12	39
3 and 4 years	80	—	3	—	42	64	44	38	52
16 years and over	2 781	—	38	8	1 391	2 021	2 585	1 346	1 583
18 years and over	2 716	—	34	8	1 357	1 969	2 535	1 302	1 546
21 years and over	2 615	—	33	8	1 274	1 864	2 435	1 236	1 479
60 years and over	1 034	—	4	1	254	494	836	291	476
62 years and over	942	—	4	1	224	450	768	268	438
Median	43.2	—	31.5	46.5	35.7	34.1	38.9	36.9	36.0
Male	3 014	—	45	12	1 689	2 343	2 665	1 713	1 919
Median age	38.9	—	34.2	24.0	33.2	33.2	35.1	34.2	32.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	6 376	—	96	21	3 429	4 809	5 689	3 335	3 873
In households	6 311	—	96	21	3 416	4 799	5 518	3 335	3 873
Householder	2 391	—	32	6	1 198	2 114	2 468	1 263	1 539
Family householder	1 865	—	26	6	981	1 240	1 547	949	1 069
Nonfamily householder	526	—	6	—	217	874	921	314	470
Living alone	473	—	4	—	185	747	779	279	374
Spouse	1 601	—	23	5	842	955	1 256	795	863
Child	1 996	—	33	8	1 184	1 337	1 375	1 077	1 143
Other relatives	210	—	6	1	125	184	200	130	153
Nonrelatives	113	—	2	1	67	209	219	70	175
Institutionalized persons	65	—	—	—	13	—	171	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.64	—	3.00	3.50	2.85	2.27	2.24	2.64	2.52
Persons per family	3.04	—	3.38	3.33	3.19	3.00	2.83	3.11	3.02
Persons 65 years and over	1 348	—	7	1	299	640	1 086	367	615
In households	1 291	—	7	1	299	640	922	367	615
Householder	827	—	4	—	178	438	638	238	416
Nonfamily householder	315	—	—	—	63	213	321	100	194
Living alone	310	—	—	—	60	205	314	99	191
Spouse	357	—	2	—	81	141	224	84	144
Other relatives	96	—	1	1	38	51	56	42	50
Nonrelatives	11	—	—	—	2	10	4	3	5
Institutionalized persons	57	—	—	—	—	—	164	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	1 865	—	26	6	981	1 240	1 547	949	1 069
With own children under 18 years	684	—	12	2	415	537	564	427	456
Number of own children under 18 years	1 250	—	24	4	735	932	943	724	798
Married-couple families	1 601	—	23	5	842	955	1 256	795	863
With own children under 18 years	606	—	11	2	362	401	447	362	369
Number of own children under 18 years	1 119	—	22	4	645	744	767	633	654
Female householder, no husband present	203	—	2	1	105	217	206	107	146
With own children under 18 years	64	—	1	—	44	110	90	48	64
Number of own children under 18 years	110	—	2	—	74	152	132	70	108
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	2 489	—	36	10	1 365	1 898	2 236	1 354	1 540
Never married	653	—	9	5	398	617	595	390	479
Now married, except separated	1 650	—	23	5	869	1 000	1 312	817	891
Separated	11	—	1	—	10	30	27	12	14
Widowed	67	—	1	—	19	45	83	44	39
Divorced	108	—	2	—	69	206	219	91	117
Females 15 years and over	2 824	—	39	8	1 420	2 043	2 600	1 362	1 599
Never married	547	—	11	1	314	523	571	282	324
Now married, except separated	1 661	—	23	5	861	995	1 304	818	886
Separated	23	—	—	—	16	38	32	12	27
Widowed	443	—	3	2	128	237	418	141	226
Divorced	150	—	2	—	101	250	275	109	136

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Hartford County—Con.								
	Tract 4302.01	Tract 4302.02	Tract 4302.03	Tract 4303.01	Tract 4303.02	Tract 4304	Tract 4305	Tract 4306.01	Tract 4306.02
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	6.6	16.4	5.2	9.5	4.4	9.9	12.4	21.9	3.7
Square miles	2.5	6.3	2.0	3.7	1.7	3.8	4.8	8.4	1.4
AGE									
All persons	3 167	4 142	3 708	2 878	2 987	4 162	5 703	4 370	3 541
Under 5 years	187	249	198	165	230	325	379	281	200
5 to 9 years	187	274	239	185	219	301	415	256	240
10 to 14 years	169	316	281	199	186	242	406	218	276
15 to 19 years	214	372	250	203	179	260	388	338	264
20 to 24 years	249	282	211	193	169	288	408	310	230
25 to 34 years	531	446	440	338	514	808	867	686	552
35 to 44 years	556	815	611	570	485	692	1 114	572	657
45 to 54 years	430	669	503	446	368	410	751	529	460
55 to 64 years	317	380	421	274	289	327	471	460	287
65 to 74 years	234	233	374	211	236	294	330	440	247
75 to 84 years	72	83	152	78	74	174	130	228	100
85 years and over	21	23	28	16	38	41	44	52	28
3 and 4 years	73	108	91	78	97	121	152	107	84
16 years and over	2 588	3 233	2 936	2 288	2 323	3 236	4 434	3 567	2 776
18 years and over	2 508	3 070	2 843	2 205	2 244	3 133	4 269	3 459	2 656
21 years and over	2 361	2 862	2 693	2 084	2 140	2 980	4 015	3 192	2 512
60 years and over	480	513	775	433	487	671	726	948	532
62 years and over	409	435	688	394	437	612	634	852	478
Median	35.9	36.9	39.2	38.1	35.0	33.3	34.9	36.7	35.1
Female									
All persons	1 601	2 051	1 940	1 475	1 511	2 098	2 907	2 338	1 762
Under 5 years	89	116	91	79	121	147	204	127	89
5 to 9 years	85	130	119	98	94	142	210	125	108
10 to 14 years	84	142	136	109	93	124	199	98	126
15 to 19 years	105	186	111	97	81	135	178	200	128
20 to 24 years	128	118	108	90	83	151	189	175	112
25 to 34 years	268	231	228	180	248	396	435	343	277
35 to 44 years	281	431	335	295	242	343	577	302	338
45 to 54 years	231	326	255	226	191	199	368	276	219
55 to 64 years	158	184	232	130	160	177	249	255	154
65 to 74 years	115	126	209	112	119	158	186	260	133
75 to 84 years	44	47	96	45	49	92	73	147	56
85 years and over	13	14	20	14	30	34	39	30	22
3 and 4 years	36	52	41	35	45	56	78	53	40
16 years and over	1 323	1 631	1 569	1 168	1 190	1 659	2 268	1 961	1 410
18 years and over	1 290	1 542	1 529	1 126	1 156	1 605	2 188	1 908	1 359
21 years and over	1 214	1 448	1 459	1 070	1 107	1 522	2 061	1 734	1 286
60 years and over	259	272	448	234	274	374	420	566	298
62 years and over	213	236	400	213	246	344	366	516	264
Median	36.5	37.6	40.6	38.2	36.4	33.8	35.7	38.6	36.5
Male									
All persons	1 566	2 091	1 768	1 403	1 476	2 064	2 796	2 032	1 779
Median age	35.2	36.0	37.2	38.0	34.1	32.8	34.2	34.8	33.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	3 167	4 142	3 708	2 878	2 987	4 162	5 703	4 370	3 541
In households	3 167	4 142	3 708	2 878	2 949	4 142	5 553	4 272	3 541
Householder	1 195	1 311	1 400	980	1 002	1 502	1 843	1 764	1 238
Family householder	890	1 198	1 069	865	860	1 139	1 569	1 156	1 002
Nonfamily householder	305	113	331	115	142	363	274	608	236
Living alone	240	98	300	91	117	276	221	545	185
Spouse	746	1 086	908	766	763	944	1 384	956	844
Child	988	1 583	1 231	996	1 054	1 386	2 035	1 307	1 235
Other relatives	119	118	102	83	81	159	181	120	114
Nonrelatives	119	44	67	53	49	151	110	125	110
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	38	18	150	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	98	—
Persons per household	2.65	3.16	2.65	2.94	2.94	2.76	3.01	2.42	2.86
Persons per family	3.08	3.33	3.10	3.13	3.21	3.19	3.29	3.06	3.19
Persons 65 years and over	327	339	554	305	348	509	504	720	375
In households	327	339	554	305	310	500	457	720	375
Householder	205	181	370	173	195	315	264	520	237
Nonfamily householder	83	47	157	48	61	124	82	294	81
Living alone	80	46	157	46	58	118	81	288	79
Spouse	76	100	143	88	83	126	124	157	89
Other relatives	43	55	39	40	31	48	67	37	47
Nonrelatives	3	3	2	4	1	11	2	6	2
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	38	9	47	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	890	1 198	1 069	865	860	1 139	1 569	1 156	1 002
With own children under 18 years	371	575	444	371	388	540	769	497	485
Number of own children under 18 years	616	1 037	832	650	713	962	1 369	861	848
Married-couple families	746	1 086	908	766	763	944	1 384	956	844
With own children under 18 years	318	532	370	334	364	454	693	413	416
Number of own children under 18 years	540	972	704	597	676	824	1 259	732	741
Female householder, no husband present	103	87	133	73	72	138	135	153	110
With own children under 18 years	34	36	68	29	21	67	66	69	54
Number of own children under 18 years	49	54	121	42	31	110	95	103	83
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1 281	1 640	1 396	1 140	1 149	1 609	2 209	1 627	1 386
Never married	361	463	366	289	297	464	651	438	404
Now married, except separated	779	1 109	926	779	782	984	1 432	980	867
Separated	12	10	6	8	7	12	10	16	10
Widowed	30	24	33	21	32	39	29	62	35
Divorced	99	34	65	43	31	110	87	131	70
Females 15 years and over	1 343	1 663	1 594	1 189	1 203	1 685	2 294	1 988	1 439
Never married	333	377	296	236	214	376	495	470	328
Now married, except separated	769	1 103	931	782	782	979	1 439	981	865
Separated	15	17	21	6	4	10	25	27	17
Widowed	117	101	213	99	122	166	182	287	140
Divorced	109	65	133	66	81	154	153	223	89

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA	New Britain, CT PMSA	Hartford County (pt.)		New Britain city, Hartford County			
			Total	New Britain city	Tract 4154	Tract 4156	Tract 4159	Tract 4160
AGE								
All persons	933 568	132 519	132 519	61 605	4 920	3 309	1 625	4 021
Under 5 years	59 603	8 171	8 171	3 692	366	236	92	259
5 to 9 years	55 036	7 517	7 517	3 021	273	184	97	151
10 to 14 years	50 529	6 882	6 882	2 563	211	140	72	149
15 to 19 years	55 793	8 193	8 193	3 611	270	111	78	147
20 to 24 years	67 221	10 671	10 671	6 072	428	318	117	352
25 to 34 years	167 055	23 442	23 442	11 916	1 061	669	295	798
35 to 44 years	149 166	19 644	19 644	7 750	591	362	262	550
45 to 54 years	103 242	13 287	13 287	4 728	403	204	178	336
55 to 64 years	88 636	12 907	12 907	5 983	480	275	199	450
65 to 74 years	78 581	13 114	13 114	7 158	530	360	162	507
75 to 84 years	43 964	6 704	6 704	3 900	238	333	53	289
85 years and over	14 742	1 987	1 987	1 211	69	117	20	33
3 and 4 years	23 533	3 214	3 214	1 392	126	87	30	92
6 years and over	758 109	108 600	108 600	51 855	4 030	2 735	1 348	3 439
8 years and over	736 863	105 745	105 745	50 818	3 924	2 689	1 321	3 375
21 years and over	699 295	99 562	99 562	47 457	3 736	2 584	1 262	3 259
60 years and over	182 314	28 709	28 709	15 702	1 093	979	338	1 079
62 years and over	164 275	26 057	26 057	14 434	1 000	924	282	984
Median	35.7	35.6	35.6	34.9	33.4	34.9	37.0	37.0
Female								
Under 5 years	480 922	68 490	68 490	32 242	2 608	1 842	749	2 088
5 to 9 years	29 155	3 998	3 998	1 793	180	120	49	125
10 to 14 years	26 703	3 594	3 594	1 467	148	83	46	80
15 to 19 years	24 747	3 369	3 369	1 277	113	78	36	72
20 to 24 years	27 252	4 130	4 130	1 906	141	63	36	82
25 to 34 years	33 400	5 351	5 351	3 091	220	177	57	175
35 to 44 years	83 165	11 591	11 591	5 851	529	330	127	409
45 to 54 years	75 362	9 842	9 842	3 747	294	177	113	234
55 to 64 years	52 306	6 739	6 739	2 436	222	103	74	184
65 to 74 years	46 147	6 952	6 952	3 324	265	164	82	267
75 to 84 years	44 029	7 320	7 320	4 033	309	214	92	282
85 years and over	27 742	4 145	4 145	2 418	140	235	25	160
3 and 4 years	10 914	1 459	1 459	899	47	98	12	18
6 years and over	11 423	1 559	1 559	683	58	45	14	47
18 years and over	395 394	56 893	56 893	27 482	2 150	1 552	611	1 796
21 years and over	384 938	55 499	55 499	26 947	2 088	1 530	597	1 763
60 years and over	366 429	52 270	52 270	25 152	1 991	1 478	569	1 696
62 years and over	106 291	16 695	16 695	9 255	633	656	172	601
Median	96 837	15 243	15 243	8 545	582	626	145	543
Male	452 646	64 029	64 029	29 363	2 312	1 467	876	1 933
Median age	34.5	34.3	34.3	33.4	32.6	32.6	37.2	36.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	933 568	132 519	132 519	61 605	4 920	3 309	1 625	4 021
In households	907 781	129 215	129 215	58 900	4 920	3 223	1 609	4 021
Householder	363 038	52 298	52 298	25 925	2 066	1 544	698	1 920
Family householder	251 511	35 469	35 469	15 524	1 334	775	373	1 056
Nonfamily householder	111 527	16 829	16 829	10 401	732	769	325	864
Living alone	89 445	13 730	13 730	8 291	590	642	232	693
Spouse	208 380	28 545	28 545	11 611	985	568	243	746
Child	267 903	37 883	37 883	15 046	1 365	800	382	882
Other relatives	30 285	4 942	4 942	2 618	224	98	102	190
Nonrelatives	38 175	5 547	5 547	3 700	280	213	184	283
Institutionalized persons	15 179	1 426	1 426	956	—	86	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	10 608	1 878	1 878	1 749	—	—	16	—
Persons per household	2.51	2.48	2.48	2.28	2.38	2.08	2.29	2.11
Persons per family	3.02	3.02	3.02	2.89	2.93	2.89	2.92	2.74
Persons 65 years and over	137 287	21 805	21 805	12 269	837	810	235	829
In households	126 965	20 700	20 700	11 503	837	728	235	829
Householder	84 442	13 813	13 813	7 878	578	563	163	561
Nonfamily householder	38 599	6 261	6 261	3 827	279	378	82	278
Living alone	37 217	6 078	6 078	3 702	272	367	79	264
Spouse	30 926	5 000	5 000	2 677	191	139	49	197
Other relatives	10 006	1 667	1 667	815	60	20	15	56
Nonrelatives	1 591	220	220	133	8	6	8	15
Institutionalized persons	9 892	1 053	1 053	718	—	82	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	430	52	52	48	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	251 511	35 469	35 469	15 524	1 334	775	373	1 056
With own children under 18 years	105 934	14 354	14 354	5 708	547	318	166	377
Number of own children under 18 years	185 825	25 128	25 128	9 927	916	575	274	598
Married-couple families	208 393	28 537	28 537	11 587	976	574	234	745
With own children under 18 years	87 606	11 520	11 520	4 048	391	205	94	247
Number of own children under 18 years	157 240	20 635	20 635	7 226	688	370	160	423
Female householder, no husband present	32 612	5 171	5 171	2 949	278	155	108	214
With own children under 18 years	15 083	2 339	2 339	1 403	137	92	67	108
Number of own children under 18 years	23 840	3 755	3 755	2 320	200	176	101	148
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	368 083	52 420	52 420	24 624	1 903	1 188	746	1 651
Never married	112 578	16 944	16 944	9 183	649	398	292	557
Now married, except separated	216 565	29 791	29 791	12 332	1 021	604	327	853
Separated	4 113	596	596	381	21	18	17	32
Widowed	10 008	1 584	1 584	896	72	57	36	75
Divorced	24 819	3 505	3 505	1 832	140	111	74	134
Females 15 years and over	400 317	57 529	57 529	27 705	2 167	1 561	618	1 811
Never married	96 133	14 444	14 444	8 094	545	416	172	479
Now married, except separated	215 764	29 744	29 744	12 290	1 042	603	277	820
Separated	5 426	864	864	551	57	29	30	49
Widowed	48 036	7 651	7 651	4 271	315	348	85	281
Divorced	34 958	4 826	4 826	2 499	208	165	54	181

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New Britain city, Hartford County—Con.						
	Troct 4161	Troct 4162	Troct 4165	Troct 4166	Troct 4167	Troct 4171	Troct 4174
AGE							
All persons	3 402	1 840	4 399	2 098	5 541	1 209	2 585
Under 5 years	216	160	309	105	310	75	94
5 to 9 years	139	140	290	121	286	53	80
10 to 14 years	159	96	292	105	261	55	52
15 to 19 years	160	121	243	81	274	44	70
20 to 24 years	286	234	334	171	436	125	313
25 to 34 years	653	409	799	343	1 050	228	650
35 to 44 years	420	234	581	250	739	159	319
45 to 54 years	282	110	329	141	465	87	181
55 to 64 years	352	104	384	216	646	85	212
65 to 74 years	446	155	541	286	750	167	285
75 to 84 years	224	65	236	195	268	111	210
85 years and over	65	12	61	84	56	20	119
3 and 4 years	86	70	128	39	121	22	35
16 years and over	2 871	1 423	3 452	1 751	4 646	1 022	2 344
18 years and over	2 813	1 381	3 353	1 727	4 543	1 008	2 329
21 years and over	2 692	1 277	3 202	1 660	4 347	972	2 257
60 years and over	932	290	1 067	706	1 431	350	730
62 years and over	863	265	977	656	1 313	333	681
Median	36.6	28.4	34.2	39.3	36.9	36.0	35.6
Female	1 784	936	2 269	1 159	2 888	599	1 387
Under 5 years	104	80	138	50	150	42	35
5 to 9 years	63	69	146	57	149	18	33
10 to 14 years	88	52	131	63	120	23	27
15 to 19 years	78	63	115	37	131	20	41
20 to 24 years	147	105	183	86	228	66	164
25 to 34 years	327	213	383	173	529	101	312
35 to 44 years	202	109	310	112	372	54	164
45 to 54 years	153	50	179	79	252	36	87
55 to 64 years	185	64	211	126	367	33	134
65 to 74 years	256	83	307	168	406	113	163
75 to 84 years	135	36	123	137	145	77	131
85 years and over	46	12	43	71	39	16	96
3 and 4 years	47	37	61	21	51	17	12
16 years and over	1 520	725	1 834	981	2 451	516	1 286
18 years and over	1 488	707	1 783	966	2 401	509	1 278
21 years and over	1 433	656	1 709	939	2 309	491	1 231
60 years and over	546	169	595	456	779	228	465
62 years and over	509	151	547	429	713	222	433
Median	39.1	28.8	35.9	45.1	38.4	40.5	39.0
Male	1 618	904	2 130	939	2 653	610	1 198
Median age	35.1	28.0	32.5	35.4	35.5	34.7	32.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	3 402	1 840	4 399	2 098	5 541	1 209	2 585
In households	3 402	1 840	4 399	1 965	5 437	1 177	2 305
Householder	1 597	803	1 700	903	2 218	716	1 189
Family householder	879	438	1 266	486	1 552	209	547
Nonfamily householder	718	365	434	417	666	507	642
Living alone	608	291	351	348	540	461	466
Spouse	579	256	962	329	1 153	117	447
Child	843	550	1 356	495	1 512	240	370
Other relatives	171	88	202	107	330	38	76
Nonrelatives	212	143	179	131	224	66	223
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	87	102	—	280
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	46	2	32	—
Persons per household	2.13	2.32	2.60	2.19	2.46	1.64	1.94
Persons per family	2.81	3.06	3.00	2.93	2.94	2.82	2.63
Persons 65 years and over	735	232	838	565	1 074	298	614
In households	735	232	838	449	1 067	294	369
Householder	536	164	538	340	684	256	232
Nonfamily householder	304	88	206	212	227	211	91
Living alone	297	86	196	208	222	206	88
Spouse	134	47	230	74	286	30	104
Other relatives	57	18	60	30	91	5	27
Nonrelatives	8	3	10	5	6	3	6
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	82	7	—	245
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	34	—	4	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	879	438	1 266	486	1 552	209	547
With own children under 18 years	337	222	526	191	505	97	147
Number of own children under 18 years	552	426	972	345	863	185	236
Married-couple families	576	254	955	330	1 161	114	449
With own children under 18 years	205	104	371	122	372	39	128
Number of own children under 18 years	338	197	688	224	657	77	212
Female householder, no husband present	227	129	244	121	280	72	62
With own children under 18 years	114	93	135	55	108	52	12
Number of own children under 18 years	191	182	253	100	172	101	15
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	1 359	709	1 654	778	2 215	510	1 067
Never married	529	321	484	277	748	256	455
Now married, except separated	617	277	987	366	1 230	125	473
Separated	43	23	22	26	30	25	13
Widowed	57	13	63	44	70	26	43
Divorced	113	75	98	65	137	78	83
Females 15 years and over	1 529	735	1 854	989	2 469	516	1 292
Never married	441	261	400	282	617	170	477
Now married, except separated	608	268	1 002	351	1 235	129	480
Separated	52	33	53	21	52	23	17
Widowed	277	83	240	227	318	123	218
Divorced	151	90	159	108	247	71	100

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA	New Britain, CT PMSA	Hartford County (pt.)		New Britain city, Hartford County			
			Total	New Britain city	Tract 4154	Tract 4162	Tract 4165	Tract 4167
AGE								
All persons	94 925	6 574	6 574	5 723	547	554	805	857
Under 5 years	8 672	635	635	564	54	47	76	92
5 to 9 years	8 039	585	585	528	39	44	96	100
10 to 14 years	7 675	535	535	460	48	58	66	71
15 to 19 years	8 013	560	560	481	42	52	81	73
20 to 24 years	9 128	650	650	586	46	58	79	80
25 to 34 years	19 052	1 429	1 429	1 298	103	122	165	180
35 to 44 years	14 160	906	906	750	106	73	83	112
45 to 54 years	8 821	512	512	420	36	48	62	73
55 to 64 years	5 709	386	386	329	31	32	64	34
65 to 74 years	3 670	258	258	216	32	16	24	32
75 to 84 years	1 559	90	90	69	9	1	6	9
85 years and over	427	28	28	22	1	3	3	1
3 and 4 years	3 430	249	249	222	25	24	25	35
16 years and over	68 995	4 710	4 710	4 071	396	392	550	573
18 years and over	66 012	4 531	4 531	3 920	378	374	522	555
21 years and over	60 726	4 135	4 135	3 586	356	345	474	503
60 years and over	8 349	574	574	474	61	33	68	56
62 years and over	7 189	496	496	408	53	26	54	49
Median	27.9	27.1	27.1	26.7	29.4	26.2	25.3	25.6
Female								
All persons	49 249	3 344	3 344	2 924	270	282	408	450
Under 5 years	4 255	309	309	274	29	23	35	47
5 to 9 years	3 882	281	281	250	18	21	44	49
10 to 14 years	3 799	260	260	232	27	31	34	30
15 to 19 years	3 951	297	297	250	20	24	43	30
20 to 24 years	4 618	315	315	285	25	29	28	44
25 to 34 years	9 826	715	715	645	46	64	87	102
35 to 44 years	7 595	468	468	395	50	38	42	62
45 to 54 years	4 798	274	274	232	15	27	39	42
55 to 64 years	3 093	205	205	177	19	15	37	21
65 to 74 years	2 120	145	145	123	15	7	13	18
75 to 84 years	1 004	55	55	43	5	—	4	4
85 years and over	308	20	20	18	1	3	2	1
3 and 4 years	1 726	127	127	113	14	12	12	20
16 years and over	36 572	2 438	2 438	2 120	193	202	288	313
18 years and over	35 091	2 337	2 337	2 035	182	189	273	307
21 years and over	32 452	2 140	2 140	1 872	173	181	247	284
60 years and over	4 879	321	321	270	32	15	38	34
62 years and over	4 242	280	280	235	27	11	30	29
Median	29.0	27.7	27.7	27.3	28.6	26.1	27.5	28.0
Male								
All persons	45 676	3 230	3 230	2 799	277	272	397	407
Median age	26.8	26.4	26.4	25.9	30.2	26.4	23.4	22.7
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	94 925	6 574	6 574	5 723	547	554	805	857
In households	90 609	6 338	6 338	5 531	547	554	805	836
Householder	32 292	2 225	2 225	1 941	184	211	236	260
Family householder	22 359	1 578	1 578	1 376	148	139	200	212
Nonfamily householder	9 933	647	647	565	36	72	36	48
Living alone	8 180	512	512	446	25	54	32	37
Spouse	9 893	782	782	640	92	44	87	99
Child	34 815	2 388	2 388	2 101	214	203	326	368
Other relatives	8 154	556	556	504	32	50	120	77
Nonrelatives	5 455	387	387	345	25	46	36	32
Institutionalized persons	2 847	73	73	55	—	—	—	18
Other persons in group quarters	1 469	163	163	137	—	—	—	3
Persons per household	2.79	2.83	2.83	2.84	3.01	2.56	3.35	3.21
Persons per family	3.36	3.36	3.36	3.37	3.32	3.12	3.62	3.54
Persons 65 years and over								
All persons	5 656	376	376	307	42	20	33	42
In households	5 280	344	344	279	42	20	33	40
Householder	3 682	231	231	186	25	13	23	25
Nonfamily householder	1 873	111	111	86	7	7	6	10
Living alone	1 759	104	104	80	5	6	6	9
Spouse	831	70	70	55	13	3	5	11
Other relatives	610	37	37	34	4	4	4	4
Nonrelatives	157	6	6	4	—	—	1	—
Institutionalized persons	364	31	31	27	—	—	—	2
Other persons in group quarters	12	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	22 359	1 578	1 578	1 376	148	139	200	212
With own children under 18 years	13 068	925	925	815	86	92	106	128
Number of own children under 18 years	24 018	1 704	1 704	1 510	145	154	219	245
Married-couple families	10 221	835	835	686	99	50	89	99
With own children under 18 years	5 386	455	455	374	56	33	42	54
Number of own children under 18 years	9 859	827	827	684	100	55	91	110
Female householder, no husband present	10 411	615	615	577	36	78	90	103
With own children under 18 years	6 935	416	416	394	22	55	57	70
Number of own children under 18 years	13 024	797	797	758	32	96	118	126
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	33 226	2 325	2 325	2 003	210	198	272	270
Never married	16 540	1 075	1 075	967	77	115	141	132
Now married, except separated	11 744	940	940	769	112	51	105	115
Separated	1 374	73	73	65	2	8	7	3
Widowed	760	51	51	42	5	5	3	6
Divorced	2 808	186	186	160	14	19	16	14
Females 15 years and over	37 313	2 494	2 494	2 168	196	207	295	324
Never married	16 292	1 030	1 030	918	57	102	117	144
Now married, except separated	10 931	819	819	679	95	48	93	99
Separated	2 497	166	166	154	8	17	19	18
Widowed	2 961	189	189	159	8	14	24	21
Divorced	4 632	290	290	258	28	26	42	42

Table 4. General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford–New Britain–Middletown, CT CMSA
AGE	
All persons	1 826
Under 5 years.....	119
5 to 9 years.....	114
10 to 14 years.....	131
15 to 19 years.....	133
20 to 24 years.....	162
25 to 34 years.....	374
35 to 44 years.....	314
45 to 54 years.....	209
55 to 64 years.....	141
65 to 74 years.....	85
75 to 84 years.....	33
85 years and over	11
3 and 4 years	43
16 years and over	1 428
18 years and over	1 380
21 years and over	1 297
60 years and over	188
62 years and over	159
Median	32.1
Female	892
Under 5 years.....	61
5 to 9 years.....	50
10 to 14 years.....	64
15 to 19 years.....	61
20 to 24 years.....	73
25 to 34 years.....	178
35 to 44 years.....	146
45 to 54 years.....	97
55 to 64 years.....	77
65 to 74 years.....	54
75 to 84 years.....	21
85 years and over	10
3 and 4 years	19
16 years and over	698
18 years and over	678
21 years and over	640
60 years and over	117
62 years and over	100
Median	33.0
Male	934
Median age	30.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP	
All persons	1 826
In households	1 773
Householder	706
Family householder	465
Nonfamily householder	241
Living alone	184
Spouse	263
Child	557
Other relatives	91
Nonrelatives	156
Institutionalized persons	33
Other persons in group quarters	20
Persons per household	2.64
Persons per family	3.19
Persons 65 years and over	129
In households	129
Householder	87
Nonfamily householder	40
Living alone	38
Spouse	21
Other relatives	14
Nonrelatives	7
Institutionalized persons	—
Other persons in group quarters	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN	
Families	465
With own children under 18 years.....	242
Number of own children under 18 years	390
Married-couple families	286
With own children under 18 years.....	141
Number of own children under 18 years	227
Female householder, no husband present	136
With own children under 18 years.....	80
Number of own children under 18 years	137
MARITAL STATUS	
Males 15 years and over.....	745
Never married	278
Now married, except separated	320
Separated	29
Widowed	14
Divorced	104
Females 15 years and over	717
Never married	227
Now married, except separated	272
Separated	38
Widowed	73
Divorced	107

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford--New Britain--Middle-town, CT CMSA	New Britain, CT PMSA	Hartford County (pt.)	
			Total	New Britain city
AGE				
All persons	15 845	1 937	1 937	1 348
Under 5 years	1 498	197	197	137
5 to 9 years	1 306	184	184	121
10 to 14 years	1 163	126	126	71
15 to 19 years	1 379	150	150	94
20 to 24 years	1 637	230	230	199
25 to 34 years	3 443	491	491	391
35 to 44 years	2 659	301	301	179
45 to 54 years	1 500	126	126	69
55 to 64 years	699	64	64	45
65 to 74 years	386	53	53	34
75 to 84 years	139	12	12	7
85 years and over	36	3	3	1
3 and 4 years	624	80	80	54
16 years and over	11 623	1 402	1 402	1 002
18 years and over	11 082	1 342	1 342	970
21 years and over	10 172	1 244	1 244	894
60 years and over	856	97	97	66
62 years and over	702	81	81	53
Median	27.7	26.6	26.6	26.3
Female	7 870	958	958	654
Under 5 years	765	104	104	79
5 to 9 years	668	102	102	64
10 to 14 years	580	55	55	27
15 to 19 years	677	76	76	48
20 to 24 years	777	112	112	101
25 to 34 years	1 632	231	231	174
35 to 44 years	1 390	147	147	84
45 to 54 years	713	64	64	36
55 to 64 years	369	34	34	20
65 to 74 years	203	24	24	17
75 to 84 years	74	7	7	3
85 years and over	22	2	2	1
3 and 4 years	316	41	41	27
16 years and over	5 735	684	684	476
18 years and over	5 468	657	657	461
21 years and over	5 026	606	606	421
60 years and over	463	48	48	33
62 years and over	378	41	41	27
Median	27.8	26.2	26.2	25.4
Male	7 975	979	979	694
Median age	27.6	27.1	27.1	27.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP				
All persons	15 845	1 937	1 937	1 348
In households	15 415	1 899	1 899	1 321
Householder	4 262	517	517	388
Family householder	3 331	403	403	292
Nonfamily householder	931	114	114	96
Living alone	631	68	68	55
Spouse	3 093	362	362	242
Child	5 516	665	665	420
Other relatives	1 566	223	223	164
Nonrelatives	978	132	132	107
Institutionalized persons	43	3	3	—
Other persons in group quarters	387	35	35	27
Persons per household	3.38	3.41	3.41	3.31
Persons per family	3.81	3.80	3.80	3.72
Persons 65 years and over	561	68	68	42
In households	540	67	67	42
Householder	166	19	19	14
Nonfamily householder	62	6	6	6
Living alone	59	5	5	5
Spouse	61	7	7	4
Other relatives	296	38	38	21
Nonrelatives	17	3	3	3
Institutionalized persons	21	1	1	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN				
Families	3 331	403	403	292
With own children under 18 years	2 178	268	268	189
Number of own children under 18 years	4 424	554	554	351
Married-couple families	2 756	320	320	226
With own children under 18 years	1 933	236	236	165
Number of own children under 18 years	3 978	490	490	304
Female householder, no husband present	320	44	44	32
With own children under 18 years	187	23	23	17
Number of own children under 18 years	340	44	44	31
MARITAL STATUS				
Males 15 years and over	6 021	733	733	535
Never married	2 402	295	295	223
Now married, except separated	3 340	404	404	289
Separated	56	9	9	8
Widowed	72	9	9	5
Divorced	151	16	16	10
Females 15 years and over	5 857	697	697	484
Never married	1 697	191	191	140
Now married, except separated	3 523	421	421	288
Separated	97	13	13	12
Widowed	297	36	36	23
Divorced	243	36	36	21

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford–New Britain–Middletown, CT CMSA	New Britain, CT PMSA	Hartford County (pt.)		New Britain city, Hartford County			
			Total	New Britain city	Tract 4154	Tract 4156	Tract 4157	Tract 4159
AGE								
All persons	75 627	13 387	13 387	12 284	540	531	466	1 088
Under 5 years.....	9 070	1 728	1 728	1 629	60	89	57	176
5 to 9 years.....	8 252	1 494	1 494	1 412	57	59	59	147
10 to 14 years.....	7 784	1 406	1 406	1 323	52	43	53	130
15 to 19 years.....	7 189	1 271	1 271	1 180	39	41	45	99
20 to 24 years.....	7 882	1 399	1 399	1 309	44	56	52	102
25 to 34 years.....	14 545	2 510	2 510	2 305	122	109	97	206
35 to 44 years.....	9 593	1 661	1 661	1 478	68	46	47	117
45 to 54 years.....	5 380	918	918	802	40	33	36	66
55 to 64 years.....	3 105	525	525	449	40	29	13	35
65 to 74 years.....	1 781	313	313	273	15	14	3	8
75 to 84 years.....	830	126	126	97	3	8	3	—
85 years and over	216	36	36	27	—	4	1	2
3 and 4 years	3 647	664	664	627	20	36	23	64
16 years and over	49 094	8 513	8 513	7 691	364	328	287	619
18 years and over	46 346	8 009	8 009	7 223	348	312	269	579
21 years and over	41 702	7 176	7 176	6 448	322	288	242	516
60 years and over	4 137	707	707	594	32	41	14	25
62 years and over	3 544	609	609	506	25	37	12	18
Median	23.5	22.9	22.9	22.3	26.5	23.5	22.4	19.7
Female								
Under 5 years.....	38 974	7 002	7 002	6 471	307	292	246	614
5 to 9 years.....	4 513	864	864	828	36	43	28	101
10 to 14 years.....	4 097	762	762	716	32	33	32	89
15 to 19 years.....	3 872	733	733	692	35	27	29	75
20 to 24 years.....	3 503	608	608	565	20	18	28	45
25 to 34 years.....	4 022	724	724	689	26	30	23	60
35 to 44 years.....	7 664	1 364	1 364	1 269	72	59	51	113
45 to 54 years.....	5 103	900	900	805	32	27	24	70
55 to 64 years.....	2 864	503	503	449	25	18	21	36
65 to 74 years.....	1 660	275	275	236	22	20	4	20
75 to 74 years.....	1 006	169	169	149	5	8	3	4
75 to 84 years.....	519	76	76	56	2	5	2	—
85 years and over	151	24	24	17	—	4	1	1
3 and 4 years	1 816	327	327	318	11	18	12	31
16 years and over	25 843	4 531	4 531	4 130	201	185	150	342
18 years and over	24 477	4 287	4 287	3 905	191	181	140	325
21 years and over	22 183	3 878	3 878	3 520	179	165	125	291
60 years and over	2 385	392	392	329	16	28	9	11
62 years and over	2 073	339	339	280	13	25	8	8
Median	24.4	23.8	23.8	23.3	25.6	24.4	21.5	19.8
Male								
Under 5 years.....	36 653	6 385	6 385	5 813	233	239	220	474
Median age	22.6	21.9	21.9	21.2	28.0	22.1	23.0	19.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	75 627	13 387	13 387	12 284	540	531	466	1 088
In households	73 202	13 255	13 255	12 177	540	526	458	1 081
Householder	21 995	3 947	3 947	3 599	168	169	124	311
Family householder	17 332	3 225	3 225	2 947	145	126	102	256
Nonfamily householder	4 663	722	722	652	23	43	22	55
Living alone	3 499	541	541	494	18	33	12	34
Spouse	8 095	1 598	1 598	1 367	102	66	59	79
Child	32 201	5 929	5 929	5 557	215	235	208	501
Other relatives	5 837	921	921	856	22	25	37	105
Nonrelatives	5 074	860	860	798	33	31	30	85
Institutionalized persons	1 618	38	38	26	—	5	8	—
Other persons in group quarters	807	94	94	81	—	—	—	7
Persons per household	3.24	3.27	3.27	3.30	3.09	3.08	3.60	3.48
Persons per family	3.57	3.55	3.55	3.57	3.26	3.53	3.91	3.68
Persons 65 years and over								
Under 5 years.....	2 827	475	475	397	18	26	7	10
In households	2 667	461	461	386	18	22	5	10
Householder	1 646	298	298	259	13	16	2	8
Nonfamily householder	772	137	137	120	2	10	1	3
Living alone	733	132	132	115	2	9	1	3
Spouse	439	91	91	71	5	6	1	1
Other relatives	511	67	67	51	—	—	2	1
Nonrelatives	71	5	5	5	—	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	154	14	14	11	—	4	2	—
Other persons in group quarters	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	17 332	3 225	3 225	2 947	145	126	102	256
With own children under 18 years.....	12 056	2 268	2 268	2 124	99	92	72	205
Number of own children under 18 years	26 061	4 889	4 889	4 612	184	204	172	448
Married-couple families	7 905	1 576	1 576	1 345	92	62	63	81
With own children under 18 years.....	4 790	946	946	828	57	34	41	52
Number of own children under 18 years	9 851	1 924	1 924	1 702	107	69	80	114
Female householder, no husband present	8 031	1 399	1 399	1 362	45	53	33	159
With own children under 18 years.....	6 487	1 184	1 184	1 163	36	50	28	144
Number of own children under 18 years	14 733	2 686	2 686	2 643	65	122	82	319
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	24 029	4 116	4 116	3 685	167	151	140	286
Never married	11 849	1 901	1 901	1 758	52	71	62	151
Now married, except separated	9 124	1 763	1 763	1 515	104	68	68	103
Separated	1 044	136	136	132	4	1	4	12
Widowed	284	39	39	37	—	2	—	1
Divorced	1 728	277	277	243	10	6	6	19
Females 15 years and over	26 492	4 643	4 643	4 235	204	189	157	349
Never married	10 764	1 706	1 706	1 609	57	55	58	141
Now married, except separated	9 047	1 728	1 728	1 485	104	72	66	101
Separated	2 427	441	441	434	12	20	11	52
Widowed	1 365	211	211	185	4	16	7	19
Divorced	2 889	557	557	522	27	26	15	36

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

(Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		New Britain city, Hartford County—Con.						
		Tract 4160	Tract 4161	Tract 4162	Tract 4165	Tract 4166	Tract 4167	Tract 4171
AGE								
All persons		447	1 714	1 593	1 584	736	1 267	892
Under 5 years		68	227	286	176	69	163	123
5 to 9 years		39	227	204	155	107	156	92
10 to 14 years		41	205	166	203	100	134	91
15 to 19 years		33	167	167	194	83	117	58
20 to 24 years		55	150	176	172	80	117	113
25 to 34 years		80	307	292	261	114	224	184
35 to 44 years		57	218	164	223	87	174	118
45 to 54 years		35	108	83	112	37	84	52
55 to 64 years		19	50	34	41	28	54	26
65 to 74 years		15	41	12	29	24	33	25
75 to 84 years		5	12	8	18	6	8	6
85 years and over		—	2	1	—	1	3	4
3 and 4 years		23	87	115	73	29	63	39
16 years and over		289	1 026	903	999	441	794	580
18 years and over		275	959	834	923	407	742	559
21 years and over		252	853	727	816	352	669	503
60 years and over		28	77	31	62	49	65	51
62 years and over		26	69	26	55	40	55	44
Median		23.9	20.9	19.2	21.5	20.4	22.7	23.6
Female		224	908	840	803	394	680	438
Under 5 years		34	110	135	79	35	84	72
5 to 9 years		19	116	98	76	53	68	40
10 to 14 years		19	104	85	92	58	68	46
15 to 19 years		14	74	79	97	36	58	24
20 to 24 years		24	78	97	87	40	70	54
25 to 34 years		45	196	170	132	63	131	88
35 to 44 years		31	120	100	127	49	96	50
45 to 54 years		21	59	41	71	25	50	29
55 to 64 years		6	22	20	16	19	32	12
65 to 74 years		8	21	8	18	13	16	17
75 to 84 years		3	8	6	8	3	4	3
85 years and over		—	—	1	—	—	3	3
3 and 4 years		15	46	53	36	18	26	25
16 years and over		149	562	506	531	240	450	279
18 years and over		142	533	471	488	228	424	271
21 years and over		130	487	420	443	201	384	244
60 years and over		13	41	19	34	28	36	31
62 years and over		12	37	17	30	23	29	27
Median		25.2	22.9	21.0	23.2	21.7	24.4	23.5
Male		223	806	753	781	342	587	454
Median age		22.8	19.0	16.9	20.3	19.0	20.1	23.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons		447	1 714	1 593	1 584	736	1 267	892
In households		447	1 714	1 593	1 584	736	1 249	878
Householder		147	502	437	403	198	358	335
Family householder		116	424	387	374	157	315	208
Nonfamily householder		31	78	50	29	41	43	127
Living alone		21	62	38	20	33	36	110
Spouse		44	172	124	201	42	155	71
Child		175	829	823	764	392	568	354
Other relatives		46	114	119	121	50	99	47
Nonrelatives		35	97	90	95	54	69	71
Institutionalized persons		—	—	—	—	—	9	—
Other persons in group quarters		—	—	—	—	—	9	14
Persons per household		2.93	3.34	3.57	3.81	3.65	3.37	2.56
Persons per family		3.18	3.55	3.67	3.82	4.03	3.51	3.23
Persons 65 years and over		20	55	21	47	31	44	35
In households		20	55	21	47	31	43	35
Householder		14	33	14	27	28	25	29
Nonfamily householder		3	16	9	6	21	10	19
Living alone		2	16	9	6	21	9	18
Spouse		3	11	—	13	2	5	4
Other relatives		2	10	7	7	—	12	2
Nonrelatives		1	1	—	—	1	1	—
Institutionalized persons		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters		—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families		116	424	387	374	157	315	208
With own children under 18 years		74	315	312	264	120	227	142
Number of own children under 18 years		145	715	696	595	302	454	316
Married-couple families		44	171	123	197	41	159	71
With own children under 18 years		16	105	85	125	26	107	40
Number of own children under 18 years		25	227	171	277	60	208	96
Female householder, no husband present		61	217	229	149	106	131	109
With own children under 18 years		53	188	202	127	86	105	92
Number of own children under 18 years		114	445	470	291	223	218	199
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over		147	477	415	494	212	354	306
Never married		70	231	226	235	138	143	158
Now married, except separated		54	187	137	219	46	177	87
Separated		7	21	20	8	9	7	26
Widowed		2	6	3	3	7	4	3
Divorced		14	32	29	29	12	23	32
Females 15 years and over		152	578	522	556	248	460	280
Never married		56	222	240	204	128	158	106
Now married, except separated		46	188	138	215	46	173	80
Separated		21	79	61	49	28	42	38
Widowed		5	19	22	18	14	23	14
Divorced		24	70	61	70	32	64	42

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA	New Britain, CT PMSA	Hartford County (pt.)		New Britain city, Hartford County			
			Total	New Britain city	Tract 4154	Tract 4156	Tract 4157	Tract 4159
AGE								
All persons	902 609	126 507	126 507	56 405	4 569	2 975	3 277	1 394
Under 5 years	56 260	7 482	7 482	3 068	330	179	203	61
5 to 9 years	52 049	6 934	6 934	2 489	233	144	177	77
10 to 14 years	47 635	6 286	6 286	2 025	182	117	121	45
15 to 19 years	53 161	7 663	7 663	3 145	245	86	147	61
20 to 24 years	64 076	10 063	10 063	5 523	400	289	224	92
25 to 34 years	161 061	22 314	22 314	10 941	979	599	727	250
35 to 44 years	144 957	18 885	18 885	7 126	554	333	483	232
45 to 54 years	100 802	12 826	12 826	4 356	377	188	227	158
55 to 64 years	87 035	12 578	12 578	5 725	450	252	284	189
65 to 74 years	77 554	12 905	12 905	6 984	515	350	308	158
75 to 84 years	43 432	6 614	6 614	3 833	235	325	225	53
85 years and over	14 587	1 957	1 957	1 190	69	113	151	18
3 and 4 years	22 211	2 942	2 942	1 142	115	63	68	19
16 years and over	736 886	104 551	104 551	48 431	3 788	2 526	2 746	1 198
18 years and over	716 645	101 917	101 917	47 589	3 692	2 491	2 699	1 178
21 years and over	680 819	96 068	96 068	44 524	3 520	2 402	2 589	1 133
60 years and over	179 898	28 234	28 234	15 327	1 062	943	855	329
62 years and over	162 174	25 638	25 638	14 105	975	891	787	273
Median	36.0	36.1	36.1	36.1	34.0	36.4	35.5	39.4
Female	465 301	65 364	65 364	29 505	2 407	1 643	1 755	632
Under 5 years	27 521	3 673	3 673	1 492	163	94	90	34
5 to 9 years	25 207	3 289	3 289	1 191	123	58	81	36
10 to 14 years	23 282	3 063	3 063	1 000	93	61	53	23
15 to 19 years	26 001	3 872	3 872	1 676	129	47	81	29
20 to 24 years	31 890	5 033	5 033	2 795	205	160	115	42
25 to 34 years	80 150	10 985	10 985	5 316	478	288	369	104
35 to 44 years	73 229	9 438	9 438	3 413	276	160	237	97
45 to 54 years	51 047	6 486	6 486	2 223	204	95	114	63
55 to 64 years	45 304	6 784	6 784	3 193	247	148	172	78
65 to 74 years	43 454	7 210	7 210	3 939	304	208	178	90
75 to 84 years	27 416	4 091	4 091	2 380	138	230	152	25
85 years and over	10 800	1 440	1 440	887	47	94	113	11
3 and 4 years	10 773	1 418	1 418	547	53	32	22	9
16 years and over	384 590	54 749	54 749	25 639	2 013	1 425	1 515	534
18 years and over	374 628	53 467	53 467	25 203	1 957	1 407	1 487	523
21 years and over	356 953	50 397	50 397	23 554	1 867	1 365	1 429	503
60 years and over	104 903	16 436	16 436	9 050	617	631	542	169
62 years and over	95 608	15 014	15 014	8 366	569	603	499	142
Median	37.4	37.6	37.6	38.2	35.3	40.8	38.2	39.2
Male	437 308	61 143	61 143	26 900	2 162	1 332	1 522	762
Median age	34.8	34.8	34.8	34.4	33.0	33.8	33.3	39.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	902 609	126 507	126 507	56 405	4 569	2 975	3 277	1 394
In households	878 394	123 261	123 261	53 750	4 569	2 894	3 032	1 382
Householder	353 745	50 380	50 380	24 285	1 952	1 432	1 342	625
Family householder	244 479	33 952	33 952	14 222	1 240	693	802	319
Nonfamily householder	109 266	16 428	16 428	10 063	712	739	540	306
Living alone	87 727	13 431	13 431	8 033	575	618	416	219
Spouse	204 137	27 639	27 639	10 877	915	530	619	219
Child	255 995	35 464	35 464	12 884	1 227	653	759	297
Other relatives	28 214	4 582	4 582	2 299	217	88	118	70
Nonrelatives	36 303	5 196	5 196	3 405	258	191	194	171
Institutionalized persons	13 999	1 404	1 404	940	—	81	241	—
Other persons in group quarters	10 216	1 842	1 842	1 715	—	—	4	12
Persons per household	2.49	2.46	2.46	2.22	2.34	2.02	2.26	2.20
Persons per family	3.01	3.00	3.00	2.84	2.90	2.83	2.87	2.82
Persons 65 years and over	135 573	21 476	21 476	12 007	819	788	684	229
In households	125 392	20 385	20 385	11 252	819	710	520	229
Householder	83 456	13 608	13 608	7 712	565	550	364	157
Nonfamily householder	38 115	6 168	6 168	3 751	277	369	177	80
Living alone	36 756	5 990	5 990	3 631	270	359	172	77
Spouse	30 630	4 934	4 934	2 627	186	134	110	49
Other relatives	9 748	1 627	1 627	784	60	20	42	15
Nonrelatives	1 558	216	216	129	8	6	4	8
Institutionalized persons	9 752	1 039	1 039	707	—	78	164	—
Other persons in group quarters	429	52	52	48	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	244 479	33 952	33 952	14 222	1 240	693	802	319
With own children under 18 years	101 469	13 381	13 381	4 840	483	260	299	129
Number of own children under 18 years	176 202	23 144	23 144	8 134	799	449	513	203
Married-couple families	204 328	27 642	27 642	10 872	915	536	616	211
With own children under 18 years	85 310	11 024	11 024	3 637	354	186	227	84
Number of own children under 18 years	152 397	19 646	19 646	6 390	614	338	409	140
Female householder, no husband present	30 195	4 663	4 663	2 469	250	118	149	79
With own children under 18 years	13 201	1 919	1 919	999	113	58	65	40
Number of own children under 18 years	19 596	2 876	2 876	1 467	161	89	97	50
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	357 374	50 466	50 466	23 001	1 796	1 105	1 245	672
Never married	107 794	16 166	16 166	8 514	616	360	431	257
Now married, except separated	211 932	28 818	28 818	11 546	953	564	653	297
Separated	3 742	553	553	342	20	15	20	16
Widowed	9 864	1 563	1 563	876	72	57	42	36
Divorced	24 042	3 366	3 366	1 723	135	109	99	66
Females 15 years and over	389 291	55 339	55 339	25 822	2 028	1 430	1 531	539
Never married	92 430	13 764	13 764	7 483	505	370	409	145
Now married, except separated	211 125	28 786	28 786	11 515	973	561	675	245
Separated	4 645	695	695	387	48	15	26	18
Widowed	47 308	7 532	7 532	4 175	311	334	266	81
Divorced	33 783	4 562	4 562	2 262	191	150	155	50

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New Britain city, Hartford County—Con.					
	Tract 4160	Tract 4161	Tract 4162	Tract 4165	Tract 4166	Tract 4167
AGE						
All persons	3 824	2 904	1 356	3 611	1 954	4 858
Under 5 years.....	224	162	80	220	100	234
5 to 9 years.....	137	84	82	218	100	204
10 to 14 years.....	129	105	54	175	82	188
15 to 19 years.....	138	119	57	154	68	217
20 to 24 years.....	326	243	174	262	151	379
25 to 34 years.....	768	568	330	663	326	922
35 to 44 years.....	522	348	173	475	232	658
45 to 54 years.....	325	243	92	271	128	411
55 to 64 years.....	436	331	93	361	211	607
65 to 74 years.....	500	422	151	526	277	722
75 to 84 years.....	286	216	58	225	195	263
85 years and over.....	33	63	12	61	84	53
3 and 4 years.....	81	62	35	93	37	87
16 years and over.....	3 313	2 541	1 133	2 965	1 658	4 202
18 years and over.....	3 254	2 497	1 120	2 904	1 638	4 125
21 years and over.....	3 145	2 410	1 052	2 796	1 584	3 962
60 years and over.....	1 063	887	276	1 034	694	1 382
62 years and over.....	970	820	252	948	645	1 271
Median.....	37.7	39.4	31.3	37.0	40.7	38.9
Female	1 977	1 511	677	1 868	1 084	2 528
Under 5 years.....	106	78	38	100	49	112
5 to 9 years.....	72	33	40	109	46	108
10 to 14 years.....	61	59	28	81	51	85
15 to 19 years.....	78	58	30	76	32	105
20 to 24 years.....	159	125	75	142	77	196
25 to 34 years.....	391	270	168	314	162	456
35 to 44 years.....	218	162	72	245	104	329
45 to 54 years.....	176	130	45	141	70	221
55 to 64 years.....	262	176	58	201	122	344
65 to 74 years.....	278	244	80	298	163	393
75 to 84 years.....	158	130	31	118	137	143
85 years and over.....	18	46	12	43	71	36
3 and 4 years.....	40	30	15	43	20	37
16 years and over.....	1 725	1 334	567	1 567	931	2 209
18 years and over.....	1 694	1 310	564	1 536	919	2 170
21 years and over.....	1 631	1 272	531	1 479	895	2 095
60 years and over.....	593	523	160	576	449	754
62 years and over.....	536	487	142	530	423	693
Median.....	39.4	42.9	31.9	39.1	47.4	40.9
Male	1 847	1 393	679	1 743	870	2 330
Median age.....	36.5	36.7	30.7	35.1	36.1	37.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP						
All persons	3 824	2 904	1 356	3 611	1 954	4 858
In households.....	3 824	2 904	1 356	3 611	1 821	4 756
Householder.....	1 847	1 435	663	1 483	860	2 010
Family householder.....	1 001	747	319	1 070	455	1 372
Nonfamily householder.....	846	688	344	413	405	638
Living alone.....	680	584	275	338	339	517
Spouse.....	723	513	208	849	315	1 053
Child.....	808	632	315	991	428	1 217
Other relatives.....	172	143	55	149	96	279
Nonrelatives.....	274	181	115	139	122	197
Institutionalized persons.....	—	—	—	—	87	100
Other persons in group quarters.....	—	—	—	—	46	2
Persons per household.....	2.09	2.04	2.08	2.47	2.13	2.39
Persons per family.....	2.73	2.74	2.86	2.89	2.86	2.88
Persons 65 years and over	819	701	221	812	556	1 038
In households.....	819	701	221	812	440	1 032
Householder.....	554	515	155	524	331	665
Nonfamily householder.....	276	294	81	202	204	220
Living alone.....	263	287	79	192	200	216
Spouse.....	195	127	47	223	74	281
Other relatives.....	56	52	16	55	30	81
Nonrelatives.....	14	7	3	10	5	5
Institutionalized persons.....	—	—	—	—	82	6
Other persons in group quarters.....	—	—	—	—	34	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN						
Families	1 001	747	319	1 070	455	1 372
With own children under 18 years.....	341	253	128	390	169	382
Number of own children under 18 years.....	532	383	222	662	297	624
Married-couple families	723	512	205	852	317	1 052
With own children under 18 years.....	238	173	72	311	113	300
Number of own children under 18 years.....	410	271	136	543	207	515
Female householder, no husband present	184	170	73	167	105	225
With own children under 18 years.....	82	67	41	65	44	67
Number of own children under 18 years.....	98	95	66	104	74	91
MARITAL STATUS						
Males 15 years and over	1 596	1 212	569	1 420	734	2 009
Never married.....	537	468	258	385	251	680
Now married, except separated.....	827	549	223	871	352	1 114
Separated.....	31	39	15	18	26	27
Widowed.....	73	54	10	62	42	68
Divorced.....	128	102	63	84	63	120
Females 15 years and over	1 738	1 341	571	1 578	938	2 223
Never married.....	456	384	195	318	260	548
Now married, except separated.....	796	537	220	880	338	1 128
Separated.....	41	25	14	26	18	35
Widowed.....	279	269	75	231	222	303
Divorced.....	166	126	67	123	100	209

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middle-town, CT CMSA		Hartford County (pt.)		New Britain city, Hartford County							
	New Britain, CT PMSA		Total	New Britain city	Tract 4153	Tract 4154	Tract 4155	Tract 4156	Tract 4157	Tract 4158	Tract 4159	Tract 4160
RACE												
All persons	1 085 837	148 188	148 188	75 491	2 130	5 744	2 582	3 771	3 918	2 090	2 655	4 429
White	933 548	132 519	132 519	61 405	1 896	4 920	2 194	3 309	3 634	1 946	1 625	4 021
Black	94 925	6 574	6 574	5 723	136	567	261	247	112	72	122	119
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1 826	190	190	130	8	16	1	5	11	3	9	—
American Indian	1 769	183	183	127	8	16	1	5	11	3	9	—
Eskimo	26	3	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	31	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	15 845	1 937	1 937	1 348	16	94	46	29	53	11	45	17
Asian	15 658	1 901	1 901	1 323	16	92	46	27	52	11	45	17
Chinese	3 065	320	320	197	—	19	—	1	8	4	5	—
Filipino	1 117	75	75	43	3	—	5	4	—	—	—	—
Japanese	700	74	74	39	—	3	—	4	—	—	—	—
Asian Indian	4 121	418	418	235	8	13	29	3	7	1	—	8
Korean	1 677	156	156	78	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vietnamese	1 856	206	206	155	1	10	6	10	6	1	—	1
Camboodian	448	83	83	81	—	12	—	—	11	—	32	—
Hmong	44	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	1 186	411	411	404	1	24	—	3	—	—	—	4
Thai	125	13	13	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	1 299	124	124	83	—	5	4	2	12	3	—	3
Pacific Islander	187	36	36	25	—	2	—	2	1	—	—	—
Hawaiian	84	7	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan	24	7	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	56	16	16	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	23	6	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	39 673	6 968	6 968	6 685	74	167	80	181	108	56	854	271
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	1 085 837	148 188	148 188	75 491	2 130	5 744	2 582	3 771	3 918	2 090	2 655	4 429
Hispanic origin (of any race)	75 627	13 387	13 387	12 284	154	540	256	531	466	133	1 088	4 429
Mexican	2 066	333	333	245	—	18	7	3	23	19	28	113
Puerto Rican	58 220	10 776	10 776	10 325	100	391	196	438	348	84	970	353
Cuban	2 056	267	267	190	3	38	14	11	15	2	4	8
Other Hispanic	13 285	2 011	2 011	1 524	51	93	39	79	80	28	86	73
Not of Hispanic origin	1 010 210	134 801	134 801	63 207	1 976	5 204	2 326	3 240	3 452	1 957	1 567	3 982
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	1 085 837	148 188	148 188	75 491	2 130	5 744	2 582	3 771	3 918	2 090	2 655	4 429
White	933 548	132 519	132 519	61 405	1 896	4 920	2 194	3 309	3 634	1 946	1 625	4 021
Hispanic origin	30 959	6 012	6 012	5 200	83	351	153	334	357	70	231	197
Not of Hispanic origin	902 409	126 507	126 507	56 405	1 813	4 569	2 041	2 975	3 277	1 876	1 394	3 824
Black	94 925	6 574	6 574	5 723	136	567	261	247	112	72	122	119
Hispanic origin	5 377	500	500	466	1	21	26	19	5	2	13	—
Not of Hispanic origin	89 348	6 074	6 074	5 257	135	526	235	228	107	67	109	117
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1 826	190	190	130	8	16	1	5	11	3	9	—
Hispanic origin	1 826	13	13	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	1 601	177	177	118	8	12	—	5	11	3	8	17
Asian or Pacific Islander	15 845	1 937	1 937	1 348	16	94	46	29	53	11	45	17
Hispanic origin	485	65	65	54	—	8	3	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	15 360	1 872	1 872	1 294	16	86	43	29	52	10	43	14
Other race	39 673	6 968	6 968	6 685	74	167	80	181	108	56	854	245
Hispanic origin	38 381	6 797	6 797	6 552	70	156	74	176	103	57	841	245
Not of Hispanic origin	1 292	171	171	133	4	11	6	3	5	1	13	26

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

New Britain city, Hartford County—Con.

RACE	Tract 4161	Tract 4162	Tract 4163	Tract 4164	Tract 4165	Tract 4166	Tract 4167	Tract 4168	Tract 4171	Tract 4172	Tract 4173	Tract 4174
White	4 988	3 501	3 536	3 425	6 143	3 063	7 281	2 979	2 030	1 551	1 940	3 022
Black	3 402	1 840	3 153	3 327	4 399	2 098	5 541	2 797	1 209	1 396	1 764	2 585
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	360	554	209	60	805	377	857	114	238	75	116	265
Hispanic origin	2	8	7	3	13	4	16	2	10	2	1	6
Not of Hispanic origin	2	8	7	3	13	3	15	2	10	2	1	6
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	54	40	19	18	246	22	311	34	39	53	38	105
Asian	49	40	14	18	246	22	310	34	33	53	37	105
Chinese	23	16	4	1	20	6	46	7	5	3	15	9
Filipino	1	5	—	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	—	—
Japanese	13	2	1	3	9	3	3	1	7	32	9	44
Korean	—	10	3	3	9	2	12	8	—	5	3	22
Vietnamese	—	1	—	2	8	3	1	8	18	—	—	—
Cambodian	6	—	5	1	33	6	28	8	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	2	—	—	—	156	1	206	—	—	2	1	—
Thai	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	2	1	—	7	—	—	10	2	—	4	1	21
Pacific Islander	5	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	1 170	1 059	148	17	680	562	556	32	534	25	21	61
Hispanic origin	4 988	3 501	3 536	3 425	6 143	3 063	7 281	2 979	2 030	1 551	1 940	3 022
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1 714	1 593	256	72	1 584	736	1 267	138	892	100	50	157
Mexican	50	14	—	2	—	—	4	7	17	2	3	12
Puerto Rican	1 471	1 453	208	35	1 387	677	1 073	101	779	79	29	98
Cuban	15	7	4	5	17	5	31	—	3	—	1	6
Other Hispanic	178	119	43	32	173	50	159	30	93	19	17	41
Not of Hispanic origin	3 274	1 908	3 280	3 353	4 559	2 327	6 014	2 841	1 138	1 451	1 890	2 865
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN	4 988	3 501	3 536	3 425	6 143	3 063	7 281	2 979	2 030	1 551	1 940	3 022
White	3 402	1 840	3 153	3 327	4 399	2 098	5 541	2 797	1 209	1 396	1 764	2 585
Hispanic origin	498	484	110	54	788	144	883	99	306	58	97	90
Not of Hispanic origin	2 904	1 356	3 043	3 273	3 611	1 954	4 858	2 698	903	1 328	1 737	2 495
Black	360	554	209	60	805	377	857	114	238	75	116	265
Hispanic origin	52	50	5	1	112	29	35	7	61	7	2	8
Not of Hispanic origin	308	504	204	59	693	348	822	107	177	68	114	257
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	2	8	7	3	13	4	16	2	10	2	1	6
Hispanic origin	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	5	7	3	10	4	15	2	10	2	6	105
Asian or Pacific Islander	54	40	19	18	246	22	311	34	39	53	38	104
Hispanic origin	5	—	—	—	12	1	2	—	30	53	38	104
Not of Hispanic origin	49	40	19	18	234	21	309	34	534	25	21	58
Other race	1 170	1 059	148	17	680	562	556	32	534	25	21	61
Hispanic origin	1 159	1 056	141	17	669	562	546	32	516	25	21	58
Not of Hispanic origin	11	3	7	—	11	—	10	—	18	—	—	3

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Remainder of Hartford County									
New Britain city, Hartford County—Con.											
Tract 4175		Tract 4602.02 (pt.)	Tract 4001	Tract 4002	Tract 4003	Tract 4052 (pt.)	Tract 4053 (pt.)	Tract 4054 (pt.)	Tract 4204	Tract 4205 (pt.)	Tract 4206
RACE											
All persons											
White	4 713	—	6 759	3 652	6 376	—	96	21	3 429	4 809	5 689
Black	4 549	—	6 568	3 600	6 324	—	96	20	3 364	4 547	5 400
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	77	—	58	19	7	—	—	—	31	190	153
Hispanic origin	2	—	7	3	2	—	—	—	4	4	4
Not of Hispanic origin	2	—	7	3	—	—	—	—	4	4	3
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chinese	58	—	107	23	37	—	—	—	28	41	69
Filipino	56	—	107	23	37	—	—	—	27	40	67
Japanese	7	—	7	—	1	—	—	—	5	14	27
Asian Indian	1	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	6	1	7
Korean	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	18
Vietnamese	24	—	64	9	22	—	—	—	1	7	2
Cambodian	2	—	6	7	5	—	—	—	7	—	10
Hmong	12	—	6	—	9	—	—	—	—	11	—
Laotian	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	4	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	2	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	2
Hawaiian	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	27	—	19	7	6	—	—	1	—	—	63
HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons											
Hispanic origin (of any race)	4 713	—	6 759	3 652	6 376	—	96	21	3 429	4 809	5 689
Mexican	110	—	116	53	55	—	—	1	31	139	130
Puerto Rican	11	—	7	2	7	—	—	—	—	6	10
Cuban	57	—	32	26	5	—	—	—	18	66	53
Other Hispanic	1	—	21	1	3	—	—	—	3	3	11
Not of Hispanic origin	41	—	56	24	40	—	—	1	10	64	56
Other race	4 603	—	6 643	3 599	6 321	—	96	20	3 398	4 670	5 559
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons											
White	4 713	—	6 759	3 652	6 376	—	96	21	3 429	4 809	5 689
Hispanic origin	4 549	—	6 568	3 600	6 324	—	96	20	3 364	4 547	5 400
Not of Hispanic origin	73	—	93	46	49	—	—	—	29	108	75
Black	4 476	—	6 475	3 554	6 275	—	96	20	3 335	4 439	5 325
Hispanic origin	77	—	58	19	7	—	—	—	31	190	153
Not of Hispanic origin	5	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	72	—	54	19	7	—	—	—	31	181	152
Hispanic origin	2	—	7	3	2	—	—	—	4	4	4
Not of Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	2	—	7	3	2	—	—	—	4	4	4
Hispanic origin	58	—	107	23	37	—	—	—	28	41	69
Not of Hispanic origin	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1
Other race	52	—	107	23	37	—	—	—	28	39	68
Hispanic origin	27	—	19	7	6	—	—	1	27	63	53
Not of Hispanic origin	26	—	19	7	6	—	—	—	2	20	20
Other race	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	10

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering

Area	Tract 4207	Tract 4301	Tract 4302.01	Tract 4302.02	Tract 4302.03	Tract 4303.01	Tract 4303.02	Tract 4304	Tract 4305	Tract 4306.01	Tract 4306.02
RACE											
All persons	3 335	3 873	3 167	4 142	3 708	2 878	2 987	4 162	5 703	4 370	3 541
White	3 246	3 795	3 080	4 049	3 648	2 812	2 946	4 078	5 593	4 265	3 483
Black	43	30	36	29	18	29	23	40	60	64	21
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	4	4	1	1	2	4	4	3	10	4	2
American Indian	4	4	1	1	2	4	4	3	10	4	2
Eskimo											
Aleut											
Asian or Pacific Islander	24	21	43	49	23	29	17	25	17	12	24
Asian	23	21	41	49	23	29	17	24	14	12	24
Chinese	1	3	6	17	10	8	2	10		4	8
Filipino	8	3	9	6	2	3	1	3	2	5	
Japanese			3	2	1	3	1	1	2	2	
Asian Indian	12	9	11	12	5	16	4	1	9		5
Korean	2	5	6	12	5	1	4	4	2		6
Vietnamese											
Combodian											
Hmong											
Laotian											
Thai											
Other Asian											
Pacific Islander		1	6				10	4			4
Hawaiian			2					1	3		
Samoa			1					1	3		
Guamanian			1								
Other Pacific Islander			1								
Other race	18	23	7	14	17	4		16	22	25	11
HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	3 335	3 873	3 167	4 142	3 708	2 878	2 987	4 162	5 703	4 370	3 541
Hispanic origin (of any race)	70	17	46	48	49	31	18	64	79	74	35
Mexican	1	3	3		3	6	6	5	6	6	2
Puerto Rican	30	23	23	16	29	9	9	27	32	47	7
Cuban		1	3					3	11	1	
Other Hispanic	39	23	17	23	17	15	3	29	30	20	20
Not of Hispanic origin	3 265	3 809	3 121	4 094	3 659	2 847	2 969	4 098	5 624	4 296	3 506
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	3 335	3 873	3 167	4 142	3 708	2 878	2 987	4 162	5 703	4 370	3 541
White	3 246	3 795	3 080	4 049	3 648	2 812	2 946	4 078	5 593	4 265	3 483
Hispanic origin	53	45	37	41	31	16	17	47	58	49	26
Not of Hispanic origin	3 193	3 750	3 050	4 012	3 617	2 793	2 929	4 031	5 535	4 216	3 457
Black	43	30	36	29	18	29	23	40	60	64	21
Hispanic origin			1	2					2	1	
Not of Hispanic origin	43	30	35	27	18	21	23	34	58	63	21
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut				1	2	4		3	11	4	
Hispanic origin											
Not of Hispanic origin				1	1	4		3	11	4	
Asian or Pacific Islander	24	21	43	49	23	29	17	25	17	12	24
Hispanic origin			8								
Not of Hispanic origin	24	21	35	49	23	29	17	25	17	12	24
Other race	18	23	7	14	17	4		16	22	25	11
Hispanic origin			1	5	17	4		11	19	24	9
Not of Hispanic origin								5	3	1	2

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middle-town, CT CMSA	New Britain, CT PMSA	Hartford County (pt.)		New Britain city, Hartford County					
			Total	New Britain city	Tract 4153	Tract 4154	Tract 4155	Tract 4156	Tract 4157	Tract 4158
All housing units.....	434 791	60 241	60 241	32 335	1 032	2 464	1 136	1 856	1 633	970
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	411 539	57 049	57 049	30 170	949	2 329	1 059	1 707	1 522	900
Owner-occupied housing units.....	265 592	34 209	34 209	13 005	289	1 137	423	494	660	400
Percent of occupied housing units.....	64.5	60.0	60.0	43.1	30.5	48.8	39.9	28.9	43.4	44.4
White.....	251 634	33 266	33 266	12 379	275	1 042	381	470	647	394
Black.....	10 174	546	546	380	11	69	32	13	6	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	273	20	20	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2 132	187	187	95	1	8	3	3	2	1
Other race.....	1 379	190	190	147	2	18	7	8	5	3
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	4 443	713	713	482	10	59	22	24	24	9
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	248 778	32 749	32 749	12 050	267	1 003	368	455	628	388
Renter-occupied housing units.....	145 947	22 840	22 840	17 165	660	1 192	636	1 213	862	500
White.....	111 404	19 032	19 032	13 546	600	1 024	560	1 074	791	463
Black.....	22 118	1 679	1 679	1 561	34	115	52	81	29	18
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	433	56	56	45	1	6	1	3	5	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2 130	330	330	293	5	19	9	9	14	5
Other race.....	9 862	1 743	1 743	1 720	20	28	14	46	23	13
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	17 552	3 234	3 234	3 117	36	109	50	145	100	34
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	104 967	17 631	17 631	12 235	582	949	531	977	714	444
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	23 252	3 192	3 192	2 165	83	135	77	149	111	70
For sale only.....	4 392	508	508	191	8	10	10	11	10	5
For rent.....	10 504	1 666	1 666	1 357	29	106	34	77	67	47
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	1 853	218	218	131	1	6	8	14	4	2
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	2 813	131	131	32	2	—	3	1	2	2
For migrant workers.....	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	3 673	669	669	454	43	13	22	46	28	17
Boarded up.....	317	44	44	35	1	—	—	9	1	1
ROOMS										
1 room.....	6 202	1 046	1 046	692	14	11	3	22	40	14
2 rooms.....	14 288	2 068	2 068	1 273	16	69	17	144	40	24
3 rooms.....	42 642	5 326	5 326	3 976	97	144	85	351	109	177
4 rooms.....	72 211	12 127	12 127	8 186	296	680	236	380	192	152
5 rooms.....	91 398	16 168	16 168	10 042	431	995	500	629	706	218
6 rooms.....	81 333	10 788	10 788	4 731	110	373	202	194	294	111
7 rooms.....	58 753	6 469	6 469	1 665	21	95	41	63	119	47
8 or more rooms.....	67 964	6 249	6 249	1 770	47	97	52	73	133	157
Median, all housing units.....	5.4	5.1	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.8	5.0	4.5	5.1	4.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.5	5.2	5.2	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.5	5.2	5.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.5	5.1	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.0	4.6	5.1	4.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.3	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.9	6.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.6	4.5	4.7	3.9	4.8	4.6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	240 598	28 349	28 349	9 031	58	770	244	241	400	198
2, attached.....	23 355	2 401	2 401	1 130	8	147	23	19	17	17
3.....	34 589	7 898	7 898	5 503	236	587	308	431	461	198
3 or 4.....	39 320	7 439	7 439	6 431	590	669	433	442	557	266
5 to 9.....	28 449	5 441	5 441	4 515	106	184	35	147	88	53
10 to 19.....	25 598	2 713	2 713	1 549	28	81	86	131	22	114
20 to 49.....	18 137	2 324	2 324	1 791	—	—	—	143	72	67
50 or more.....	16 475	2 288	2 288	2 022	—	—	—	279	—	57
Mobile home or trailer.....	2 706	727	727	7	—	3	—	—	—	—
Other.....	5 564	661	661	356	6	23	7	23	16	15
Occupied housing units.....	411 539	57 049	57 049	30 170	949	2 329	1 059	1 707	1 522	900
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	99 998	14 554	14 554	9 026	321	622	296	679	437	343
2 persons.....	135 517	18 511	18 511	9 937	331	768	346	506	533	289
3 persons.....	74 695	10 159	10 159	5 017	146	448	189	239	243	131
4 persons.....	64 574	8 820	8 820	3 721	84	302	146	173	194	85
5 persons.....	25 221	3 502	3 502	1 612	46	126	57	86	76	30
6 or more persons.....	11 534	1 503	1 503	857	21	63	25	24	39	14
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.28	2.25	2.25	2.11	1.96	2.21	2.17	1.84	2.11	1.87
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.44	2.42	2.42	2.21	1.94	2.28	2.34	2.22	2.24	2.06
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.93	1.97	1.97	2.01	1.98	2.12	2.05	1.61	2.00	1.75
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	402 149	55 564	55 564	28 917	934	2 257	1 041	1 665	1 477	892
1.01 to 1.50.....	6 731	1 099	1 099	926	11	58	17	33	29	4
1.51 or more.....	2 659	386	386	327	4	14	1	9	16	4
Mean.....	46	48	48	50	47	50	48	48	45	41
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	218 137	26 228	26 228	8 442	46	690	215	212	343	166
Less than \$20,000.....	286	40	40	19	1	2	1	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	620	94	94	35	—	5	3	2	—	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	1 025	198	198	104	2	13	1	4	5	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	2 871	448	448	232	2	29	15	12	8	2
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	7 539	1 092	1 092	599	7	65	16	14	27	7
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	65 573	8 923	8 923	4 439	28	410	144	137	145	47
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	75 116	9 235	9 235	2 266	3	148	30	39	122	63
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	32 414	3 515	3 515	469	2	15	5	2	22	35
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	16 380	1 531	1 531	171	1	2	—	—	7	8
\$300,000 or more.....	16 313	1 152	1 152	108	—	1	—	2	7	4
Median (dollars).....	168 000	161 000	161 000	139 200	118 300	134 000	131 700	130 100	146 600	177 500
Mean (dollars).....	187 600	174 000	174 000	145 700	121 400	132 300	128 300	130 000	154 500	177 700
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	144 399	22 722	22 722	17 122	658	1 189	636	1 213	860	498
Median contract rent (dollars).....	495	438	438	423	416	458	471	438	452	480
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	499	436	436	418	410	443	468	403	442	474
With meals included in rent.....	1 252	48	48	38	5	1	—	2	2	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	852	349	349	372	333	137	—	375	425	—
No meals included in rent.....	139 101	22 016	22 016	16 698	635	1 157	623	1 189	838	484
No cash rent.....	4 046	658	658	386	18	31	13	22	20	14

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New Britain city, Hartford County—Con.								
	Tract 4159	Tract 4160	Tract 4161	Tract 4162	Tract 4163	Tract 4164	Tract 4165	Tract 4166	Tract 4167
All housing units.....	1 089	2 221	2 342	1 503	1 660	1 358	2 244	1 249	2 788
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units.....	996	2 051	2 071	1 317	1 595	1 321	2 162	1 174	2 714
Owner-occupied housing units.....	163	566	526	203	666	1 117	1 043	362	1 605
Percent of occupied housing units.....	16.4	27.6	25.4	15.4	41.8	84.6	48.2	30.8	59.1
White.....	148	551	485	183	628	1 095	976	339	1 501
Black.....	6	4	19	12	28	13	33	14	66
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	3	1	4	4	2	4	22	2	14
Other race.....	6	10	18	4	8	4	11	7	24
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	18	17	48	13	29	15	31	14	83
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	137	542	455	174	607	1 084	955	333	1 441
Renter-occupied housing units.....	833	1 485	1 545	1 114	929	204	1 119	812	1 109
White.....	550	1 369	1 112	620	841	192	724	564	717
Black.....	41	38	104	199	43	9	203	99	194
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	1	—	6	2	—	1	4	5
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	8	3	12	9	5	—	40	3	70
Other race.....	233	74	317	280	38	3	151	142	123
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	293	130	454	424	64	8	372	184	275
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	488	1 305	980	489	815	187	528	527	569
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	93	170	271	186	65	37	82	75	74
For sale only.....	3	—	8	—	4	13	33	1	19
For rent.....	75	132	161	177	39	14	30	59	34
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	4	4	14	5	6	4	8	7	4
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	—	—	2	—	—	2	1	1	3
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	11	34	86	4	16	4	10	7	14
Boarded up.....	2	—	10	—	—	1	1	1	2
ROOMS									
1 room.....	17	27	27	44	40	—	5	47	7
2 rooms.....	45	68	105	64	191	—	41	72	44
3 rooms.....	254	459	403	333	171	26	124	135	201
4 rooms.....	517	941	860	569	210	172	709	338	702
5 rooms.....	178	489	650	409	682	233	640	435	1 001
6 rooms.....	42	155	158	56	250	269	479	155	613
7 rooms.....	9	21	33	9	59	275	166	31	147
8 or more rooms.....	27	61	106	19	57	382	80	36	73
Median, all housing units.....	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.8	6.4	4.9	4.6	4.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.0	4.6	6.6	5.0	4.5	5.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.8	6.4	4.9	4.6	4.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	4.8	4.8	5.1	4.9	5.4	6.8	5.7	5.2	5.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	31	171	212	71	442	1 039	971	170	1 321
1, attached.....	8	25	34	101	28	37	88	60	247
2.....	157	305	479	132	353	186	225	276	313
3 or 4.....	272	632	621	434	436	61	170	333	150
5 to 9.....	561	790	623	318	70	7	616	136	500
10 to 19.....	51	157	112	170	5	18	70	56	78
20 to 49.....	—	123	71	120	23	—	68	58	38
50 or more.....	—	—	158	135	291	—	—	130	104
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
Other.....	9	18	31	22	12	10	35	29	37
Occupied housing units.....	996	2 051	2 071	1 317	1 595	1 321	2 162	1 174	2 714
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	265	721	682	369	602	269	393	392	598
2 persons.....	298	727	598	373	466	523	689	314	946
3 persons.....	179	306	345	226	239	240	445	183	475
4 persons.....	134	195	261	171	195	173	340	156	413
5 persons.....	71	76	115	95	64	83	178	70	183
6 or more persons.....	49	26	70	83	29	33	117	59	99
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.28	1.92	2.09	2.28	1.92	2.25	2.50	2.12	2.30
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.21	1.95	2.18	2.15	2.26	2.31	2.23	2.13	2.29
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.29	1.90	2.05	2.31	1.54	1.84	2.90	2.11	2.33
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	868	1 970	1 941	1 166	1 561	1 317	2 017	1 110	2 586
1.01 to 1.50.....	90	67	104	98	29	4	117	50	104
1.51 or more.....	38	14	26	53	5	—	28	14	24
Mean.....	.66	.51	.55	.66	.48	.38	.56	.56	.53
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	27	151	178	81	388	967	894	151	1 317
Less than \$20,000.....	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	2	3
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	1	—	—	—	4	1	1	—	6
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	1	2	1	5	9	7	8	1	13
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	2	7	13	1	11	14	25	8	39
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	4	13	16	20	33	18	66	24	125
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	15	85	102	42	246	205	509	76	876
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	4	37	41	13	76	320	259	27	217
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	3	4	—	8	199	24	2	30
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	1	1	—	1	121	1	1	4
\$300,000 or more.....	—	2	—	—	—	81	—	2	4
Median (dollars).....	115 300	133 400	132 100	113 900	132 300	188 400	138 100	122 000	129 200
Mean (dollars).....	114 000	136 500	131 200	116 500	130 200	202 700	138 000	125 700	130 600
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	832	1 483	1 544	1 108	924	199	1 115	811	1 103
Median contract rent (dollars).....	382	377	391	445	352	480	300	302	380
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	364	387	377	414	350	474	346	319	391
With meals included in rent.....	3	2	4	1	2	—	—	4	4
Median contract rent (dollars).....	438	213	407	513	375	—	—	201	460
No meals included in rent.....	822	1 439	1 509	1 101	904	186	1 091	790	1 070
No cash rent.....	7	42	31	6	18	13	24	17	29

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New Britain city, Hartford County—Con.							Remainder of Hartford County	
	Tract 4168	Tract 4171	Tract 4172	Tract 4173	Tract 4174	Tract 4175	Tract 4602.02 (pt.)	Tract 4001	Tract 4002
All housing units	1 344	1 229	727	85	1 466	1 939	—	2 497	1 278
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units	1 282	1 040	629	83	1 375	1 894	—	2 399	1 234
Owner-occupied housing units	899	95	269	44	615	1 429	—	1 977	1 120
Percent of occupied housing units	70.1	9.1	42.8	53.0	44.7	75.4	—	82.4	90.8
White	882	82	259	42	593	1 406	—	1 946	1 111
Black	9	8	6	1	16	12	—	9	4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	4	2	3	1	5	6	—	18	3
Other race	3	3	1	—	1	4	—	2	2
Hispanic origin (of any race)	16	13	4	1	11	21	—	30	15
White, not of Hispanic origin	869	74	256	41	583	1 390	—	1 918	1 098
Renter-occupied housing units	383	945	360	39	760	465	—	422	114
White	338	634	309	35	596	433	—	415	108
Black	31	118	31	2	102	18	—	4	5
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	5	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	6	11	12	2	40	11	—	2	1
Other race	8	177	6	—	21	3	—	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	31	322	26	—	47	13	—	6	1
White, not of Hispanic origin	317	510	292	35	573	423	—	410	107
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	62	189	98	2	91	45	—	98	44
For sale only	4	15	10	—	17	10	—	36	13
For rent	46	105	45	2	55	23	—	31	12
Rented or sold, not occupied	3	28	2	—	2	2	—	12	5
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	—	1	—	—	10	2	—	1	2
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	9	40	41	—	7	8	—	18	12
Boarded up	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
ROOMS									
1 room	—	252	2	—	118	2	—	28	30
2 rooms	14	196	10	2	91	19	—	38	6
3 rooms	105	361	77	25	224	115	—	116	17
4 rooms	255	168	297	8	360	144	—	266	72
5 rooms	349	185	165	18	247	812	—	524	185
6 rooms	352	45	101	18	226	522	—	578	213
7 rooms	150	5	47	9	112	212	—	498	322
8 or more rooms	119	17	28	5	88	113	—	449	433
Median, all housing units	5.4	3.0	4.4	4.9	4.3	5.3	—	6.0	6.9
Mean, all housing units	5.5	3.1	4.7	4.9	4.5	5.5	—	6.0	6.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.4	3.0	4.6	5.0	4.4	5.4	—	6.0	6.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.9	4.9	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.6	—	6.3	7.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.2	2.9	4.0	3.2	3.5	4.7	—	4.3	4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	771	26	238	46	380	1 231	—	1 866	1 165
1, attached	12	8	30	3	208	20	—	39	15
2	246	96	29	5	13	467	—	309	49
3 or 4	122	218	9	1	8	7	—	67	8
5 to 9	14	136	22	16	89	4	—	35	—
10 to 19	88	154	85	14	26	3	—	12	32
20 to 49	84	509	161	—	124	135	—	4	—
50 or more	—	71	149	—	590	58	—	83	—
Mobile home or trailer	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	51	1
Other	7	10	4	—	28	14	—	31	8
Occupied housing units	1 282	1 040	629	83	1 375	1 894	—	2 399	1 234
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	350	585	143	31	524	404	—	455	159
2 persons	480	215	224	18	541	752	—	703	375
3 persons	223	106	126	16	168	344	—	496	261
4 persons	163	68	113	10	100	245	—	493	290
5 persons	49	35	13	5	31	117	—	196	114
6 or more persons	17	31	10	3	11	32	—	56	35
Median, occupied housing units	2 11	1 50—	2 27	2 08	1 80	2 22	—	2 58	2 82
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2 18	1 63	2 18	2 93	1 99	2 31	—	2 77	2 90
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1 92	1 50—	2 32	1 50—	1 61	1 93	—	1 90	1 92
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	1 268	948	613	80	1 329	1 877	—	2 376	1 224
1.01 to 1.50	14	48	12	3	21	13	—	17	2
1.51 or more	—	44	4	—	25	4	—	6	8
Mean	42	61	51	48	44	45	—	46	43
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	701	14	224	39	502	1 136	—	1 671	1 001
Less than \$20,000	3	—	1	—	—	3	—	3	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999	5	1	1	—	2	2	—	2	1
\$40,000 to \$59,999	9	1	2	1	—	12	—	4	3
\$60,000 to \$79,999	12	3	3	—	5	21	—	20	15
\$80,000 to \$99,999	41	2	19	6	17	59	—	35	15
\$100,000 to \$149,999	349	3	129	22	222	647	—	285	87
\$150,000 to \$199,999	256	4	64	10	204	329	—	746	228
\$200,000 to \$249,999	22	—	4	—	45	47	—	390	266
\$250,000 to \$299,999	4	—	1	—	7	11	—	129	180
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	57	206
Median (dollars)	143 100	95 000	138 100	134 200	151 200	140 400	—	183 100	228 500
Mean (dollars)	142 200	103 600	137 900	131 200	154 400	143 700	—	191 000	243 400
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	383	945	360	39	759	443	—	417	99
Median contract rent (dollars)	501	374	660	464	647	566	—	506	518
Mean contract rent (dollars)	474	364	695	541	653	557	—	507	587
With meals included in rent	—	3	—	—	4	1	—	2	—
Median contract rent (dollars)	—	212	—	—	666	163	—	175	—
No meals included in rent	366	937	343	38	743	433	—	387	92
No cash rent	17	5	17	1	12	29	—	28	7

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Hartford County—Con.								
	Tract 4003	Tract 4052 (pt.)	Tract 4053 (pt.)	Tract 4054 (pt.)	Tract 4204	Tract 4205 (pt.)	Tract 4206	Tract 4207	Tract 4301
All housing units.....	2 429	—	33	6	1 303	2 245	2 567	1 290	1 628
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units.....	2 391	—	32	6	1 198	2 114	2 468	1 263	1 539
Owner-occupied housing units.....	2 107	—	26	6	1 023	1 155	1 626	1 065	875
Percent of occupied housing units.....	88.1	—	81.3	100.0	85.4	54.6	65.9	84.3	56.9
White.....	2 101	—	26	6	1 010	1 099	1 584	1 042	871
Black.....	—	—	—	—	5	46	24	13	3
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	4	—	—	—	7	4	7	6	1
Other race.....	1	—	—	—	—	5	11	3	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	13	—	—	—	8	30	24	15	4
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	2 089	—	26	6	1 002	1 074	1 568	1 030	867
Renter-occupied housing units.....	284	—	6	—	175	959	842	198	664
White.....	282	—	6	—	172	916	782	195	651
Black.....	1	—	—	—	3	29	40	—	5
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	—	—	—	—	9	14	—	2
Other race.....	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	1	5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	5	—	—	—	1	24	21	4	15
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	277	—	6	—	171	895	767	192	641
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	38	—	1	—	105	131	99	27	89
For sale only.....	16	—	1	—	12	43	26	7	13
For rent.....	4	—	—	—	11	59	51	6	36
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	2	—	—	—	1	8	9	2	14
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	1	—	—	—	76	2	5	1	2
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	15	—	—	—	5	19	8	11	24
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
ROOMS									
1 room.....	4	—	—	—	2	126	46	5	26
2 rooms.....	31	—	—	—	28	253	165	47	50
3 rooms.....	71	—	—	—	58	212	244	63	115
4 rooms.....	142	—	3	—	168	392	607	180	237
5 rooms.....	492	—	8	—	322	489	637	326	401
6 rooms.....	670	—	6	2	343	397	473	295	446
7 rooms.....	542	—	9	1	231	197	250	246	190
8 or more rooms.....	477	—	7	3	151	179	145	128	163
Median, all housing units.....	6.2	—	6.4	7.5	5.7	4.8	4.8	5.6	5.5
Median, all housing units.....	6.3	—	6.5	7.5	5.8	4.7	4.9	5.6	5.5
Median, occupied housing units.....	6.2	—	6.3	7.5	5.8	4.8	4.9	5.6	5.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.4	—	6.5	7.5	6.0	5.7	5.4	5.9	6.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.4	—	4.5	—	4.4	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	2 139	—	29	5	1 075	1 007	1 251	1 011	768
1, attached.....	28	—	—	1	77	77	294	39	48
2.....	173	—	1	—	44	313	259	56	454
3 or 4.....	16	—	3	—	41	188	169	36	169
5 to 9.....	20	—	—	—	45	132	176	21	46
10 to 19.....	14	—	—	—	11	256	244	53	70
20 to 49.....	30	—	—	—	—	163	58	61	37
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	57	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	—	—	—	2	9	81	1	1
Other.....	9	—	—	—	8	43	35	12	35
Occupied housing units.....	2 391	—	32	6	1 198	2 114	2 468	1 263	1 539
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	473	—	4	—	185	747	779	279	374
2 persons.....	843	—	10	2	382	653	903	384	535
3 persons.....	418	—	5	—	253	306	357	253	259
4 persons.....	442	—	9	3	233	265	320	240	249
5 persons.....	169	—	3	1	108	102	83	81	91
6 or more persons.....	46	—	1	—	37	41	26	26	31
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.36	—	2.90	3.83	2.63	1.97	2.00	2.42	2.24
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.43	—	3.00	3.83	2.71	2.32	2.14	2.58	2.40
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.66	—	2.50	—	2.15	1.50	1.68	1.58	2.02
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	2 384	—	32	6	1 187	2 078	2 454	1 256	1 515
1.01 to 1.50.....	6	—	—	—	10	19	10	5	17
1.51 or more.....	1	—	—	—	1	17	4	2	7
Mean.....	.42	—	.46	.47	.49	.47	.45	.47	.46
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 926	—	25	6	932	896	1 247	946	684
Less than \$20,000.....	3	—	—	—	6	1	1	2	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	8	—	—	—	7	5	4	8	2
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	9	—	—	—	4	12	8	9	4
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	18	—	—	—	—	16	36	16	10
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	51	—	1	—	29	59	65	43	18
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	313	—	7	1	282	409	611	347	261
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	831	—	14	1	482	291	429	404	298
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	444	—	2	—	76	57	58	86	65
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	143	—	—	4	21	29	26	22	18
\$300,000 or more.....	106	—	1	—	8	17	9	9	8
Median (dollars).....	183 700	—	162 500	262 500	160 300	144 800	143 600	155 200	157 000
Mean (dollars).....	193 900	—	169 300	237 500	161 600	154 100	148 400	157 600	163 100
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	275	—	6	—	170	955	835	197	661
Median contract rent (dollars).....	405	—	413	—	456	429	515	483	501
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	433	—	495	—	520	447	501	512	480
With meals included in rent.....	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	3
Median contract rent (dollars).....	213	—	—	—	363	—	113	—	271
No meals included in rent.....	246	—	5	—	161	924	798	184	638
No cash rent.....	27	—	1	—	8	31	36	13	20

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Hartford County—Con.								
	Tract 4302.01	Tract 4302.02	Tract 4302.03	Tract 4303.01	Tract 4303.02	Tract 4304	Tract 4305	Tract 4306.01	Tract 4306.02
All housing units.....	1 227	1 328	1 458	999	1 008	1 557	1 885	1 881	1 287
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units.....	1 195	1 311	1 400	980	1 002	1 502	1 843	1 764	1 238
Owner-occupied housing units.....	970	1 282	1 210	937	962	1 064	1 619	1 233	947
Percent of occupied housing units.....	81.2	97.8	86.4	95.6	96.0	70.8	87.8	69.9	76.5
White.....	950	1 258	1 202	923	954	1 051	1 595	1 224	934
Black.....	8	9	2	8	6	7	12	5	5
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	1	—	1	—	1	4	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	10	11	4	4	2	5	1	—	5
Other race.....	1	3	2	1	—	—	7	3	2
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	9	11	9	9	4	11	20	12	7
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	944	1 250	1 195	917	950	1 040	1 581	1 215	929
Renter-occupied housing units.....	225	29	190	43	40	438	224	531	291
White.....	217	29	185	43	39	425	222	515	284
Black.....	4	—	4	—	1	7	1	9	5
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	3	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	1
Other race.....	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	7	1	3	—	—	11	5	11	2
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	212	28	182	43	39	417	217	509	283
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	32	17	58	19	6	55	42	117	49
For sale only.....	11	7	33	6	2	16	15	51	9
For rent.....	10	1	8	2	—	25	11	22	20
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	2	1	5	4	1	7	4	7	3
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	2	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	2
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	7	7	11	7	3	6	11	36	15
Boarded up.....	—	1	1	—	—	2	1	—	—
ROOMS									
1 room.....	4	—	1	1	—	29	—	48	4
2 rooms.....	9	1	6	—	1	30	6	116	8
3 rooms.....	97	3	56	6	10	51	29	168	34
4 rooms.....	274	15	261	45	87	328	144	496	224
5 rooms.....	283	205	438	133	268	319	419	390	287
6 rooms.....	213	285	270	224	311	352	458	288	233
7 rooms.....	151	345	238	224	200	234	452	211	235
8 or more rooms.....	196	474	188	338	131	214	377	164	262
Median, all housing units.....	5.3	6.9	5.4	6.9	5.9	5.6	6.3	4.8	5.9
Mean, all housing units.....	5.6	7.1	5.7	7.0	6.1	5.6	6.4	5.0	6.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.3	7.0	5.5	6.9	5.9	5.6	6.3	4.9	5.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.8	7.0	5.7	6.9	6.0	6.1	6.5	5.4	6.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.0	5.9	4.3	5.6	5.3	4.3	4.8	3.4	4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	683	1 318	856	947	984	984	1 547	840	843
1, attached.....	72	5	235	26	3	105	55	39	113
2.....	31	5	43	9	11	166	192	38	242
3 or 4.....	44	—	71	12	1	88	21	48	26
5 to 9.....	57	—	113	1	—	36	19	205	20
10 to 19.....	74	—	61	1	1	158	31	121	25
20 to 49.....	63	—	37	—	—	—	—	80	—
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	126	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	185	—	—	—	2	1	5	371	10
Other.....	18	—	42	3	6	19	15	13	8
Occupied housing units.....	1 195	1 311	1 400	980	1 002	1 502	1 843	1 764	1 238
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	240	98	300	91	117	276	221	545	185
2 persons.....	391	369	466	347	316	486	505	526	378
3 persons.....	248	323	249	214	217	308	426	285	264
4 persons.....	206	341	244	226	237	269	471	271	290
5 persons.....	88	125	103	75	92	109	169	96	85
6 or more persons.....	22	55	38	27	23	54	51	41	36
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.41	3.08	2.36	2.74	2.81	2.48	2.96	2.14	2.71
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.50	3.08	2.40	2.76	2.85	2.66	3.04	2.31	2.88
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.05	3.25	2.04	2.46	2.04	2.16	2.34	1.50—	2.26
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	1 187	1 303	1 390	974	996	1 479	1 835	1 746	1 225
1.01 to 1.50.....	6	7	10	5	6	22	7	12	12
1.51 or more.....	2	1	—	1	—	1	1	6	1
Mean.....	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.2	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.7
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	644	1 198	954	869	904	908	1 412	751	812
Less than \$20,000.....	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	9	—	2	1	3	2	2	2	1
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	2	1	2	2	3	7	7	11	6
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	6	3	4	5	9	10	9	8	14
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	22	17	20	6	15	26	25	18	28
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	178	118	296	82	359	298	209	186	155
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	166	393	357	302	376	347	695	357	252
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	103	278	199	243	93	104	264	106	212
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	106	175	60	116	30	67	119	24	91
\$300,000 or more.....	50	213	14	112	16	46	81	39	52
Median (dollars).....	175 000	212 100	170 600	207 500	157 600	164 600	182 600	170 900	190 100
Mean (dollars).....	193 200	239 300	178 800	224 400	166 400	177 900	195 000	179 200	197 000
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	218	28	188	40	39	433	222	526	291
Median contract rent (dollars).....	589	738	486	675	625	583	599	373	543
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	620	707	503	664	650	557	587	363	553
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	575	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	209	24	177	34	29	416	200	518	276
No cash rent.....	9	4	11	6	10	17	21	8	15

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA		New Britain, CT PMSA		Hartford County (pt.)		New Britain city, Hartford County			
	363 038	52 298	52 298	52 298	Total	New Britain city	Tract 4154	Tract 4156	Tract 4159	Tract 4160
TENURE										
Owner-occupied housing units	251 634	33 266	779	465	33 266	12 379	1 042	470	148	551
Percent of occupied housing units	69.3	63.6	1 676	2 952	63.6	47.7	50.4	30.4	21.2	28.7
Renter-occupied housing units	111 404	19 032	4 118	5 779	19 032	13 546	1 024	1 074	550	1 369
Percent of occupied housing units	30.7	36.4	779	2 952	36.4	52.3	49.6	69.6	78.8	71.3
ROOMS										
1 room	3 785	779	1 676	2 952	33 266	12 379	1 042	470	148	551
2 rooms	10 321	1 676	4 118	5 779	19 032	13 546	1 024	1 074	550	1 369
3 rooms	30 054	4 351	14 157	10 081	36.4	52.3	49.6	69.6	78.8	71.3
4 rooms	53 331	9 351	10 081	6 208	779	465	11	21	15	21
5 rooms	75 255	14 157	10 081	5 928	1 676	2 952	59	128	19	60
6 rooms	72 647	10 081	6 208	5 2	4 118	5 779	113	285	151	399
7 rooms	54 530	6 208	5 928	4.1	36.4	52.3	50.4	30.4	21.2	28.7
8 or more rooms	63 115	5 928	5.2	4.1	36.4	52.3	49.6	69.6	78.8	71.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.6	5.2	4.1	4.1	36.4	52.3	49.6	69.6	78.8	71.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.3	5.9	4.1	4.1	36.4	52.3	49.6	69.6	78.8	71.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	36.4	52.3	49.6	69.6	78.8	71.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	222 499	27 030	8 417	8 417	27 030	8 417	690	221	26	157
1, attached	18 952	1 923	6 956	4 733	1 923	792	102	13	5	22
2, detached	28 305	6 956	3 709	5 161	6 956	4 733	498	369	126	277
3 or 4	27 659	6 069	3 709	2 877	6 069	5 161	554	378	174	277
5 to 9	18 384	1 975	1 711	1 711	1 975	80	146	102	336	559
10 to 19	17 365	1 975	1 711	1 711	1 975	80	56	98	24	121
20 to 49	11 476	1 702	1 702	1 461	1 711	1 249	—	266	—	—
50 or more	11 366	1 702	1 702	1 461	1 711	1 249	—	266	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	2 553	688	6	6	688	6	3	—	—	—
Other	4 479	535	258	258	535	258	17	—	7	16
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	89 445	13 730	8 291	8 291	13 730	8 291	590	642	232	693
2 persons	124 287	17 415	8 964	8 964	17 415	8 964	701	468	223	695
3 persons	64 715	9 179	4 135	4 135	9 179	4 135	379	202	120	279
4 persons	56 191	7 928	2 923	2 923	7 928	2 923	249	146	76	169
5 persons	20 604	2 957	1 133	1 133	2 957	1 133	101	35	20	64
6 or more persons	7 796	1 089	479	479	1 089	479	46	14	12	20
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.24	2.21	2.02	2.02	2.21	2.02	2.13	1.78	2.02	1.88
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.42	2.40	2.18	2.18	2.40	2.18	2.22	2.18	2.12	1.95
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.79	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.83	1.83	2.02	1.50	2.00	1.85
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	359 026	51 481	25 315	25 315	51 481	25 315	2 014	1 519	650	1 855
1.01 to 1.50	3 126	616	461	461	616	461	11	21	36	55
1.51 or more	886	201	149	149	201	149	48	4	12	10
Mean	.44	.46	.46	.46	.46	.46	.48	.46	.56	.49
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	208 012	25 575	8 044	8 044	25 575	8 044	632	200	24	145
Less than \$20,000	254	37	16	16	37	16	2	—	—	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999	563	91	35	35	91	35	5	2	—	2
\$40,000 to \$59,999	939	189	101	101	189	101	12	4	1	7
\$60,000 to \$79,999	2 587	438	227	227	438	227	27	12	1	7
\$80,000 to \$99,999	6 849	1 050	564	564	1 050	564	60	14	4	12
\$100,000 to \$149,999	61 577	8 617	4 193	4 193	8 617	4 193	380	129	13	4
\$150,000 to \$199,999	72 500	9 036	2 179	2 179	9 036	2 179	330	35	4	3
\$200,000 to \$249,999	31 439	3 479	459	459	3 479	459	13	2	—	3
\$250,000 to \$299,999	15 895	1 505	165	165	1 505	165	2	—	—	1
\$300,000 or more	15 875	1 133	105	105	1 133	105	1	—	—	2
Median (dollars)	168 800	161 600	139 500	139 500	161 600	139 500	133 700	129 100	115 600	133 800
Mean (dollars)	188 800	174 500	146 000	146 000	174 500	146 000	131 800	129 200	115 200	136 900
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	110 020	18 934	13 519	13 519	18 934	13 519	1 023	1 074	549	1 367
Median contract rent (dollars)	512	442	424	424	442	424	456	414	343	370
Mean contract rent (dollars)	520	441	422	422	441	422	438	390	336	382
With meals included in rent	1 065	36	27	27	36	27	1	2	1	2
Median contract rent (dollars)	937	342	379	379	342	379	137	375	487	213
No meals included in rent	105 197	18 269	13 129	13 129	18 269	13 129	993	1 051	543	1 325
No cash rent	3 758	629	363	363	629	363	29	21	5	40

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990 — Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

New Britain city, Hartford County—Con.									
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 4161	Tract 4162	Tract 4165	Tract 4166	Tract 4167	Tract 4171	Tract 4174		
Occupied housing units -----	1 597	803	1 700	903	2 218	716	1 189		
TENURE -----									
Owner-occupied housing units -----	485	183	976	339	1 501	82	593		
Percent of occupied housing units -----	30.4	22.8	57.4	37.5	67.7	11.5	49.9		
Renter-occupied housing units -----	1 112	620	724	564	717	634	596		
Percent of occupied housing units -----	69.6	77.2	42.6	62.5	32.3	88.5	50.1		
ROOMS -----									
1 room -----	20	23	5	42	6	123	95		
2 rooms -----	77	35	17	53	26	130	62		
3 rooms -----	286	182	69	84	150	241	167		
4 rooms -----	537	264	469	229	447	688	242		
5 rooms -----	451	239	505	310	854	110	225		
6 rooms -----	127	39	408	130	543	27	211		
7 rooms -----	29	6	153	28	128	5	106		
8 or more rooms -----	70	15	74	29	64	12	81		
Median, occupied housing units -----	4.3	4.1	5.1	4.6	5.1	2.9	4.6		
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.1	4.9	5.7	5.4	5.4	2.9	4.6		
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.2	2.8	3.3		
UNITS IN STRUCTURE -----									
1, detached -----	178	59	891	147	1 203	19	366		
1, attached -----	19	34	47	30	187	3	180		
2 -----	358	104	187	249	292	65	11		
3 or 4 -----	436	254	126	275	102	116	7		
5 to 9 -----	322	150	374	89	253	47	79		
10 to 19 -----	70	28	32	32	52	67	24		
20 to 49 -----	56	51	30	52	36	330	92		
50 or more -----	135	59	—	11	72	60	404		
Mobile home or trailer -----	1	—	—	1	—	1	—		
Other -----	22	14	13	17	21	8	26		
PERSONS IN UNIT -----									
1 person -----	608	291	351	348	540	461	466		
2 persons -----	512	237	606	260	839	145	483		
3 persons -----	244	116	342	146	367	55	132		
4 persons -----	157	90	247	100	303	33	73		
5 persons -----	52	38	106	27	118	10	25		
6 or more persons -----	24	31	48	22	51	12	10		
Median, occupied housing units -----	1.87	1.97	2.32	1.90	2.18	1.50	1.77		
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.11	2.12	2.18	2.09	2.25	1.50	1.99		
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.74	1.90	2.61	1.72	1.99	1.50	1.50		
PERSONS PER ROOM -----									
1.00 or less -----	1 548	750	1 644	886	2 164	681	1 160		
1.01 to 1.50 -----	38	37	47	13	48	16	7		
1.51 or more -----	11	16	9	4	6	19	22		
Mean -----	48	.56	.50	.48	.48	.53	.42		
VALUE -----									
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	160	72	836	135	1 228	13	484		
Less than \$20,000 -----	—	—	—	—	3	—	—		
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	—	—	1	1	6	—	2		
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	1	5	7	7	13	1	5		
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	13	1	24	8	3	3	—		
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	14	17	64	21	113	2	16		
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	90	36	468	70	814	3	211		
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	37	13	247	26	203	3	202		
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	4	—	24	1	30	—	43		
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	—	—	—	—	4	—	5		
\$300,000 or more -----	—	—	—	1	3	—	—		
Median (dollars) -----	131 400	114 800	138 200	123 100	129 200	87 500	152 000		
Mean (dollars) -----	130 900	117 200	138 100	123 100	130 700	99 000	154 300		
CONTRACT RENT -----									
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	1 112	619	722	563	716	634	595		
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	367	448	325	358	463	362	640		
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	365	435	369	352	440	348	650		
With meals included in rent -----	2	—	—	3	1	2	4		
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	388	—	—	230	725	250	666		
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	1 081	616	700	543	688	627	579		
No meals included in rent -----	29	3	22	17	27	5	12		
No cash rent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain--Middletown, CT CMSA	New Britain, CT PMSA	Hartford County (pt.)		New Britain city, Hartford County			
			Total	New Britain city	Tract 4154	Tract 4162	Tract 4165	Tract 4167
Occupied housing units-----	32 292	2 225	2 225	1 941	184	211	236	260
TENURE								
Owner-occupied housing units-----	10 174	546	546	380	69	12	33	66
Percent of occupied housing units-----	31.5	24.5	24.5	19.6	37.5	5.7	14.0	25.4
Renter-occupied housing units-----	22 118	1 679	1 679	1 561	115	199	203	194
Percent of occupied housing units-----	68.5	75.5	75.5	80.4	62.5	94.3	86.0	74.6
ROOMS								
1 room-----	1 090	68	68	61	—	3	—	—
2 rooms-----	1 778	101	101	91	2	12	8	4
3 rooms-----	5 478	319	319	298	10	61	10	14
4 rooms-----	7 572	680	680	680	48	84	114	111
5 rooms-----	7 444	572	572	515	82	41	61	81
6 rooms-----	4 601	237	237	182	32	5	33	33
7 rooms-----	2 178	91	91	57	4	3	9	12
8 or more rooms-----	2 151	95	95	57	6	2	1	5
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.9	3.9	4.4	4.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.5	6.0	5.7	5.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.5	3.8	4.3	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached-----	7 816	430	430	267	56	4	28	61
1, attached-----	1 709	131	131	114	19	19	15	23
2-----	3 152	225	225	201	36	7	8	9
3 or 4-----	5 925	328	328	309	48	65	16	20
5 to 9-----	4 220	456	456	447	17	30	18	119
10 to 19-----	3 761	197	197	168	5	29	5	6
20 to 49-----	3 141	186	186	173	—	30	29	—
50 or more-----	2 113	229	229	227	—	25	—	11
Mobile home or trailer-----	16	2	2	—	—	—	—	—
Other-----	439	41	41	35	3	2	7	11
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person-----	8 180	512	512	446	25	54	32	37
2 persons-----	8 028	590	590	510	53	74	47	67
3 persons-----	6 442	438	438	386	47	34	56	60
4 persons-----	5 011	352	352	308	31	25	44	45
5 persons-----	2 648	198	198	173	16	16	34	23
6 or more persons-----	1 983	135	135	118	8	8	23	28
Median, occupied housing units-----	2.49	2.52	2.52	2.54	2.80	2.20	3.20	2.93
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	3.08	3.04	3.04	3.12	3.16	2.50	3.11	3.42
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	2.26	2.41	2.41	2.43	2.61	2.18	3.21	2.81
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less-----	29 895	2 063	2 063	1 788	179	191	209	233
1.01 to 1.50-----	1 653	110	110	104	4	11	21	20
1.51 or more-----	744	52	52	49	1	9	6	7
Mean-----	.60	.64	.64	.66	.60	.68	.75	.68
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	7 278	384	384	251	46	6	29	58
Less than \$20,000-----	21	3	3	3	—	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	36	8	8	3	—	—	—	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	242	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	602	31	31	26	—	—	—	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	3 044	185	185	150	4	2	1	10
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	2 214	109	109	56	23	4	21	36
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	593	15	15	5	15	4	5	12
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	266	11	11	3	2	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	187	11	11	2	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more-----	144 700	140 100	140 100	133 700	138 500	108 300	134 200	128 800
Median (dollars)-----	155 000	149 000	149 000	136 800	139 000	109 200	130 900	128 100
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	22 013	1 668	1 668	1 554	115	197	202	191
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	455	452	452	447	467	475	266	266
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	439	433	433	426	479	451	320	340
With meals included in rent-----	96	4	4	3	—	—	—	2
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	377	453	453	412	—	—	—	450
No meals included in rent-----	21 731	1 650	1 650	1 541	113	196	202	188
No cash rent-----	186	14	14	10	2	1	—	—

Table 12. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middle-town, CT CMSA
Occupied housing units	706
TENURE	
Owner-occupied housing units	273
Percent of occupied housing units	38.7
Renter-occupied housing units	433
Percent of occupied housing units	61.3
ROOMS	
1 room	17
2 rooms	44
3 rooms	122
4 rooms	159
5 rooms	157
6 rooms	93
7 rooms	52
8 or more rooms	62
Median, occupied housing units	4.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE	
1, detached	245
1, attached	35
2	68
3 or 4	92
5 or 6	75
7 or 8	16
9 or 10	19
10 to 19	87
20 to 49	45
50 or more	35
Mobile home or trailer	7
Other	17
PERSONS IN UNIT	
1 person	184
2 persons	204
3 persons	132
4 persons	108
5 persons	43
6 or more persons	35
Median, occupied housing units	2.33
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.74
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.10
PERSONS PER ROOM	
1.00 or less	669
1.01 to 1.50	26
1.51 or more	11
Mean	.53
VALUE	
Specified owner-occupied housing units	202
Less than \$20,000	-
\$20,000 to \$39,999	-
\$40,000 to \$59,999	2
\$60,000 to \$79,999	3
\$80,000 to \$99,999	11
\$100,000 to \$149,999	84
\$150,000 to \$199,999	59
\$200,000 to \$249,999	22
\$250,000 to \$299,999	13
\$300,000 or more	8
Median (dollars)	150,800
Mean (dollars)	168,800
CONTRACT RENT	
Specified renter-occupied housing units	427
Median contract rent (dollars)	491
Mean contract rent (dollars)	488
With meals included in rent	3
Median contract rent (dollars)	454
Mean contract rent (dollars)	417
No meals included in rent	7
No cash rent	-

Table 13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middle-town, CT PMSA		Hartford County (pt.)	
	Hartford-New Britain-Middle-town, CT PMSA	New Britain, CT PMSA	Total	New Britain city
Occupied housing units -----	4 262	517	517	388
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units-----	2 132	187	187	95
Percent of occupied housing units-----	50.0	36.2	36.2	24.5
Renter-occupied housing units-----	2 130	330	330	293
Percent of occupied housing units-----	50.0	63.8	63.8	75.5
ROOMS				
1 room-----	124	8	8	7
2 rooms-----	299	44	44	38
3 rooms-----	602	69	69	60
4 rooms-----	903	190	190	164
5 rooms-----	678	88	88	67
6 rooms-----	539	43	43	29
7 rooms-----	423	35	35	10
8 or more rooms-----	694	40	40	13
Median, occupied housing units-----	4.8	4.2	4.2	4.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	6.5	5.8	5.8	5.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1. detached-----	1 840	145	145	66
1. attached-----	325	33	33	21
2.-----	244	49	49	40
3 or 4-----	412	51	51	47
5 to 9-----	393	93	93	89
10 to 19-----	396	36	36	22
20 to 49-----	316	37	37	36
50 or more-----	263	60	60	58
Mobile home or trailer-----	7	—	—	—
Other-----	66	13	13	9
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person-----	631	48	48	55
2 persons-----	847	112	112	89
3 persons-----	875	102	102	78
4 persons-----	978	110	110	81
5 persons-----	485	71	71	47
6 or more persons-----	446	54	54	38
Median, occupied housing units-----	3.25	3.27	3.27	3.14
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	3.74	3.92	3.92	3.72
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	2.71	2.85	2.85	2.95
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less-----	3 664	428	428	310
1.01 to 1.50-----	378	62	62	55
1.51 or more-----	220	27	27	23
Mean-----	.71	.81	.81	.82
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	1 782	141	141	64
Less than \$20,000-----	11	—	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	19	—	—	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	3	—	—	—
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	14	—	—	—
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	39	8	8	6
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	464	57	57	44
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	541	42	42	9
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	292	17	17	3
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	178	12	12	2
\$300,000 or more-----	221	5	5	—
Median (dollars)-----	178 900	155 700	155 700	133 900
Mean (dollars)-----	204 300	174 100	174 100	140 000
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	2 117	329	329	292
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	537	487	487	470
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	562	479	479	466
With meals included in rent-----	4	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	560	—	—	—
No meals included in rent-----	2 069	322	322	286
No cash rent-----	44	7	7	6

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain--Middletown, CT CMSA		New Britain, CT PMSA		Hartford County (pt.)		New Britain city, Hartford County		
					Total	New Britain city	Tract 4154	Tract 4156	Tract 4157
Occupied housing units	21 995	3 947			3 947	3 599	168	169	311
TENURE									
Owner-occupied housing units	4 443	713			713	482	59	24	18
Percent of occupied housing units	20.2	18.1			18.1	13.4	35.1	14.2	5.8
Renter-occupied housing units	17 552	3 234			3 234	3 117	109	145	293
Percent of occupied housing units	79.8	81.9			81.9	86.6	64.9	85.8	94.2
ROOMS									
1 room	822	124			124	116	-	2	2
2 rooms	1 421	209			209	193	9	9	19
3 rooms	4 054	609			609	591	12	27	85
4 rooms	6 296	1 398			1 398	1 347	58	58	132
5 rooms	5 426	1 033			1 033	967	65	52	55
6 rooms	2 180	349			349	266	13	12	16
7 rooms	894	112			112	58	5	6	2
8 or more rooms	902	113			113	61	6	4	2
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.2	4.2			4.2	4.2	4.6	4.3	3.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.9	5.7			5.7	5.4	5.2	5.5	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.0	4.0			4.0	4.0	4.2	4.1	3.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached	3 499	518			518	307	35	12	6
1, attached	1 307	198			198	184	17	3	2
2	1 681	417			417	385	34	28	28
3 or 4	4 331	674			674	652	53	35	67
5 to 9	5 237	1 332			1 332	1 311	19	50	182
10 to 19	2 712	290			290	267	8	13	23
20 to 49	1 905	190			190	182	9	12	4
50 or more	1 181	251			251	246	-	12	-
Mobile home or trailer	25	7			7	1	-	-	-
Other	377	70			70	62	2	4	3
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	3 499	541			541	494	18	33	34
2 persons	4 775	879			879	779	40	33	73
3 persons	4 782	877			877	803	51	32	26
4 persons	2 530	481			481	435	15	41	21
5 persons	2 063	346			346	337	7	21	31
6 or more persons	3 07	313			313	316	3 01	9	18
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.32	3.24			3.24	3.30	2.89	3.13	3.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.01	3.11			3.11	3.13	3.05	3.06	3.70
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less	18 355	3 311			3 311	2 974	151	149	99
1.01 to 1.50	2 394	468			468	165	13	15	58
1.51 or more	1 246	168			168	165	4	5	15
Mean .....	.77	.78			.78	.81	.69	.71	.81
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	3 114	462			462	275	35	13	5
Less than \$20,000	8	1			1	1	-	-	-
\$20,000 to \$39,999	12	2			2	2	-	-	-
\$40,000 to \$59,999	18	-			-	-	-	-	-
\$60,000 to \$79,999	57	7			7	7	2	-	-
\$80,000 to \$99,999	129	18			18	15	3	-	-
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1 224	215			215	169	18	7	10
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1 013	144			144	65	10	6	2
\$200,000 to \$249,999	349	44			44	12	2	1	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999	155	18			18	3	-	-	-
\$300,000 or more	149	13			13	1	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	154 700	147 800			147 800	136 400	-	-	-
Mean (dollars)	171 100	162 000			162 000	139 800	138 500	143 800	135 400
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	17 451	3 220			3 220	3 103	107	145	99
Median contract rent (dollars)	435	405			405	401	457	500	467
Mean contract rent (dollars)	411	386			386	380	455	455	459
With meals included in rent	127	9			9	9	-	-	-
Median contract rent (dollars)	370	349			349	349	-	-	-
No meals included in rent	17 193	3 187			3 187	3 075	106	144	97
No cash rent	131	24			24	19	1	1	2

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990 — Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

New Britain city, Hartford County—Con.								
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 4160	Tract 4161	Tract 4162	Tract 4165	Tract 4166	Tract 4167	Tract 4171	
Occupied housing units	147	502	437	403	198	358	335	
TENURE								
Owner-occupied housing units	17	48	13	31	14	83	13	
Percent of occupied housing units	11.6	9.6	3.0	7.7	7.1	23.2	3.9	
Renter-occupied housing units	130	454	424	372	184	275	322	
Percent of occupied housing units	88.4	90.4	97.0	92.3	92.9	76.8	96.1	
ROOMS								
1 room	6	8	18	2	4	1	52	
2 rooms	8	21	18	19	11	8	40	
3 rooms	35	80	81	35	33	34	96	
4 rooms	64	214	183	191	63	165	79	
5 rooms	29	123	123	87	61	106	56	
6 rooms	2	24	13	55	24	35	10	
7 rooms	1	5	—	9	1	5	1	
8 or more rooms	2	7	1	5	1	4	1	
Median, occupied housing units	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.3	4.3	3.3	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.1	5.2	4.7	5.8	5.0	5.4	5.0	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.2	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached	6	26	4	31	10	76	4	
1, attached	—	4	48	27	23	38	1	
2	13	81	19	21	8	10	20	
3 or 4	20	128	67	38	24	39	63	
5 to 9	86	221	189	246	34	165	84	
10 to 19	17	15	34	11	23	10	61	
20 to 49	4	24	24	11	5	2	90	
50 or more	—	20	63	—	65	9	11	
Mobile home or trailer	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
Other	1	3	9	17	6	9	1	
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person	21	62	38	20	33	36	110	
2 persons	44	101	89	80	28	70	79	
3 persons	33	115	101	106	27	83	60	
4 persons	31	116	96	70	47	95	45	
5 persons	12	66	55	61	28	53	26	
6 or more persons	6	42	58	66	35	21	15	
Median, occupied housing units	2.76	3.27	3.41	3.46	3.73	3.38	2.23	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.14	3.50	4.25	4.13	3.70	3.47	2.42	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.85	3.25	3.39	3.43	3.74	3.35	2.21	
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less	125	419	325	313	159	313	282	
1.01 to 1.50	14	66	74	72	34	38	31	
1.51 or more	8	17	38	18	5	7	22	
Mean	.79	.81	.92	.89	.88	.79	.80	
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units	4	20	3	25	7	72	1	
Less than \$20,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$20,000 to \$39,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$40,000 to \$59,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$60,000 to \$79,999	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	
\$80,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1	2	—	—	—	5	—	
\$150,000 to \$199,999	—	—	3	15	4	56	—	
\$200,000 to \$249,999	2	12	—	8	1	7	—	
\$250,000 to \$299,999	1	6	—	1	1	1	—	
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median (dollars)	125 000	137 500	118 800	143 300	137 500	128 200	112 500	
Mean (dollars)	126 900	137 000	120 800	146 600	135 200	130 900	112 500	
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units	130	454	421	369	184	273	322	
Median contract rent (dollars)	423	423	410	249	181	241	400	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	424	409	358	276	243	276	397	
With meals included in rent	—	2	1	—	1	1	137	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	425	513	—	113	213	320	
No meals included in rent	129	450	417	368	183	269	320	
No cash rent	1	2	3	1	—	3	1	

Table 15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-- Middletown, CT CMSA	New Britain, CT PMSA	Hartford County (pt.)		New Britain city, Hartford County		
			Total	New Britain city	Tract 4154	Tract 4156	Tract 4157
Occupied housing units -----	353 745	50 380	50 380	24 285	1 952	1 432	1 342
TENURE							
Owner-occupied housing units -----	248 778	32 749	32 749	12 050	1 003	455	628
Percent of occupied housing units -----	70.3	65.0	65.0	49.6	51.4	31.8	46.8
Renter-occupied housing units -----	104 967	17 631	17 631	12 235	949	977	714
Percent of occupied housing units -----	29.7	35.0	35.0	50.4	48.6	68.2	53.2
ROOMS							
1 room -----	3 476	717	717	411	11	19	21
2 rooms -----	9 813	1 576	1 576	874	54	123	22
3 rooms -----	28 511	3 860	3 860	2 706	105	270	79
4 rooms -----	50 886	8 736	8 736	5 200	502	244	134
5 rooms -----	73 048	13 646	13 646	7 899	791	500	600
6 rooms -----	71 562	9 875	9 875	4 126	323	163	260
7 rooms -----	53 942	6 120	6 120	1 509	85	51	105
8 or more rooms -----	62 507	5 850	5 850	1 560	81	62	20
Median, occupied housing units -----	5.7	5.3	5.3	4.9	4.9	4.6	5.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.3	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.4	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.5	3.9	4.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE							
1, detached -----	220 201	26 654	26 654	8 210	667	213	365
1, attached -----	18 374	1 835	1 835	715	89	12	11
2 -----	27 463	6 732	6 732	4 535	476	350	386
3 -----	26 108	5 765	5 765	4 876	520	353	469
3 or 4 -----	16 678	3 136	3 136	2 321	132	69	46
4 -----	16 490	1 839	1 839	852	49	71	11
5 -----	10 690	1 613	1 613	1 159	—	95	41
6 or more -----	10 875	1 611	1 611	1 372	—	254	—
Mobile home or trailer -----	2 532	683	683	6	3	—	—
Other -----	4 334	512	512	239	16	15	13
PERSONS IN UNIT							
1 person -----	87 727	13 431	13 431	8 033	575	618	416
2 persons -----	121 971	16 914	16 914	8 553	672	447	219
3 persons -----	62 795	8 754	8 754	3 769	346	180	206
4 persons -----	54 419	7 542	7 542	2 592	229	116	102
5 persons -----	19 673	2 764	2 764	967	89	59	65
6 or more persons -----	7 160	975	975	371	41	20	27
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.23	2.20	2.20	1.98	2.10	1.72	2.02
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.41	2.39	2.39	2.17	2.21	2.16	2.19
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.75	1.77	1.77	1.75	1.95	1.50	1.88
PERSONS PER ROOM							
1.00 or less -----	350 745	49 772	49 772	23 879	1 910	1 416	1 329
1.01 to 1.50 -----	2 449	466	466	313	33	12	9
1.51 or more -----	551	142	142	93	9	4	8
Mean -----	.43	.45	.45	.45	.47	.45	.42
VALUE							
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	205 894	25 228	25 228	7 851	609	193	325
Less than \$20,000 -----	248	37	37	16	2	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	555	89	89	33	5	2	5
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	930	189	189	101	12	4	8
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	2 563	433	433	222	26	12	27
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	6 767	1 035	1 035	552	58	14	33
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	60 809	8 463	8 463	4 075	369	124	132
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	71 325	8 932	8 932	2 135	123	33	118
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	31 172	3 439	3 439	2 135	11	2	21
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	15 775	1 489	1 489	163	2	—	7
\$300,000 or more -----	15 750	1 122	1 122	105	1	2	7
Median (dollars) -----	168 900	161 700	161 700	139 600	133 400	129 300	147 400
Mean (dollars) -----	188 900	174 600	174 600	146 200	131 400	129 200	155 200
CONTRACT RENT							
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	103 633	17 538	17 538	12 213	948	977	713
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	516	445	445	426	456	406	449
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	525	445	445	425	436	386	441
With meals included in rent -----	1 028	35	35	26	1	2	1
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	956	338	338	375	137	375	513
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	98 918	16 890	16 890	11 836	919	955	697
No meals included in rent -----	3 687	613	613	351	28	20	15
No cash rent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

New Britain city, Hartford County—Con.								
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 4160	Tract 4161	Tract 4162	Tract 4165	Tract 4166	Tract 4167	Tract 4171	
Occupied housing units	1 847	1 435	663	1 483	860	2 010	584	
TENURE								
Owner-occupied housing units	542	455	174	955	333	1 441	74	
Percent of occupied housing units	29.3	31.7	26.2	64.4	38.7	71.7	12.7	
Renter-occupied housing units	1 305	980	489	528	527	569	510	
Percent of occupied housing units	70.7	68.3	73.8	35.6	61.3	28.3	87.3	
ROOMS								
1 room	16	17	16	3	41	6	104	
2 rooms	55	68	30	10	50	24	109	
3 rooms	386	262	152	50	332	132	196	
4 rooms	766	473	204	361	214	354	510	
5 rooms	409	405	203	463	304	785	339	
6 rooms	141	120	37	378	122	521	84	
7 rooms	20	26	6	146	25	125	24	
8 or more rooms	54	64	15	72	28	63	12	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.1	4.3	4.2	5.2	4.7	5.1	2.9	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.8	5.1	4.9	5.7	5.2	5.4	4.9	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.9	3.9	3.8	4.4	4.3	4.2	2.8	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1 detached	154	165	59	869	143	1 149	17	
1 attached	22	18	26	34	23	171	2	
2 or more	271	323	90	182	249	284	57	
3 or 4	552	399	227	114	266	83	90	
5 to 9	614	265	95	224	77	158	25	
10 to 19	111	63	71	27	21	46	45	
20 to 49	107	55	43	23	52	34	285	
50 or more	—	125	41	—	11	68	54	
Mobile home or trailer	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	
Other	16	21	11	10	17	17	8	
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person	680	584	275	338	339	517	411	
2 persons	967	465	206	557	252	791	111	
3 persons	263	210	91	276	140	320	38	
4 persons	137	123	53	214	91	248	13	
5 persons	42	36	25	75	23	90	3	
6 or more persons	18	17	13	23	15	44	8	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	1.87	1.79	1.77	2.22	1.86	2.12	1.50	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.95	2.08	2.09	2.16	2.08	2.22	1.50	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.82	1.62	1.62	2.37	1.65	1.79	1.50	
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less	1 791	1 402	648	1 463	848	1 976	563	
1.01 to 1.50	51	26	13	18	9	29	9	
1.51 or more	5	7	2	2	3	5	12	
Mean	.49	.46	.49	.46	.47	.46	.48	
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units	144	148	70	820	132	1 175	12	
Less than \$20,000	1	—	—	1	—	3	—	
\$20,000 to \$39,999	1	—	—	1	1	6	—	
\$40,000 to \$59,999	2	1	5	7	7	13	—	
\$60,000 to \$79,999	7	13	1	23	8	37	3	
\$80,000 to \$99,999	12	13	17	64	21	108	2	
\$100,000 to \$149,999	80	81	34	459	68	775	2	
\$150,000 to \$199,999	36	35	13	242	25	197	3	
\$200,000 to \$249,999	3	4	—	23	1	29	—	
\$250,000 to \$299,999	1	1	—	—	—	4	—	
\$300,000 or more	2	—	—	—	1	3	—	
Median (dollars)	133 700	131 500	114 300	138 100	122 000	129 200	85 000	
Mean (dollars)	136 900	130 800	117 000	137 900	122 400	130 800	97 900	
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 303	980	488	527	526	568	510	
Median contract rent (dollars)	367	356	452	356	367	502	353	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	380	359	446	404	360	473	339	
With meals included in rent	2	2	—	—	3	1	2	
Median contract rent (dollars)	213	388	—	—	230	725	250	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	1 261	950	485	506	506	542	504	
No meals included in rent	40	28	3	21	17	25	4	
No cash rent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middle town, CT CMSA		New Britain, CT PMSA		Hartford County (pt.)		New Britain city, Hartford County							
	Total		Total		Total		Tract 4153	Tract 4154	Tract 4155	Tract 4156	Tract 4157	Tract 4158	Tract 4159	Tract 4160
ANCESTRY														
All persons	1 085 895	148 188	75 491	2 216	5 658	2 624	3 729	3 918	2 127	2 618	4 429			
Ancestry specified	1 002 558	137 235	67 951	2 060	5 131	2 498	3 428	3 200	1 952	1 766	4 168			
Single ancestry	620 424	90 780	50 780	1 469	3 553	1 607	2 353	2 102	1 224	1 522	3 309			
Multiple ancestry	382 134	46 455	16 956	591	1 589	891	1 075	1 098	728	244	859			
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	83 337	10 953	7 540	156	527	126	301	718	175	852	261			
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported	2 171 790	296 376	150 982	4 432	11 316	5 248	7 458	7 836	4 254	5 236	8 858			
Arab	2 845	303	105	21	52	39	14	5	7	—	14			
Austrian	6 180	983	442	12	13	—	31	30	—	—	—			
Belgian	815	130	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Canadian	4 591	485	102	6	11	—	13	—	8	5	—			
Czech	2 950	313	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Danish	5 928	525	215	6	22	8	4	15	55	29	—			
Dutch	10 189	613	189	6	197	207	197	224	226	55	19			
English	149 162	13 890	4 567	163	374	—	—	—	—	—	—			
French	1 860	109	11	214	713	372	322	6	113	121	228			
French (except Basque)	110 913	14 978	5 190	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
French Canadian	46 736	5 850	2 054	100	254	91	71	161	58	36	32			
German	137 385	16 366	6 233	237	424	326	576	538	344	48	247			
Greek	7 230	1 032	389	18	38	7	22	25	—	—	—			
Hungarian	7 625	869	271	342	15	36	36	37	9	5	—			
Irish	196 325	20 724	8 026	20 724	363	376	457	681	399	68	441			
Italian	181 039	30 570	11 939	479	987	392	823	635	300	188	323			
Lithuanian	16 248	2 420	1 206	58	233	48	103	13	30	16	26			
Norwegian	4 827	359	178	—	35	—	17	39	15	7	—			
Polish	131 952	32 101	17 902	422	1 089	413	704	768	442	695	2 396			
Portuguese	13 296	1 005	593	54	20	24	—	22	10	—	51			
Romanian	1 642	42	34	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—			
Russian	23 652	1 874	947	13	69	35	32	47	64	—	16			
Scottish-Irish	14 388	1 294	443	15	70	19	31	17	102	13	37			
Scottish	26 196	2 337	538	18	68	29	33	8	15	8	9			
Slovak	9 399	1 752	538	15	28	5	24	—	—	—	—			
Subsaharan African	2 232	406	313	—	45	—	15	—	—	—	—			
Swedish	30 550	3 972	1 372	49	169	79	120	50	88	17	55			
Swiss	3 420	193	61	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—			
Ukrainian	8 755	1 704	1 046	32	167	23	68	32	42	7	90			
United States or American	24 841	3 027	1 264	6	150	39	99	150	43	9	131			
Welsh	5 161	446	167	7	—	13	6	14	9	—	16			
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	14 526	453	371	—	116	52	—	—	—	—	—			
Yugoslavian	603	38	22	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	17			
Other ancestries	947 881	132 394	82 027	2 116	5 659	2 504	3 580	3 961	1 749	3 886	4 346			
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	1 001	172	165	—	—	—	—	11	—	10	—			
Central American	753	180	170	—	8	—	—	43	—	54	—			
Costa Rican	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Honduran	195	104	104	—	8	—	—	31	—	—	—			
Nicaraguan	107	12	12	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—			
Panamanian	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Salvadoran	183	29	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
South American	184	35	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Central American, origin not specified	5 141	489	365	65	52	13	14	23	—	—	—			
Argentinian	469	95	61	—	—	13	14	—	—	—	—			
Chilean	86	107	65	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Colombian	1 216	92	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Ecuadorian	276	92	54	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Peruvian	2 213	185	185	65	40	—	—	23	—	—	—			
Venezuelan	185	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Other South American	196	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability; see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

New Britain city, Hartford County—Con.													
	Tract 4161	Tract 4162	Tract 4163	Tract 4164	Tract 4165	Tract 4166	Tract 4167	Tract 4168	Tract 4171	Tract 4172	Tract 4173	Tract 4174	
ANCESTRY													
All persons	4 988	3 501	3 536	3 425	6 143	3 063	7 342	2 918	1 851	1 647	2 023	3 022	
Ancestry specified	4 165	2 998	3 056	3 318	5 686	2 780	6 908	2 800	1 485	1 528	1 889	2 582	
Single ancestry	3 318	2 530	2 199	2 432	4 759	2 432	5 716	2 061	1 254	1 177	1 082	1 787	
Multiple ancestry	847	468	857	1 176	927	348	1 192	739	231	351	807	795	
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	823	503	480	107	457	283	434	118	366	119	134	440	
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported	9 976	7 002	7 072	6 850	12 286	6 126	14 684	5 836	3 702	3 294	4 046	6 044	
Arab	15	6	—	—	9	—	—	28	—	—	12	—	
Austrian	—	14	30	64	8	—	29	13	—	14	11	12	
Belgian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	
Canadian	—	11	7	—	—	—	6	9	—	—	—	—	
Czech	14	—	—	5	6	—	—	31	—	—	—	7	
Danish	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	
Dutch	6	6	6	6	11	6	19	8	—	—	29	35	
English	194	60	234	404	183	135	52	268	140	7	12	10	
Finnish	—	—	—	5	—	—	385	—	—	94	206	260	
French (except Basque)	338	147	258	281	360	80	498	141	87	88	104	151	
French Canadian	136	101	208	32	97	75	197	79	10	36	50	59	
German	211	200	431	438	310	187	406	265	106	97	249	234	
Greek	21	—	43	66	11	10	34	14	9	10	59	—	
Hungarian	—	—	—	22	15	—	30	22	19	20	19	5	
Irish	327	194	337	573	406	176	549	507	183	224	474	477	
Italian	936	338	520	754	881	299	1 044	436	138	374	600	418	
Lithuanian	—	6	91	96	69	52	81	21	35	20	45	34	
Norwegian	29	—	795	836	1 539	866	1 888	951	146	245	265	11	
Polish	932	234	70	14	45	7	36	—	15	9	41	458	
Portuguese	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rumanian	—	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	—	8	—	7	
Russian	15	17	53	98	19	23	19	116	8	45	32	168	
Scotch-Irish	18	25	9	53	22	—	18	18	—	35	29	35	
Scottish	8	27	55	84	39	13	79	18	45	25	37	42	
Slovak	38	—	99	41	50	77	77	35	13	—	31	17	
Subsaharan African	—	—	—	—	—	90	76	—	—	—	—	—	
Swedish	12	59	112	104	15	42	70	97	21	24	43	67	
Swiss	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	8	—	—	—	—	
Ukrainian	78	24	55	14	10	11	15	8	8	21	36	45	
United States or American	9	54	89	95	112	105	118	43	71	18	46	—	
Welsh	—	—	12	—	15	7	14	59	—	13	34	74	
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	10	—	
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other ancestries	6 570	5 333	3 496	2 568	7 980	3 911	8 702	2 494	2 659	1 744	1 545	3 205	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	14	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	64	—	—	—	
Central American	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guatemalan	65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American, origin not specified	19	31	11	—	51	—	32	—	—	46	8	—	
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ecuadorian	19	31	—	—	—	—	32	—	—	—	8	—	
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	46	—	—	
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New Britain city, Hartford County—Con.		Remainder of Hartford County									
	Tract 4175	Tract 4602.02 (pt.)	Tract 4001	Tract 4002	Tract 4003	Tract 4052 (pt.)	Tract 4053 (pt.)	Tract 4204	Tract 4205 (pt.)	Tract 4206		
ANCESTRY												
All persons	4 713	—	6 773	3 715	6 299	—	134	3 412	4 809	5 689		
Ancestry specified	4 553	—	6 500	3 623	5 990	—	134	3 242	4 598	5 484		
Single ancestry	3 412	—	3 597	2 150	3 767	—	59	1 859	2 809	3 270		
Multiple ancestry	1 141	—	2 903	1 473	2 223	—	75	1 383	1 789	2 214		
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	160	—	273	92	309	—	—	170	211	205		
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported	9 426	—	13 546	7 430	12 598	—	268	6 824	9 618	11 378		
Arab	52	—	40	75	7	—	—	—	46	40		
Austrian	—	—	26	—	68	—	—	16	23	8		
Belgian	—	—	65	8	—	—	—	9	—	—		
Canadian	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	38	74	8		
Czech	—	—	—	40	23	—	—	—	23	17		
Danish	—	—	46	—	53	—	—	—	52	32		
Dutch	7	—	16	7	44	—	—	—	42	32		
English	283	—	717	502	898	—	—	6	657	717		
Finnish	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	25	10	10		
French (except Basque)	353	—	984	323	432	—	26	458	966	697		
French Canadian	171	—	203	179	110	—	8	350	189	489		
German	359	—	880	552	838	—	—	537	663	929		
Greek	20	—	76	69	54	—	—	14	32	32		
Hungarian	18	—	66	5	18	—	—	40	21	36		
Irish	472	—	951	475	959	—	30	527	807	1 145		
Italian	1 074	—	1 702	997	1 633	—	37	516	855	943		
Lithuanian	129	—	177	27	135	—	—	86	37	96		
Norwegian	5	—	8	20	—	—	—	12	—	—		
Norwegian	1 818	—	1 568	991	1 712	—	28	722	650	863		
Polish	120	—	102	5	—	—	—	34	73	—		
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Russian	58	—	122	69	8	—	—	—	—	—		
Scotch-Irish	36	—	95	45	100	—	—	40	30	118		
Scottish	26	—	161	86	26	—	—	19	70	76		
Slovak	25	—	103	72	113	—	—	31	47	181		
Subsaharan African	15	—	—	—	153	—	—	5	41	113		
Swedish	86	—	354	154	—	—	31	91	34	—		
Swiss	7	—	9	5	350	—	—	—	143	231		
Ukrainian	27	—	104	43	17	—	28	28	49	7		
United States or American	30	—	101	47	55	—	11	136	36	304		
Welsh	14	—	7	37	243	—	—	17	76	33		
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	15	—		
Yugoslavian	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other ancestries	4 019	—	4 746	2 520	4 425	—	59	2 389	3 698	4 110		
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—		
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—		
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Argentinean	21	—	21	—	8	—	—	—	11	21		
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Colombian	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—		
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	9		
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12		
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Remainder of Hartford County—Con.												
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area												
Tract 4207	Tract 4301	Tract 4302.01	Tract 4302.02	Tract 4302.03	Tract 4303.01	Tract 4303.02	Tract 4304	Tract 4305	Tract 4306.01	Tract 4306.02		
ANCESTRY												
All persons												
3 338	3 873	3 162	4 142	3 708	2 858	3 007	4 162	5 703	4 372	3 541		
3 148	3 711	2 999	3 996	3 542	2 725	2 844	4 053	5 354	3 982	3 359		
2 024	2 086	1 761	2 338	1 817	1 618	1 518	2 116	2 850	2 193	1 953		
1 124	1 625	1 238	1 658	1 725	1 107	1 326	1 937	2 504	1 789	1 406		
190	162	163	146	166	133	163	109	349	390	162		
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported												
6 676	7 746	6 324	8 284	7 416	5 716	6 014	8 324	11 406	8 744	7 082		
Arab	—	—	28	21	8	—	7	7	20	14		
Austrian	13	43	18	14	14	6	39	10	26	40		
Belgian	11	12	27	14	—	—	14	—	—	13		
Canadian	8	14	14	8	25	—	8	28	—	25		
Czech	12	—	32	—	—	9	43	—	6	—		
Danish	14	53	6	—	12	—	—	—	—	19		
Dutch	31	19	22	18	—	47	23	83	13	5		
English	22	6	537	514	312	419	596	961	495	285		
French	485	444	—	—	—	—	10	—	8	9		
French (except Basque)	—	13	—	374	303	399	711	726	663	452		
592	465	547	490	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
French Canadian	180	309	259	223	90	100	257	294	238	112		
German	601	558	547	618	289	527	511	647	653	432		
Greek	23	35	24	46	—	33	8	57	29	15		
Hungarian	13	12	27	27	32	38	65	59	88	16		
Irish	851	573	788	721	489	568	815	935	878	798		
1 300	536	1 065	1 065	1 081	864	1 013	1 159	1 819	1 071	1 263		
Italian	19	19	49	65	33	30	66	121	110	71		
Lithuanian	8	6	26	15	7	10	33	8	—	14		
Norwegian	613	500	854	641	574	480	756	1 142	768	652		
Polish	23	37	—	42	7	6	8	37	27	—		
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Russian	17	51	57	24	13	55	71	36	45	41		
Scotch-Irish	41	11	65	39	80	66	46	46	6	—		
Scottish	73	23	117	150	45	60	160	139	53	90		
Slavak	129	57	29	59	49	21	97	114	34	93		
Subsaharan African	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Swedish	106	45	156	168	117	98	119	143	67	57		
Swiss	9	20	6	9	8	5	7	—	—	—		
Ukrainian	5	26	50	19	—	70	17	54	36	4		
United States or American	48	35	81	64	116	33	100	111	37	102		
Welsh	13	—	10	44	22	—	18	22	29	4		
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	28	—		
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other ancestries	2 573	2 293	2 806	2 306	2 166	1 888	2 508	3 743	3 138	2 465		
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic)												
Central American												
Costa Rican												
Guatemalan												
Honduran												
Nicaraguan												
Panamanian												
Salvadoran												
Central American, origin not specified												
South American												
Argentinean												
Chilean												
Colombian												
Ecuadorian												
Peruvian												
Venezuelan												
Other South American												

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middle-town, CT CMSA	New Britain, CT PMSA	Hartford County (pt.)		New Britain city, Hartford County					
			Total	New Britain city	Tract 4153	Tract 4154	Tract 4155	Tract 4156	Tract 4157	Tract 4158
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	1 085 895	148 188	148 188	75 491	2 216	5 658	2 624	3 729	3 918	2 127
Native	989 811	130 389	130 389	63 047	1 850	4 776	2 379	3 120	3 319	1 825
Foreign born	96 084	17 799	17 799	12 444	366	882	245	609	599	302
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	17 417	4 137	4 137	3 522	65	96	34	149	116	71
Persons 5 years and over	1 011 616	138 409	138 409	70 359	2 090	5 180	2 408	3 481	3 616	2 024
In linguistically isolated households	38 491	9 334	9 334	8 146	175	224	93	304	222	125
Speak a language other than English	167 443	34 834	34 834	25 903	648	1 356	582	1 123	1 005	521
Do not speak English "very well"	69 423	16 023	16 023	12 963	280	471	201	516	540	266
Speak Spanish	60 453	10 272	10 272	9 645	165	387	201	435	332	63
Do not speak English "very well"	29 132	5 358	5 358	5 140	91	131	71	216	198	24
Linguistically isolated	17 475	3 552	3 552	3 464	40	36	28	165	82	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	8 104	1 335	1 335	1 052	5	78	76	23	17	27
Do not speak English "very well"	4 474	951	951	776	—	71	55	14	—	22
Linguistically isolated	3 007	729	729	605	—	71	40	14	—	22
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	266 843	35 809	35 809	18 319	457	1 173	574	740	704	435
Preprimary school	21 581	2 472	2 472	1 047	35	97	24	45	67	18
Public school	13 252	1 587	1 587	739	26	77	—	21	45	13
Elementary or high school	164 135	21 864	21 864	10 477	327	797	397	475	365	173
Public school	148 459	19 130	19 130	8 692	300	649	311	397	258	140
College	81 127	11 473	11 473	6 795	95	279	153	220	272	244
Public college	54 419	9 243	9 243	5 791	77	215	142	165	200	210
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	727 775	98 948	98 948	49 478	1 524	3 796	1 732	2 594	2 703	1 664
Less than 9th grade	61 846	11 485	11 485	7 638	208	468	194	521	375	180
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	92 215	16 269	16 269	9 803	306	833	355	447	442	226
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	216 836	31 353	31 353	14 653	537	1 290	681	820	716	351
Some college, no degree	116 260	15 100	15 100	6 740	217	613	184	349	408	288
Associate degree	51 531	6 195	6 195	2 395	54	195	80	126	176	90
Bachelor's degree	115 707	11 453	11 453	5 261	116	320	170	203	348	328
Graduate or professional degree	73 380	7 093	7 093	2 988	86	77	68	128	238	201
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.8	72.0	72.0	64.7	66.3	65.7	68.3	62.7	69.8	75.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	26.0	18.7	18.7	16.7	13.3	10.5	13.7	12.8	21.7	31.8
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	222	235	235	322	358	480	70	314	544	149
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 068	1 136	1 136	1 138	879	1 044	1 178	1 260	1 057	440
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 732	1 777	1 777	1 840	1 850	1 745	1 831	1 655	1 788	937
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	1 011 616	138 409	138 409	70 359	2 090	5 180	2 408	3 481	3 616	2 024
Same house	575 026	81 287	81 287	36 384	888	3 061	1 088	1 651	1 810	1 055
Different house in United States	413 179	53 001	53 001	30 089	1 038	2 017	1 261	1 718	1 636	901
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	98 059	17 978	17 978	15 082	598	1 214	725	869	871	451
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	160 085	10 770	10 770	1 199	12	140	56	173	67	26
Different MSA/PMSA	135 440	22 532	22 532	12 779	403	606	438	634	675	413
Not in an MSA/PMSA	19 595	1 721	1 721	1 029	25	57	42	42	23	11
Abroad	23 411	4 121	4 121	3 886	164	102	59	112	170	68
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	871 564	139 526	139 526	75 491	2 216	5 658	2 624	3 729	3 918	2 127
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	457 026	69 020	69 020	23 671	44	2 220	706	501	1 036	582
Rural population	214 331	8 662	8 662	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	66 142	3 638	3 638	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	1 420	120	120	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	561 969	75 553	75 553	36 062	1 092	2 846	1 366	1 695	1 877	1 204
Car, truck, or van	509 307	70 530	70 530	32 579	926	2 645	1 248	1 560	1 717	1 045
Drove alone	445 888	61 780	61 780	27 455	775	2 309	1 006	1 354	1 468	964
Carpooled	63 419	8 750	8 750	5 124	151	336	242	206	249	101
Public transportation (including taxicab)	20 567	1 251	1 251	1 086	72	89	23	47	14	12
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	20 004	1 205	1 205	1 062	72	89	23	47	14	12
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	290	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	17 060	2 239	2 239	1 710	83	78	63	60	131	72
Other means	4 068	556	556	327	11	26	32	6	—	22
Worked at home	10 967	977	977	360	—	8	—	22	15	33
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.09	1.10	1.07	1.11	1.08	1.08	1.05
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.6	18.1	18.1	18.0	18.6	18.4	16.5	19.6	18.2	18.2
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	24 405	2 975	2 975	1 436	61	73	30	66	37	53
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	122 976	17 734	17 734	8 525	260	620	308	309	350	176
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	183 104	23 487	23 487	11 045	340	1 000	429	638	719	325
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	103 660	13 472	13 472	6 081	182	389	217	326	392	273
All other times	116 857	16 908	16 908	8 615	249	756	382	334	364	344
Worked in PMSA of residence	...	35 976	35 976	16 741	560	1 332	698	780	834	609
New Britain city	...	17 948	17 948	13 302	484	982	586	591	647	518
Berlin town	...	5 006	5 006	1 784	35	206	73	122	77	43
Plainville town	...	3 999	3 999	839	34	66	19	15	49	15
Southington town	...	9 023	9 023	816	7	78	20	52	61	33
Worked outside PMSA of residence	39 577	39 577	39 577	19 321	532	1 514	668	915	1 043	595
Bristol city	...	2 243	2 243	778	12	44	16	36	39	44
Remainder of Bristol, CT PMSA	...	197	197	56	—	6	—	—	—	—
Hartford city	...	8 100	8 100	4 286	107	299	143	192	234	125
Area 08	...	1 760	1 760	902	12	74	34	52	110	5
Newington town	...	4 234	4 234	2 818	151	333	103	167	86	79
West Hartford town	...	2 821	2 821	1 917	39	131	15	65	143	25
Formington town	...	4 696	4 696	2 537	34	115	100	123	117	79
Area 12	...	1 486	1 486	826	10	97	22	39	54	—
East Hartford town	...	1 075	1 075	630	22	58	18	41	35	21
Remainder of Hartford, CT PMSA	...	2 668	2 668	1 474	38	135	40	61	58	89
New Haven city	...	496	496	158	8	18	21	—	11	—
Meriden city	...	1 807	1 807	314	—	39	18	21	32	24
Remainder of New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA	...	2 318	2 318	425	13	44	12	27	15	24
Waterbury city	...	1 206	1 206	262	—	8	8	20	—	8
Remainder of Waterbury, CT MSA	...	535	535	204	8	—	22	7	8	6
Middletown, CT PMSA	...	2 250	2 250	987	46	82	64	25	41	8
Worked elsewhere	...	1 685	1 685	747	32	31	32	39	60	58

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New Britain city, Hartford County—Con.								
	Tract 4159	Tract 4160	Tract 4161	Tract 4162	Tract 4163	Tract 4164	Tract 4165	Tract 4166	Tract 4167
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	2 618	4 429	4 988	3 501	3 536	3 425	6 143	3 063	7 342
Native	1 952	3 041	4 102	3 159	3 025	3 057	4 945	2 604	6 216
Foreign born	666	1 388	886	342	511	368	1 198	459	1 126
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	230	457	308	310	166	44	376	256	357
Persons 5 years and over	2 373	4 103	4 540	3 160	3 307	3 269	5 757	2 844	6 873
In linguistically isolated households	564	878	726	853	232	97	1 204	572	901
Speak a language other than English	1 739	2 173	2 599	1 540	933	567	2 831	1 329	2 622
Do not speak English "very well"	883	1 148	1 319	1 050	455	175	1 864	691	1 407
Speak Spanish	918	292	1 343	1 130	145	91	1 372	619	970
Do not speak English "very well"	522	54	612	822	59	22	916	336	533
Linguistically isolated	332	38	354	712	7	—	542	314	460
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	45	36	70	43	—	5	246	—	237
Do not speak English "very well"	17	17	49	35	—	5	221	—	195
Linguistically isolated	17	17	60	15	—	5	191	—	114
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	660	835	1 230	1 168	638	696	1 619	743	1 798
Preprimary school	25	23	35	71	81	71	111	49	111
Public school	25	10	35	59	48	58	80	22	76
Elementary or high school	517	551	926	871	312	429	1 210	516	1 883
Public school	453	364	862	818	245	353	982	469	946
College	118	261	226	226	245	196	298	178	504
Public college	91	178	209	202	216	118	245	113	437
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	1 472	3 110	3 186	1 812	2 491	2 557	3 905	1 913	4 831
Less than 9th grade	360	685	751	214	525	147	744	783	1 199
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	439	702	837	473	505	383	777	448	922
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	400	817	737	594	695	730	1 320	551	1 530
Some college, no degree	151	410	361	211	376	392	428	248	603
Associate degree	70	142	112	90	61	110	126	63	287
Bachelor's degree	34	248	300	184	197	422	325	120	474
Graduate or professional degree	18	106	88	46	132	373	185	132	232
Percent high school graduate or higher	45.7	55.4	50.2	62.1	58.7	79.3	61.0	58.2	64.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	3.5	11.4	12.2	12.7	13.2	31.1	13.1	13.2	14.6
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	855	484	596	612	451	150	266	627	320
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 977	761	1 478	1 283	1 026	947	1 733	1 624	1 195
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 374	1 338	1 941	2 453	1 423	1 798	2 519	2 231	2 120
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	2 373	4 103	4 540	3 160	3 307	3 269	5 757	2 844	6 873
Same house	940	2 136	2 146	1 188	1 592	2 107	3 600	1 689	4 119
Different house in United States	1 009	1 657	1 844	1 590	1 668	1 139	1 690	871	2 495
Central city of this MSA/PMSEA	671	991	1 150	862	1 116	675	1 001	365	1 383
Remainder of this MSA/PMSEA	—	18	59	17	100	89	90	51	132
Different MSA/PMSEA	332	648	595	632	413	361	558	376	922
Not in an MSA/PMSEA	6	—	40	79	39	14	41	79	58
Abroad	424	310	550	382	47	23	467	284	259
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	2 618	4 429	4 988	3 501	3 536	3 425	6 143	3 063	7 342
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	36	472	707	506	1 065	2 504	2 649	504	3 399
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	992	2 215	2 024	1 439	1 627	1 724	2 813	1 121	3 419
Car, truck, or van	893	2 016	1 796	1 250	1 485	1 637	2 602	1 034	3 232
Drove alone	513	1 690	1 375	882	1 308	1 426	2 081	793	2 854
Carpooled	380	326	421	368	177	211	521	241	378
Public transportation (including taxicab)	5	33	77	70	19	20	125	22	122
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	5	33	77	60	19	14	125	22	114
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	55	103	81	90	97	6	57	44	42
Other means	39	30	56	29	14	—	18	5	6
Worked at home	—	33	14	—	12	61	11	16	17
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.32	1.10	1.14	1.18	1.07	1.07	1.12	1.14	1.06
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.1	18.0	19.1	18.0	16.7	17.4	17.5	18.9	20.2
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	12	76	121	42	149	27	174	50	234
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	267	678	604	329	261	315	862	347	952
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	315	589	503	390	506	738	821	330	1 055
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	79	345	404	289	376	301	255	146	446
All other times	319	494	378	389	323	282	690	232	715
Worked in PMSEA of residence									
New Britain city	584	1 052	977	615	729	997	1 534	654	1 519
Berlin town	480	775	766	522	582	794	1 173	476	1 249
Plainville town	87	134	133	74	92	91	126	52	148
Southington town	5	97	35	9	26	66	116	71	84
Worked outside PMSEA of residence	12	46	43	10	29	46	119	55	38
Bristol city	408	1 163	1 047	824	898	727	1 279	467	1 900
Remainder of Bristol, CT PMSEA	56	63	7	31	26	38	82	18	70
Hartford city	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Area 08	45	230	242	164	194	125	302	127	370
Newington town	—	25	126	5	64	34	19	14	88
West Hartford town	55	177	77	157	249	121	187	12	236
Farmington town	81	80	63	96	146	98	173	99	160
Area 12	48	166	212	123	35	64	201	85	261
East Hartford town	15	77	56	27	22	18	—	28	112
Remainder of Hartford, CT PMSEA	9	38	16	46	33	20	51	6	56
New Haven city	32	156	87	47	45	17	86	6	195
Meriden city	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	6	40
Remainder of New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA	—	11	13	—	7	6	37	8	47
Waterbury city	18	—	94	17	13	6	13	—	56
Remainder of Waterbury, CT MSA	9	33	—	—	4	6	18	29	43
Middletown, CT PMSEA	—	10	5	26	—	28	17	13	—
Worked elsewhere	20	60	39	63	48	58	50	4	107
	20	26	10	22	12	88	14	12	59

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New Britain city, Hartford County—Can.							Remainder of Hartford County	
	Tract 4168	Tract 4171	Tract 4172	Tract 4173	Tract 4174	Tract 4175	Tract 4602.02 (pt.)	Tract 4001	Tract 4002
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	2 918	1 851	1 647	2 023	3 022	4 713	—	6 773	3 715
Native	2 308	1 731	1 418	1 944	2 604	3 672	—	5 965	3 412
Foreign born	610	120	229	79	418	1 041	—	808	303
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	60	161	24	—	52	190	—	49	11
Persons 5 years and over	2 706	1 773	1 508	2 009	2 870	4 468	—	6 247	3 465
In linguistically isolated households	110	309	79	—	114	364	—	127	40
Speak a language other than English	783	788	438	223	523	1 580	—	1 164	479
Do not speak English "very well"	233	397	149	32	175	711	—	389	114
Speak Spanish	59	572	247	61	173	70	—	50	20
Do not speak English "very well"	6	312	94	15	69	37	—	28	—
Linguistically isolated	—	249	60	—	33	12	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	33	—	—	27	39	45	—	65	34
Do not speak English "very well"	14	—	—	—	39	22	—	57	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	39	—	—	57	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	547	434	566	1 871	479	952	—	1 648	993
Preprimary school	26	23	40	10	39	46	—	196	97
Public school	26	23	13	10	32	40	—	136	57
Elementary or high school	260	245	231	19	166	507	—	1 085	572
Public school	179	242	203	10	166	345	—	1 001	504
College	261	166	295	1 842	274	399	—	367	324
Public college	206	124	279	1 833	201	330	—	301	252
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	2 205	1 214	897	144	2 271	3 457	—	4 548	2 526
Less than 9th grade	315	214	52	19	141	391	—	343	136
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	359	354	117	10	203	665	—	506	286
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	639	340	229	43	469	1 164	—	1 687	784
Some college, no degree	332	173	160	43	264	529	—	823	461
Associate degree	117	45	30	16	190	215	—	354	213
Bachelor's degree	256	73	238	13	585	307	—	512	402
Graduate or professional degree	187	15	71	—	419	186	—	323	244
Percent high school graduate or higher	69.4	53.2	81.2	79.9	84.9	69.5	—	81.3	83.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	20.1	7.2	34.4	9.0	44.2	14.3	—	18.4	25.6
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	358	520	107	—	147	23	—	137	24
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 008	568	1 215	1 105	649	819	—	1 221	1 023
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 152	2 527	2 382	1 200	827	1 454	—	1 660	1 682
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	2 706	1 773	1 508	2 009	2 870	4 468	—	6 247	3 465
Same house	1 769	740	524	325	985	2 971	—	4 234	2 360
Different house in United States	844	942	925	1 658	1 798	1 388	—	2 013	1 065
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	425	457	225	10	349	674	—	542	274
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	24	26	—	18	76	25	—	669	352
Different MSA/PMSA	379	446	608	1 494	1 287	559	—	793	439
Not in an MSA/PMSA	16	13	92	136	86	130	—	9	—
Abroad	93	91	59	26	87	109	—	—	40
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	2 918	1 851	1 647	2 023	3 022	4 713	—	6 203	1 257
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 755	61	620	133	1 163	3 008	—	4 691	624
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	570	2 458
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	283	946
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	29
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	1 420	835	838	1 223	1 748	2 544	—	3 531	2 073
Car, truck, or van	1 312	630	789	730	1 597	2 415	—	3 366	2 014
Drove alone	1 185	487	656	610	1 479	2 240	—	3 070	1 795
Carpooled	127	143	133	120	118	175	—	296	219
Public transportation (including taxicab)	77	96	9	11	79	64	—	23	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	77	96	9	11	79	64	—	23	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	17	109	21	406	61	34	—	54	—
Other means	—	—	19	—	—	14	—	9	6
Worked at home	14	—	—	76	11	17	—	79	53
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.06	1.13	1.09	1.12	1.04	1.04	—	1.05	1.06
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.9	16.5	18.1	11.3	18.7	17.5	—	16.5	17.1
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	22	37	29	17	48	78	—	108	72
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	415	333	192	68	250	629	—	738	309
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	465	223	242	113	556	748	—	1 145	741
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	204	73	274	184	474	452	—	645	439
All other times	300	169	101	765	409	620	—	816	459
Worked in PMSA of residence	666	387	321	585	354	954	—	1 783	994
New Britain city	538	362	282	562	244	689	—	595	353
Berlin town	72	17	31	6	45	120	—	1 053	560
Plainville town	35	—	8	—	39	50	—	86	32
Southington town	21	8	—	17	26	95	—	49	49
Worked outside PMSA of residence	754	448	517	638	1 394	1 590	—	1 748	1 079
Bristol city	7	8	29	22	62	68	—	36	19
Remainder of Bristol, CT PMSA	8	9	—	12	—	10	—	—	—
Hartford city	154	103	166	52	567	345	—	361	215
Area 08	22	51	55	20	27	65	—	154	75
Newington town	138	94	36	30	88	242	—	294	145
West Hartford town	56	44	10	38	163	192	—	49	80
Farmington town	122	19	58	94	167	314	—	156	19
Area 12	51	—	16	28	72	82	—	69	31
East Hartford town	20	—	16	15	68	41	—	23	15
Remainder of Hartford, CT PMSA	47	20	70	103	52	90	—	86	34
New Haven city	9	—	—	12	4	—	—	35	18
Meriden city	7	12	—	10	12	10	—	91	112
Remainder of New Haven—Meriden, CT MSA	5	—	7	26	4	31	—	70	76
Waterbury city	17	—	—	20	15	24	—	9	18
Remainder of Waterbury, CT MSA	22	—	—	14	18	—	—	17	—
Middletown, CT PMSA	50	77	20	16	49	60	—	259	198
Worked elsewhere	19	11	34	126	26	16	—	39	24

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Hartford County—Con.								
	Tract 4003	Tract 4052 (pt.)	Tract 4053 (pt.)	Tract 4054 (pt.)	Tract 4204	Tract 4205 (pt.)	Tract 4206	Tract 4207	Tract 4301
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	6 299	—	134	—	3 412	4 809	5 689	3 338	3 873
Native	5 925	—	134	—	3 127	4 393	5 263	2 919	3 565
Foreign born	374	—	—	—	285	416	426	419	308
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	39	—	—	—	18	57	88	48	45
Persons 5 years and over	5 995	—	123	—	3 182	4 500	5 363	3 129	3 605
In linguistically isolated households	58	—	—	—	27	110	152	81	67
Speak a language other than English	770	—	—	—	482	725	594	529	574
Do not speak English "very well"	227	—	—	—	142	306	258	210	215
Speak Spanish	44	—	—	—	40	56	86	46	28
Do not speak English "very well"	21	—	—	—	14	9	29	21	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	14	—	29	14	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	—	16	36	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	8	25	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 427	—	46	—	724	922	1 045	794	792
Preprimary school	114	—	10	—	44	67	83	82	63
Public school	54	—	10	—	34	44	51	45	26
Elementary or high school	843	—	27	—	469	665	682	510	552
Public school	761	—	27	—	469	613	653	487	503
College	470	—	9	—	211	190	280	202	177
Public college	384	—	9	—	163	153	195	150	136
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	4 570	—	72	—	2 277	3 354	4 180	2 280	2 639
Less than 9th grade	289	—	—	—	133	365	319	186	343
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	493	—	—	—	351	559	653	347	422
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 587	—	37	—	782	1 235	1 639	879	825
Some college, no degree	735	—	15	—	399	528	535	396	455
Associate degree	285	—	11	—	167	230	222	137	140
Bachelor's degree	682	—	9	—	266	297	483	238	298
Graduate or professional degree	499	—	—	—	179	140	329	97	156
Percent high school graduate or higher	82.9	—	100.0	—	78.7	72.5	76.7	76.6	71.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	25.8	—	12.5	—	19.5	13.0	19.4	14.7	17.2
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	25	—	—	—	231	183	204	113	120
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 107	—	2 000	—	917	844	881	1 338	1 109
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 628	—	2 467	—	1 655	1 620	1 384	1 676	1 866
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	5 995	—	123	—	3 182	4 500	5 363	3 129	3 605
Same house	4 444	—	74	—	2 277	2 660	3 085	2 356	2 052
Different house in United States	1 551	—	49	—	892	1 831	2 259	758	1 524
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	491	—	—	—	101	295	334	103	769
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	500	—	9	—	329	644	779	315	624
Different MSA/PMSA	451	—	40	—	449	855	1 044	340	624
Not in an MSA/PMSA	109	—	—	—	13	37	102	—	29
Abroad	—	—	—	—	13	9	19	15	29
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	5 843	—	134	—	3 412	4 809	5 689	2 890	3 873
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	4 917	—	89	—	2 793	2 603	3 626	2 206	1 921
Rural population	456	—	—	—	—	—	—	448	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	292	—	—	—	—	—	—	414	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	3 203	—	79	—	1 958	2 656	3 037	1 934	2 059
Car, truck, or van	3 115	—	79	—	1 879	2 541	2 927	1 867	1 901
Drove alone	2 855	—	68	—	1 688	2 278	2 588	1 659	1 657
Carpooled	260	—	11	—	191	263	339	208	244
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	—	9	8	8	—	7
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	—	9	8	8	—	7
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	58	—	—	—	20	70	62	47	45
Other means	7	—	—	—	20	20	30	12	28
Worked at home	23	—	—	—	30	17	10	8	78
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.04	—	1.14	—	1.06	1.06	1.07	1.07	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.3	—	13.0	—	19.1	17.0	17.5	17.8	18.5
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	80	—	—	—	75	203	130	64	68
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	697	—	19	—	545	622	636	546	520
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	1 242	—	19	—	592	802	1 058	556	582
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	647	—	5	—	371	467	575	275	310
All other times	514	—	36	—	345	545	628	485	501
Worked in PMSA of residence	1 674	—	34	—	857	1 413	1 376	941	1 001
New Britain city	762	—	—	—	209	338	527	329	147
Berlin town	763	—	—	—	37	114	69	71	62
Plainville town	62	—	34	—	500	679	540	388	56
Southington town	87	—	—	—	111	282	240	153	736
Worked outside PMSA of residence	1 529	—	45	—	1 101	1 243	1 661	993	1 058
Bristol city	28	—	20	—	88	96	151	86	88
Remainder of Bristol, CT PMSA	8	—	—	—	6	11	18	6	—
Hartford city	339	—	—	—	248	222	457	283	216
Area 08	154	—	—	—	10	64	32	51	18
Newington town	239	—	—	—	94	34	34	84	36
West Hartford town	65	—	—	—	99	44	85	88	61
Farmington town	114	—	5	—	188	298	374	129	42
Area 12	92	—	11	—	49	42	107	31	20
East Hartford town	47	—	—	—	49	29	45	15	29
Remainder of Hartford, CT PMSA	100	—	—	—	129	109	100	72	50
New Haven city	22	—	—	—	8	26	7	7	13
Meriden city	68	—	—	—	10	17	29	13	144
Remainder of New Haven—Meriden, CT MSA	24	—	—	—	32	72	74	8	169
Waterbury city	—	—	—	—	11	47	35	23	89
Remainder of Waterbury, CT MSA	7	—	—	—	6	11	17	14	18
Middletown, CT PMSA	150	—	9	—	47	66	43	42	37
Worked elsewhere	72	—	—	—	27	55	53	41	28

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Hartford County—Con.								
	Tract 4302.01	Tract 4302.02	Tract 4302.03	Tract 4303.01	Tract 4303.02	Tract 4304	Tract 4305	Tract 4306.01	Tract 4306.02
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	3 162	4 142	3 708	2 858	3 007	4 162	5 703	4 372	3 541
Native	3 016	3 888	3 540	2 695	2 860	3 938	5 330	4 070	3 302
Foreign born	146	254	168	163	147	224	373	302	239
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	33	24	25	8	11	19	52	50	38
Persons 5 years and over	2 975	3 893	3 510	2 674	2 796	3 837	5 324	4 091	3 341
In linguistically isolated households	40	70	31	8	40	51	102	94	90
Speak a language other than English	399	448	343	249	235	402	606	498	434
Do not speak English "very well"	122	132	108	66	63	120	236	209	143
Speak Spanish	28	28	50	24	17	25	30	51	4
Do not speak English "very well"	7	19	15	6	17	—	18	14	—
Linguistically isolated	—	6	—	—	17	—	—	8	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	7	18	—	8	—	31	15	13	40
Do not speak English "very well"	—	8	—	8	—	31	7	7	24
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	—	36
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	735	1 255	986	761	739	1 089	1 519	1 087	928
Preprimary school	48	61	98	84	59	144	111	27	37
Public school	41	19	52	49	43	68	71	27	21
Elementary or high school	463	886	651	453	549	686	972	664	658
Public school	446	832	558	402	512	628	869	581	592
College	224	308	237	224	131	259	436	396	233
Public college	172	174	185	203	99	185	318	231	142
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	2 156	2 649	2 529	1 955	1 982	2 746	3 707	2 969	2 331
Less than 9th grade	137	115	187	69	161	246	229	356	233
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	281	232	380	166	261	281	429	513	306
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	782	763	797	491	654	827	1 171	1 073	687
Some college, no degree	366	491	375	353	302	449	797	478	402
Associate degree	162	327	226	213	174	338	287	163	151
Bachelor's degree	295	324	260	399	274	410	526	225	292
Graduate or professional degree	133	397	304	264	156	195	268	161	260
Percent high school graduate or higher	80.6	86.9	77.6	88.0	78.7	80.8	82.2	70.7	76.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	19.9	27.2	22.3	33.9	21.7	22.0	21.4	13.0	23.7
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	167	122	324	—	149	35	76	53	67
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	851	1 307	1 325	1 379	1 386	1 596	1 159	1 149	1 051
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 730	1 950	1 964	1 706	2 163	1 218	1 931	1 816	1 829
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	2 975	3 893	3 510	2 674	2 796	3 837	5 324	4 091	3 341
Same house	1 826	2 771	2 121	1 804	2 016	2 248	3 722	2 384	2 469
Different house in United States	1 138	1 111	1 389	853	780	1 583	1 590	1 669	857
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	77	123	96	—	43	81	44	100	90
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	579	437	689	558	334	707	794	708	399
Different MSA/PMSA	453	456	573	280	374	711	733	794	344
Not in an MSA/PMSA	29	95	31	15	29	84	19	67	24
Abroad	11	11	—	17	—	6	12	38	15
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	3 162	2 520	3 708	1 537	3 007	3 985	5 308	3 157	3 541
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 179	2 063	2 624	1 169	2 746	2 551	4 166	1 875	2 506
Rural population	—	1 622	—	1 321	—	177	395	1 215	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	394	—	425	—	33	155	696	—
On farms	—	21	—	—	—	—	32	13	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	1 960	2 336	1 912	1 594	1 674	2 119	3 200	2 253	1 913
Car, truck, or van	1 851	2 305	1 843	1 505	1 631	2 006	3 077	2 180	1 864
Drove alone	1 713	2 204	1 667	1 334	1 468	1 800	2 807	1 948	1 726
Carpooled	138	101	176	171	163	206	270	232	138
Public transportation (including taxicab)	42	11	5	—	—	13	15	24	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	34	11	5	—	—	7	15	16	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	19	7	22	34	11	47	7	20	6
Other means	11	—	12	16	—	20	28	10	—
Worked at home	37	13	30	39	32	33	73	19	43
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.04	1.03	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.06	1.05	1.07	1.04
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.4	19.1	20.6	22.7	17.7	18.7	18.1	19.1	17.7
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	75	79	65	30	62	116	158	103	51
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	517	566	479	314	450	526	658	521	546
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	691	689	569	568	464	610	914	620	580
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	276	567	389	332	289	384	649	427	344
All other times	364	422	380	311	377	450	748	563	349
Worked in PMSA of residence	1 012	1 248	992	531	928	973	1 496	1 073	909
New Britain city	185	255	187	53	107	97	181	202	119
Berlin town	111	151	19	39	30	38	59	18	28
Plainville town	158	88	94	24	42	57	85	116	119
Southington town	558	754	692	415	749	781	1 171	737	643
Worked outside PMSA of residence	948	1 088	920	1 063	746	1 146	1 704	1 180	1 004
Bristol city	85	109	70	48	54	100	203	91	93
Remainder of Bristol, CT PMSA	26	—	—	—	13	9	7	29	8
Hartford city	161	185	113	182	133	166	206	146	181
Area 08	15	36	51	13	38	20	29	51	47
Newington town	93	58	47	24	30	22	82	50	50
West Hartford town	73	28	28	22	14	12	47	64	45
Farmington town	80	91	59	47	53	75	184	181	64
Area 12	12	19	49	20	—	27	36	28	17
East Hartford town	11	44	9	24	5	30	20	33	17
Remainder of Hartford, CT PMSA	87	74	16	63	32	23	55	85	79
New Haven city	—	17	55	14	28	18	21	39	10
Meriden city	88	73	118	176	89	107	192	72	94
Remainder of New Haven—Meriden, CT MSA	69	130	116	187	153	212	295	117	89
Waterbury city	45	93	37	103	38	71	125	88	112
Remainder of Waterbury, CT MSA	12	7	6	14	34	79	51	7	31
Middletown, CT PMSA	48	68	57	46	21	41	67	42	22
Worked elsewhere	43	56	89	80	11	134	84	57	45

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middle-town, CT CMSA	New Britain, CT PMSA	Hartford County (pt.)		New Britain city, Hartford County					
			Total	New Britain city	Tract 4153	Tract 4154	Tract 4155	Tract 4156	Tract 4157	Tract 4158
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	865 007	119 083	119 083	61 075	1 796	4 556	2 069	3 046	3 185	1 881
In labor force	602 896	81 949	81 949	39 904	1 178	3 129	1 545	1 871	2 045	1 348
Percent of persons 16 years and over	69.7	68.8	68.8	65.3	65.6	68.7	74.7	61.4	64.2	71.7
Civilian labor force	601 618	81 793	81 793	39 809	1 159	3 081	1 545	1 871	2 045	1 348
Employed	572 120	76 925	76 925	36 681	1 091	2 852	1 405	1 716	1 937	1 231
Unemployed	29 498	4 868	4 868	3 128	68	229	140	155	108	117
Percent of civilian labor force	4.9	6.0	6.0	7.9	5.9	7.4	9.1	8.3	5.3	8.7
Not in labor force	262 111	37 134	37 134	21 171	618	1 427	524	1 175	1 140	533
Institutionalized persons	17 497	1 392	1 392	900	11	—	—	85	225	65
Enrolled in school	37 955	5 084	5 084	2 961	52	181	73	58	93	18
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	113 082	18 403	18 403	10 515	367	714	293	680	531	305
Females 16 years and over	451 816	62 525	62 525	32 463	858	2 502	1 077	1 727	1 772	984
In labor force	283 188	38 693	38 693	18 898	530	1 597	716	956	945	625
Percent of females 16 years and over	62.7	61.9	61.9	58.2	61.8	63.8	66.5	55.4	53.3	63.5
Civilian labor force	283 111	38 693	38 693	18 898	530	1 597	716	956	945	625
Employed	271 391	36 554	36 554	17 525	524	1 455	688	897	887	587
Unemployed	11 720	2 139	2 139	1 373	6	142	28	59	58	38
Percent of civilian labor force	4.1	5.5	5.5	7.3	1.1	8.9	3.9	6.2	6.1	6.1
With own children under 6 years	63 707	8 639	8 639	4 382	118	424	184	224	280	96
In labor force	40 276	5 515	5 515	2 602	50	277	118	165	172	55
With own children 6 to 17 years only	66 821	8 646	8 646	3 790	117	272	136	157	158	62
In labor force	54 130	7 178	7 178	2 953	107	246	112	115	152	53
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	86 426	11 560	11 560	6 003	151	518	244	332	357	123
All parents present in household in labor force	51 684	7 025	7 025	3 460	83	335	170	221	228	76
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	152 459	20 003	20 003	9 360	313	679	332	393	358	134
All parents present in household in labor force	112 458	15 173	15 173	6 613	253	568	202	300	321	114
Persons 16 to 19 years	55 901	7 974	7 974	4 171	104	274	128	82	189	50
Not enrolled in school	10 688	1 655	1 655	1 053	22	102	30	26	91	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	4 333	684	684	517	13	41	—	19	79	—
Not high school graduate	5 226	849	849	658	14	71	15	8	55	—
Employed	2 162	331	331	246	6	37	15	—	3	—
Unemployed	834	152	152	137	5	14	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	2 230	366	366	275	3	20	—	8	52	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	572 120	76 925	76 925	36 681	1 091	2 852	1 405	1 716	1 937	1 231
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	83 313	9 281	9 281	3 605	58	290	179	246	192	139
Professional specialty occupations	93 708	10 285	10 285	4 665	88	202	135	171	332	276
Technicians and related support occupations	24 402	2 826	2 826	1 289	49	78	24	48	80	60
Sales occupations	68 102	8 759	8 759	3 866	109	236	105	196	214	152
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	107 309	14 702	14 702	6 830	230	547	244	353	385	136
Private household occupations	1 088	108	108	52	—	—	—	31	—	—
Protective service occupations	8 906	1 450	1 450	703	7	91	6	28	42	34
Service occupations, except protective and household	53 027	7 466	7 466	4 106	122	371	178	225	170	128
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	4 890	687	687	282	—	4	—	11	13	15
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	63 269	10 034	10 034	4 836	206	496	222	203	269	115
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	33 449	7 088	7 088	4 295	158	388	187	138	122	132
Transportation and material moving occupations	15 429	2 030	2 030	999	23	76	69	31	56	14
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	15 228	2 209	2 209	1 153	41	73	56	35	62	30
Construction	31 782	4 430	4 430	2 040	76	128	109	114	140	64
Manufacturing	109 478	17 436	17 436	8 416	280	755	338	269	294	207
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	30 760	4 302	4 302	1 833	58	137	77	92	115	19
Wholesale and retail trade	107 378	16 174	16 174	8 048	249	685	288	362	431	234
Finance, insurance, and real estate	85 244	8 566	8 566	3 840	83	335	136	176	262	144
Business and repair services	24 130	3 253	3 253	1 753	41	165	72	77	112	69
Professional and related services	135 346	16 543	16 543	7 783	249	433	300	449	468	385
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	572 120	76 925	76 925	36 681	1 091	2 852	1 405	1 716	1 937	1 231
Private wage and salary workers	464 021	63 196	63 196	30 574	969	2 486	1 221	1 410	1 543	936
Government workers	77 476	10 278	10 278	4 843	88	299	148	263	310	177
Local government workers	37 371	4 577	4 577	1 673	20	143	14	66	93	77
Self-employed workers	29 345	3 308	3 308	1 228	34	67	36	35	84	118
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	644 719	86 713	86 713	42 272	1 294	3 217	1 599	1 916	2 206	1 388
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	504 729	67 552	67 552	33 435	1 045	2 653	1 321	1 664	1 805	1 126
50 to 52 weeks	384 628	51 125	51 125	24 063	771	2 013	996	1 141	1 370	754
40 to 49 weeks	51 633	6 799	6 799	3 658	141	296	120	191	209	170
27 to 39 weeks	23 595	3 399	3 399	1 877	53	119	74	68	83	72
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	77 731	11 129	11 129	5 166	88	289	185	147	239	176
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	711 293	95 983	95 983	47 873	1 367	3 668	1 723	2 213	2 343	1 416
With a mobility or self-care limitation	28 265	3 813	3 813	2 198	59	207	71	106	47	34
With a mobility limitation	12 099	1 569	1 569	945	13	79	41	48	35	18
In labor force	4 144	446	446	207	—	23	4	9	6	12
With a self-care limitation	21 776	3 097	3 097	1 743	46	199	62	79	47	22
With a work disability	43 842	6 116	6 116	3 411	87	228	147	184	102	118
In labor force	21 817	2 970	2 970	1 444	30	88	63	75	35	89
Prevented from working	17 948	2 597	2 597	1 699	51	102	69	109	54	15
Not a work disability	667 451	89 867	89 867	44 462	1 280	3 440	1 576	2 029	2 241	1 298
In labor force	560 057	76 079	76 079	36 911	1 102	2 885	1 429	1 744	1 924	1 168
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	134 939	21 552	21 552	12 207	399	840	346	748	617	400
With a mobility or self-care limitation	25 513	4 310	4 310	2 782	76	226	68	165	81	42
With a mobility limitation	18 326	3 010	3 010	1 890	49	114	41	104	60	42
With a self-care limitation	15 684	2 809	2 809	1 906	54	166	51	117	47	25
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	32 978	5 278	5 278	3 351	83	194	101	193	116	44
Mean family income (dollars)	22 931	20 539	20 539	18 692	17 139	15 392	18 717	15 478	19 145	21 722
1 worker	68 340	9 485	9 485	5 176	167	488	130	234	224	118
Mean family income (dollars)	45 679	37 561	37 561	28 897	25 346	25 646	27 579	25 533	30 820	31 580
2 or more workers	187 467	24 788	24 788	10 547	320	883	437	462	614	315
Mean family income (dollars)	66 696	61 195	61 195	52 223	49 993	46 886	49 558	46 522	53 618	53 599

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New Britain city, Hartford County—Con.								
	Tract 4159	Tract 4160	Tract 4161	Tract 4162	Tract 4163	Tract 4164	Tract 4165	Tract 4166	Tract 4167
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	1 919	3 649	3 844	2 442	2 945	2 894	4 640	2 345	5 804
In labor force	1 271	2 517	2 375	1 702	1 831	1 859	2 995	1 260	3 766
Percent of persons 16 years and over	66.2	69.0	61.8	69.7	62.2	64.2	64.5	53.7	64.9
Civilian labor force	1 271	2 517	2 375	1 702	1 822	1 859	2 995	1 256	3 757
Employed	1 025	2 298	2 099	1 487	1 668	1 754	2 813	1 117	3 460
Unemployed	246	219	276	215	154	105	182	139	297
Percent of civilian labor force	19.4	8.7	11.6	12.6	8.5	5.6	6.1	11.1	7.9
Not in labor force	648	1 132	1 469	740	1 114	1 035	1 645	1 085	2 038
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	78	—	31	125
Enrolled in school	105	64	244	190	45	85	247	114	200
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	157	673	698	209	736	570	689	500	1 062
Females 16 years and over	890	1 927	2 103	1 253	1 519	1 540	2 529	1 341	3 106
In labor force	436	1 248	1 099	845	802	841	1 481	580	1 873
Percent of females 16 years and over	49.0	64.8	52.3	67.4	52.8	54.6	58.6	43.3	60.3
Civilian labor force	436	1 248	1 099	845	802	841	1 481	580	1 873
Employed	358	1 156	1 014	722	745	787	1 366	522	1 707
Unemployed	78	92	85	123	57	54	115	58	166
Percent of civilian labor force	17.9	7.4	7.7	14.6	7.1	6.4	7.8	10.0	8.9
With own children under 6 years	186	224	380	218	203	120	472	183	391
In labor force	72	137	165	117	138	58	361	70	242
With own children 6 to 17 years only	163	190	300	258	131	180	449	191	490
In labor force	116	143	160	177	106	135	333	120	411
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	282	336	519	376	288	180	467	271	522
All parents present in household in labor force	101	203	218	226	184	93	311	98	317
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	469	497	794	704	321	397	1 146	487	1 089
All parents present in household in labor force	307	364	351	380	246	281	889	230	835
Persons 16 to 19 years	188	153	295	225	151	133	358	143	302
Not enrolled in school	74	51	102	64	67	38	155	71	75
Unemployed or not in labor force	57	10	72	38	31	—	43	33	44
Not high school graduate	48	39	89	57	42	24	54	47	46
Employed	—	29	30	19	11	24	23	14	10
Unemployed	14	10	16	21	12	—	13	—	26
Not in labor force	34	—	43	17	19	—	18	33	10
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 025	2 298	2 099	1 487	1 668	1 754	2 813	1 117	3 460
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	84	160	139	146	174	374	177	60	275
Professional specialty occupations	44	256	249	163	189	337	273	133	315
Technicians and related support occupations	45	49	137	36	26	36	66	33	197
Sales occupations	91	187	163	181	145	233	335	67	337
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	110	407	487	208	346	251	500	264	668
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Protective service occupations	9	33	5	12	54	10	75	30	72
Service occupations, except protective and household	80	328	195	234	179	108	300	123	473
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	15	27	—	34	12	—	13	16
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	197	306	278	169	272	238	387	148	471
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	271	391	271	236	101	124	470	186	437
Transportation and material moving occupations	36	68	35	37	62	13	60	21	130
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	58	98	113	65	86	18	170	39	61
Construction	55	96	152	97	122	93	160	73	153
Manufacturing	477	685	526	310	396	300	758	333	912
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	13	144	108	65	105	70	156	84	175
Wholesale and retail trade	246	514	456	372	374	341	713	190	649
Finance, insurance, and real estate	27	179	197	79	98	238	243	87	326
Business and repair services	29	132	69	97	108	85	191	43	140
Professional and related services	89	403	366	364	348	416	434	213	797
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 025	2 298	2 099	1 487	1 668	1 754	2 813	1 117	3 460
Private wage and salary workers	931	1 965	1 823	1 286	1 414	1 366	2 397	924	2 893
Government workers	94	248	233	149	191	347	347	162	453
Local government workers	27	88	40	62	55	172	175	63	144
Self-employed workers	—	85	43	52	63	136	60	31	114
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 220	2 554	2 319	1 758	1 884	1 999	3 153	1 311	4 064
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 068	2 088	1 826	1 443	1 496	1 536	2 474	1 079	3 324
50 to 52 weeks	696	1 573	1 189	958	1 112	1 141	1 769	750	2 464
40 to 49 weeks	59	255	174	219	189	150	272	101	350
27 to 39 weeks	63	38	226	78	69	98	152	97	174
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	78	255	308	162	240	328	413	108	430
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 724	2 828	3 063	2 178	2 127	2 123	3 765	1 743	4 496
With a mobility or self-care limitation	82	158	185	69	120	151	179	211	225
With a mobility limitation	40	89	94	16	60	14	54	71	131
In labor force	—	18	—	16	17	6	12	18	18
With a self-care limitation	50	109	147	62	101	151	132	168	158
With a work disability	188	230	288	124	203	84	302	158	413
In labor force	61	89	102	45	74	68	105	29	221
Prevented from working	127	141	173	79	114	16	178	90	160
No work disability	1 536	2 598	2 775	2 054	1 924	2 039	3 463	1 585	4 083
In labor force	1 172	2 280	2 226	1 615	1 697	1 675	2 730	1 179	3 431
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	195	821	781	264	809	693	875	567	1 174
With a mobility or self-care limitation	72	235	216	61	225	116	232	193	241
With a mobility limitation	27	123	183	35	162	74	182	181	167
With a self-care limitation	45	173	113	52	144	93	143	133	180
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	165	174	403	194	183	138	243	182	342
Mean family income (dollars)	8 943	15 856	10 152	9 201	19 004	35 823	19 002	13 775	18 307
1 worker	251	303	287	284	195	277	655	209	530
Mean family income (dollars)	18 863	29 885	23 793	19 055	32 870	58 161	24 247	21 456	28 271
2 or more workers	232	714	619	386	519	580	885	306	1 125
Mean family income (dollars)	39 871	44 391	48 271	37 773	48 288	95 160	47 581	42 237	50 598

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New Britain city, Hartford County—Con.							Remainder of Hartford County	
	Tract 4168	Tract 4171	Tract 4172	Tract 4173	Tract 4174	Tract 4175	Tract 4602.02 (pt.)	Tract 4001	Tract 4002
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	2 482	1 573	1 326	1 995	2 683	4 001	—	5 163	2 953
In labor force	1 500	989	871	1 339	1 813	2 700	—	3 759	2 193
Percent of persons 16 years and over	60.4	62.9	65.7	67.1	67.6	67.5	—	72.8	74.3
Civilian labor force	1 500	989	871	1 339	1 813	2 694	—	3 759	2 193
Employed	1 428	864	846	1 266	1 758	2 566	—	3 600	2 119
Unemployed	72	125	25	73	55	128	—	159	74
Percent of civilian labor force	4.8	12.6	2.9	5.5	3.0	4.8	—	4.2	3.4
Not in labor force	982	584	455	656	870	1 301	—	1 404	760
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	280	—	—	55	—
Enrolled in school	100	115	191	611	41	134	—	170	131
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	660	314	145	36	354	822	—	684	386
Females 16 years and over	1 298	744	580	1 181	1 441	2 089	—	2 667	1 494
In labor force	696	350	335	783	866	1 294	—	1 788	1 011
Percent of females 16 years and over	53.6	47.0	57.8	66.2	60.1	61.9	—	67.0	67.7
Civilian labor force	696	350	335	783	866	1 294	—	1 788	1 011
Employed	638	294	327	752	846	1 253	—	1 723	968
Unemployed	58	56	8	31	20	41	—	65	43
Percent of civilian labor force	8.3	16.0	2.4	4.0	2.3	3.2	—	3.6	4.3
With own children under 6 years	150	56	93	14	147	219	—	513	250
In labor force	97	10	23	14	101	160	—	344	205
With own children 6 to 17 years only	107	62	64	12	92	199	—	438	210
In labor force	90	39	54	12	87	185	—	385	175
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	249	101	165	18	191	313	—	676	294
All parents present in household in labor force	158	9	31	18	132	248	—	429	216
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	221	203	179	15	160	469	—	1 030	559
All parents present in household in labor force	167	121	130	15	145	394	—	769	455
Persons 16 to 19 years	111	96	113	832	39	205	—	299	221
Not enrolled in school	19	14	12	—	22	18	—	78	23
Unemployed or not in labor force	19	—	12	—	6	—	—	7	—
Not high school graduate	6	14	12	—	17	—	—	7	7
Employed	—	14	—	—	11	—	—	—	7
Unemployed	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	12	—	6	—	—	7	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 428	864	846	1 266	1 758	2 566	—	3 600	2 119
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	137	47	139	64	247	278	—	420	386
Professional specialty occupations	280	74	132	118	612	286	—	514	272
Technicians and related support occupations	52	12	91	—	97	73	—	177	52
Sales occupations	154	79	63	322	228	269	—	433	348
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	233	154	101	320	270	616	—	766	324
Private household occupations	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Protective service occupations	57	19	15	18	46	40	—	107	18
Service occupations, except protective and household	56	180	43	297	118	198	—	270	170
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	25	48	15	18	—	16	—	57	72
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	190	93	128	33	45	370	—	404	226
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	146	93	68	33	55	288	—	263	115
Transportation and material moving occupations	66	37	13	11	28	113	—	87	68
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	26	21	38	32	12	19	—	95	68
Construction	79	50	72	13	43	151	—	225	113
Manufacturing	291	200	121	52	196	716	—	686	342
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	39	47	74	15	119	121	—	205	154
Wholesale and retail trade	272	183	127	594	293	475	—	765	503
Finance, insurance, and real estate	167	127	153	57	337	389	—	353	258
Business and repair services	89	32	50	28	49	75	—	100	84
Professional and related services	398	120	163	348	582	458	—	805	407
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 428	864	846	1 266	1 758	2 566	—	3 600	2 119
Private wage and salary workers	1 162	749	674	908	1 364	2 153	—	2 811	1 680
Government workers	224	100	138	351	327	289	—	546	312
Local government workers	89	42	53	50	125	75	—	250	186
Self-employed workers	42	9	34	—	67	118	—	243	116
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 630	1 043	1 019	1 897	1 952	2 849	—	4 004	2 374
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 227	899	747	1 711	1 662	2 241	—	3 151	1 677
50 to 52 weeks	935	587	592	1 56	1 769	2 241	—	2 518	1 287
40 to 49 weeks	145	115	53	76	137	236	—	312	201
27 to 39 weeks	64	52	40	88	73	96	—	115	59
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	249	62	161	639	177	432	—	528	439
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 725	1 211	1 148	1 959	2 004	3 049	—	4 337	2 479
With a mobility or self-care limitation	113	53	25	—	44	59	—	144	113
With a mobility limitation	45	7	19	—	37	34	—	59	27
In labor force	38	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	12
With a self-care limitation	84	53	16	—	23	34	—	120	103
With a work disability	144	88	38	21	79	185	—	258	191
In labor force	119	19	31	—	22	79	—	126	95
Prevented from working	15	52	7	—	50	97	—	96	41
No work disability	1 581	1 123	1 110	1 938	1 925	2 864	—	4 079	2 288
In labor force	1 312	930	818	1 339	1 746	2 509	—	3 566	2 010
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	757	362	178	36	399	946	—	771	474
With a mobility or self-care limitation	165	90	35	12	34	197	—	163	34
With a mobility limitation	63	78	35	12	27	131	—	98	28
With a self-care limitation	127	60	19	9	21	134	—	75	14
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	170	59	51	6	112	198	—	175	55
Mean family income (dollars)	26 868	9 506	56 068	18 000	39 540	28 949	—	21 054	36 651
1 worker	151	118	97	12	110	336	—	423	174
Mean family income (dollars)	48 267	12 156	28 546	36 200	34 497	38 722	—	41 357	85 921
2 or more workers	482	176	193	25	427	847	—	1 277	842
Mean family income (dollars)	54 710	43 255	53 966	45 248	63 769	59 107	—	68 690	72 848

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Hartford County—Con.								
	Tract 4003	Tract 4052 (pt.)	Tract 4053 (pt.)	Tract 4054 (pt.)	Tract 4204	Tract 4205 (pt.)	Tract 4206	Tract 4207	Tract 4301
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	5 284	—	93	—	2 717	3 886	4 786	2 666	3 089
In labor force	3 441	—	79	—	2 058	2 970	3 202	2 015	2 241
Percent of persons 16 years and over	65.1	—	84.9	—	75.7	76.4	66.9	75.6	72.5
Civilian labor force	3 441	—	79	—	2 058	2 970	3 174	2 004	2 241
Employed	3 281	—	79	—	1 979	2 743	3 047	1 945	2 095
Unemployed	160	—	—	—	79	227	127	59	146
Percent of civilian labor force	4.6	—	—	—	3.8	7.6	4.0	2.9	6.5
Not in labor force	1 843	—	14	—	659	916	1 584	651	848
Institutionalized persons	64	—	—	—	—	—	175	—	—
Enrolled in school	173	—	7	—	90	101	112	74	50
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	1 133	—	—	—	276	549	815	331	552
Females 16 years and over	2 766	—	38	—	1 407	2 045	2 583	1 348	1 583
In labor force	1 598	—	24	—	974	1 414	1 589	933	1 000
Percent of females 16 years and over	57.8	—	63.2	—	69.2	69.1	61.5	69.2	63.2
Civilian labor force	1 598	—	24	—	974	1 414	1 589	933	1 000
Employed	1 529	—	24	—	963	1 362	1 507	910	944
Unemployed	69	—	—	—	11	52	82	23	56
Percent of civilian labor force	4.3	—	—	—	1.1	3.7	5.2	2.5	5.6
With own children under 6 years	253	—	11	—	205	268	281	217	240
In labor force	172	—	11	—	164	217	197	118	179
With own children 6 to 17 years only	355	—	15	—	195	241	285	226	236
In labor force	297	—	8	—	158	233	263	195	207
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	356	—	21	—	256	406	363	266	305
All parents present in household in labor force	213	—	21	—	194	312	231	125	236
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	785	—	27	—	498	559	639	474	528
All parents present in household in labor force	603	—	20	—	386	536	507	356	489
Persons 16 to 19 years	313	—	7	—	206	184	236	178	152
Not enrolled in school	49	—	—	—	71	41	38	29	43
Unemployed or not in labor force	16	—	—	—	20	16	28	—	23
Not high school graduate	12	—	—	—	24	8	28	9	24
Employed	12	—	—	—	11	8	—	9	8
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	13	—	13	—	16
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 281	—	79	—	1 979	2 743	3 047	1 945	2 095
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	600	—	8	—	209	279	458	217	227
Professional specialty occupations	587	—	—	—	245	215	449	214	271
Technicians and related support occupations	146	—	—	—	120	81	131	59	34
Sales occupations	346	—	30	—	256	275	148	211	296
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	647	—	14	—	484	665	798	430	335
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	21
Protective service occupations	57	—	—	—	13	53	64	44	69
Service occupations, except protective and household	197	—	—	—	165	287	287	152	174
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	33	—	10	—	15	13	—	6	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	399	—	9	—	186	500	366	249	374
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	146	—	—	—	175	249	259	203	183
Transportation and material moving occupations	46	—	—	—	55	79	47	60	34
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	77	—	8	—	56	38	40	100	77
Construction	185	—	8	—	99	310	168	163	153
Manufacturing	614	—	9	—	471	735	746	446	546
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	253	—	—	—	132	127	281	80	115
Wholesale and retail trade	582	—	27	—	465	657	305	354	365
Finance, insurance, and real estate	361	—	25	—	245	257	387	286	236
Business and repair services	123	—	—	—	89	73	133	79	118
Professional and related services	790	—	—	—	352	439	778	420	385
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 281	—	79	—	1 979	2 743	3 047	1 945	2 095
Private wage and salary workers	2 435	—	79	—	1 719	2 271	2 432	1 601	1 690
Government workers	636	—	—	—	203	282	513	295	270
Local government workers	314	—	—	—	102	145	207	185	106
Self-employed workers	192	—	—	—	57	180	102	49	120
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	3 774	—	79	—	2 203	2 994	3 410	2 067	2 279
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 760	—	70	—	1 769	2 426	2 712	1 655	1 795
50 to 52 weeks	2 157	—	65	—	1 416	2 031	2 209	1 366	1 404
40 to 49 weeks	271	—	5	—	127	143	223	151	202
27 to 39 weeks	142	—	—	—	123	78	119	68	107
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	520	—	9	—	267	302	414	258	287
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 906	—	93	—	2 410	3 207	3 650	2 283	2 474
With a mobility or self-care limitation	164	—	—	—	151	106	116	70	59
With a mobility limitation	57	—	—	—	27	50	40	54	39
In labor force	7	—	—	—	10	20	6	31	15
With a self-care limitation	139	—	—	—	144	78	90	38	47
With a work disability	157	—	—	—	132	222	238	135	176
In labor force	71	—	—	—	56	122	88	84	127
Prevented from working	86	—	—	—	69	80	123	43	30
No work disability	3 749	—	93	—	2 278	2 985	3 412	2 148	2 298
In labor force	3 235	—	79	—	1 971	2 739	2 976	1 879	2 051
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	1 314	—	—	—	307	679	933	372	615
With a mobility or self-care limitation	153	—	—	—	37	111	117	57	213
With a mobility limitation	102	—	—	—	31	94	88	57	181
With a self-care limitation	89	—	—	—	25	32	75	37	111
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	338	—	—	—	48	123	219	72	125
Mean family income (dollars)	24 083	—	—	—	14 125	19 912	24 018	19 492	23 807
1 worker	257	—	—	—	187	291	338	228	244
Mean family income (dollars)	42 222	—	—	—	41 595	30 677	35 419	35 481	34 452
2 or more workers	1 236	—	28	—	763	828	1 010	651	697
Mean family income (dollars)	72 834	—	80 571	—	62 046	48 236	59 086	60 428	63 084

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Hartford County—Con.								
	Tract 4302.01	Tract 4302.02	Tract 4302.03	Tract 4303.01	Tract 4303.02	Tract 4304	Tract 4305	Tract 4306.01	Tract 4306.02
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	2 587	3 234	2 938	2 321	2 314	3 228	4 433	3 557	2 759
In labor force	2 098	2 478	1 980	1 693	1 774	2 287	3 342	2 417	2 018
Percent of persons 16 years and over	81.1	76.6	67.4	72.9	76.7	70.8	75.4	68.0	73.1
Civilian labor force	2 098	2 478	1 980	1 693	1 774	2 280	3 335	2 409	2 018
Employed	2 035	2 365	1 946	1 613	1 726	2 204	3 228	2 303	1 936
Unemployed	63	113	34	80	48	76	107	106	82
Percent of civilian labor force	3.0	4.6	1.7	4.7	2.7	3.3	3.2	4.4	4.1
Not in labor force	489	756	958	628	540	941	1 091	1 140	741
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	32	17	149	—	—
Enrolled in school	47	238	167	119	61	145	170	148	120
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	219	280	428	241	224	434	404	609	323
Females 16 years and over	1 309	1 627	1 561	1 193	1 187	1 652	2 273	1 942	1 387
In labor force	1 011	1 186	960	760	815	1 050	1 606	1 158	918
Percent of females 16 years and over	77.2	72.9	61.5	63.7	68.7	63.6	70.7	59.6	66.2
Civilian labor force	1 011	1 186	960	760	815	1 050	1 606	1 158	918
Employed	985	1 143	942	714	792	996	1 556	1 112	859
Unemployed	26	43	18	46	23	54	50	46	59
Percent of civilian labor force	2.6	3.6	1.9	6.1	2.8	5.1	3.1	4.0	6.4
With own children under 6 years	161	182	244	147	226	288	381	225	165
In labor force	131	101	181	69	147	188	264	129	96
With own children 6 to 17 years only	208	410	243	221	228	233	441	288	383
In labor force	184	377	180	193	191	192	414	241	332
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	220	253	263	206	252	392	475	317	236
All parents present in household in labor force	167	137	184	101	160	245	310	149	135
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	435	817	563	407	520	659	932	600	611
All parents present in household in labor force	374	703	387	330	411	561	745	440	488
Persons 16 to 19 years	182	303	198	165	171	194	318	278	198
Not enrolled in school	26	33	35	14	27	4	69	7	15
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	15	8	—	—	22	7	5
Not high school graduate	—	6	8	—	10	—	32	7	9
Employed	—	6	—	—	10	—	10	—	4
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	8	—	—	—	22	7	5
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 035	2 365	1 946	1 613	1 726	2 204	3 228	2 303	1 936
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	260	397	290	280	254	367	450	290	284
Professional specialty occupations	211	522	277	340	241	301	430	226	305
Technicians and related support occupations	86	97	63	21	68	117	96	110	79
Sales occupations	321	352	259	253	153	259	464	241	248
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	406	448	371	226	292	289	661	391	325
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	13	—
Protective service occupations	16	10	18	13	28	61	63	94	19
Service occupations, except protective and household	151	129	137	135	218	235	278	201	174
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	13	11	40	16	35	39	8	21	16
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	252	240	248	174	247	295	406	377	246
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	182	95	99	102	134	123	195	134	136
Transportation and material moving occupations	58	22	70	15	44	67	107	126	46
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	79	42	74	38	12	51	64	79	58
Construction	109	73	94	120	58	126	149	135	102
Manufacturing	536	458	417	304	456	573	764	523	394
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	137	101	130	95	97	86	209	120	147
Wholesale and retail trade	420	521	382	397	319	425	700	500	439
Finance, insurance, and real estate	309	297	294	146	213	213	452	257	176
Business and repair services	42	93	61	38	55	146	111	84	71
Professional and related services	346	678	434	431	431	435	663	505	461
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 035	2 365	1 946	1 613	1 726	2 204	3 228	2 303	1 936
Private wage and salary workers	1 702	1 877	1 576	1 329	1 375	1 794	2 709	1 914	1 628
Government workers	233	359	268	189	245	244	343	304	193
Local government workers	103	245	161	152	160	143	195	128	122
Self-employed workers	100	129	81	95	106	159	161	85	105
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 157	2 629	2 166	1 760	1 831	2 458	3 567	2 579	2 110
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 664	1 916	1 594	1 339	1 348	1 931	2 737	1 960	1 613
50 to 52 weeks	1 347	1 464	1 171	1 052	1 133	1 603	2 188	1 439	1 212
40 to 49 weeks	110	201	173	119	135	132	240	166	230
27 to 39 weeks	68	87	97	28	25	91	99	137	79
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	306	404	306	247	302	267	510	376	221
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 261	2 895	2 384	1 989	1 993	2 712	3 820	2 833	2 384
With a mobility or self-care limitation	97	35	108	41	95	76	76	104	60
With a mobility limitation	27	16	50	24	16	29	30	65	14
In labor force	17	6	7	14	10	22	15	38	9
With a self-care limitation	80	35	97	27	79	69	53	95	60
With a work disability	131	76	103	99	105	196	156	230	100
In labor force	75	54	50	66	73	138	104	131	66
Prevented from working	23	17	40	25	32	34	40	85	34
No work disability	2 130	2 819	2 281	1 890	1 888	2 516	3 664	2 603	2 284
In labor force	1 916	2 371	1 813	1 548	1 636	2 084	3 195	2 193	1 906
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	326	339	554	332	289	492	457	716	375
With a mobility or self-care limitation	17	48	56	57	21	87	101	174	82
With a mobility limitation	3	36	32	43	15	55	51	134	72
With a self-care limitation	14	29	43	32	12	68	81	116	50
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	75	59	134	81	43	75	94	138	73
Mean family income (dollars)	21 752	28 173	23 410	24 742	28 855	25 494	30 376	19 922	26 594
1 worker	162	197	250	229	200	301	276	259	293
Mean family income (dollars)	40 054	65 307	43 785	52 539	38 243	70 650	47 841	48 543	72 385
2 or more workers	671	935	709	557	615	779	1 205	759	679
Mean family income (dollars)	62 268	94 282	63 645	77 269	57 207	59 174	82 571	65 711	67 392

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middle-town, CT CMSA	New Britain, CT PMSA	Hartford County (pt.)		New Britain city, Hartford County					
			Total	New Britain city	Tract 4153	Tract 4154	Tract 4155	Tract 4156	Tract 4157	Tract 4158
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	411 507	56 962	56 962	30 099	952	2 354	1 052	1 693	1 528	941
Less than \$5,000	14 037	2 198	2 198	1 532	56	81	45	107	31	25
\$5,000 to \$9,999	25 727	3 910	3 910	2 732	72	160	61	272	84	44
\$10,000 to \$14,999	22 083	3 789	3 789	2 492	85	179	67	163	130	70
\$15,000 to \$24,999	50 828	8 645	8 645	5 562	236	539	184	287	238	154
\$25,000 to \$34,999	55 906	8 548	8 548	5 030	166	393	197	320	303	188
\$35,000 to \$49,999	81 752	11 358	11 358	5 883	134	502	252	286	319	212
\$50,000 to \$74,999	93 938	12 245	12 245	5 001	160	357	192	205	296	172
\$75,000 to \$99,999	38 278	3 852	3 852	1 192	19	87	39	42	75	36
\$100,000 or more	28 958	2 417	2 417	675	24	56	15	11	52	40
Median (dollars)	41 440	36 625	36 625	30 121	27 045	29 102	33 600	25 391	34 295	32 339
Mean (dollars)	49 337	43 700	43 700	36 386	34 199	42 545	36 434	28 337	38 898	47 998
Families	288 785	39 551	39 551	19 074	570	1 565	668	889	954	477
Median income (dollars)	48 771	43 792	43 792	35 711	31 923	32 940	37 905	31 693	40 192	37 454
Males 15 years and over, with income	396 882	54 432	54 432	27 152	880	1 910	973	1 229	1 393	876
Median income (dollars)	27 000	24 336	24 336	20 866	19 914	22 456	22 344	20 579	23 246	20 667
Percent year-round full-time workers	58.0	55.7	55.7	50.5	43.3	58.5	56.0	46.4	56.6	50.7
Median income (dollars)	35 054	31 632	31 632	28 176	27 480	26 757	26 292	28 362	29 688	32 500
Females 15 years and over, with income	406 346	56 630	56 630	29 420	762	2 212	1 041	1 613	1 548	921
Median income (dollars)	14 936	13 274	13 274	12 229	15 412	13 771	15 020	11 330	14 737	15 984
Percent year-round full-time workers	38.0	36.7	36.7	35.2	51.2	40.5	43.3	35.4	37.6	33.7
Median income (dollars)	24 054	22 343	22 343	21 703	19 955	20 329	22 108	21 091	22 986	25 062
Per capita income (dollars)	18 919	16 965	16 965	14 715	14 649	17 567	14 733	12 979	15 422	22 010
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	411 507	56 962	56 962	30 099	952	2 354	1 052	1 693	1 528	941
With earnings	338 157	45 307	45 307	22 764	732	1 886	855	1 112	1 211	733
Mean earnings (dollars)	50 514	45 261	45 261	38 428	36 707	46 184	37 893	32 887	39 280	50 195
With Social Security income	107 438	17 126	17 126	9 513	337	666	301	642	466	305
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 429	8 278	8 278	8 141	7 556	7 961	7 368	7 618	7 944	7 118
With public assistance income	24 671	3 424	3 424	2 733	68	150	51	170	81	78
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 731	4 665	4 665	4 748	3 791	3 975	3 504	5 584	4 273	5 021
With retirement income	71 380	11 392	11 392	6 381	173	480	229	374	337	194
Mean retirement income (dollars)	8 364	7 018	7 018	6 390	6 125	4 526	5 898	4 432	5 637	8 822
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	56 725	50 102	50 102	40 002	37 988	36 359	40 618	34 258	44 073	45 212
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	54 394	48 804	48 804	35 837	43 200	35 391	44 908	29 364	36 336	36 278
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	58 633	51 110	51 110	43 205	34 514	37 080	36 947	38 315	49 830	50 483
Married-couple families (dollars)	63 049	55 325	55 325	45 806	37 284	39 788	42 762	41 544	47 935	49 753
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	64 072	57 805	57 805	46 741	41 052	42 175	51 542	43 212	41 912	41 113
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	62 261	53 497	53 497	45 190	34 702	37 990	35 278	40 619	52 696	54 602
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	29 362	27 799	27 799	23 867	38 392	26 628	33 463	15 811	33 324	18 093
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 737	18 571	18 571	15 423	48 846	20 028	25 008	11 740	17 769	11 547
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 921	38 383	38 383	35 509	28 927	32 444	43 479	24 526	46 380	25 493
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	288 785	39 551	39 551	19 074	570	1 565	668	889	954	477
Householder worked in 1989	232 646	30 753	30 753	13 568	420	1 155	507	611	695	375
With related children under 18 years	136 842	18 086	18 086	8 710	236	716	332	422	420	203
With related children under 5 years	59 579	8 008	8 008	4 239	113	429	176	212	229	99
Married-couple families	228 737	31 005	31 005	13 332	364	1 057	502	614	709	370
Householder worked in 1989	190 890	24 906	24 906	9 931	252	788	383	436	544	308
With related children under 18 years	102 561	13 468	13 468	5 453	156	482	241	226	313	152
With related children under 5 years	46 882	6 368	6 368	2 901	91	312	158	137	198	88
Female householder, no husband present	47 244	6 565	6 565	4 489	141	412	142	201	206	49
Householder worked in 1989	31 546	4 318	4 318	2 718	123	289	100	116	118	34
With related children under 18 years	29 033	3 913	3 913	2 842	67	213	91	149	107	26
With related children under 5 years	10 757	1 401	1 401	1 184	15	117	18	54	31	4
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	167 575	23 209	23 209	15 229	530	1 026	565	1 085	747	723
Nonfamily householder	122 722	17 411	17 411	11 025	382	789	384	804	574	464
65 years and over	43 212	6 816	6 816	4 095	121	252	85	410	198	189
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 055 695	144 528	144 528	72 577	2 184	5 658	2 604	3 644	3 626	2 062
Persons under 18 years	243 858	32 120	32 120	15 727	464	1 232	576	732	724	266
Related children under 18 years	242 692	31 940	31 940	15 620	464	1 223	576	732	715	266
Related children 5 to 17 years	169 304	22 260	22 260	10 546	346	745	374	484	443	163
Persons 65 years and over	134 939	21 552	21 552	12 207	399	840	346	748	617	400
Persons 75 years and over	52 808	8 069	8 069	4 717	154	334	119	379	282	173
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	15 299	2 466	2 466	2 047	38	101	20	145	58	20
Percent below poverty level	5.3	6.2	6.2	10.7	6.7	6.5	3.0	16.3	6.1	4.2
Householder worked in 1989	4 648	832	832	653	6	39	—	54	15	16
With related children under 18 years	12 495	1 963	1 963	1 727	15	91	20	123	58	20
With related children under 5 years	6 749	970	970	879	15	65	6	64	25	4
Married-couple families	3 719	673	673	431	32	44	—	21	5	—
Householder worked in 1989	1 294	235	235	132	6	13	—	6	5	—
With related children under 18 years	1 937	308	308	204	9	34	—	13	5	—
With related children under 5 years	1 022	140	140	112	9	23	—	—	5	—
Female householder, no husband present	10 790	1 649	1 649	1 494	6	57	20	103	53	20
Householder worked in 1989	3 024	538	538	467	—	26	—	42	10	16
With related children under 18 years	10 007	1 550	1 550	1 423	6	57	20	89	53	20
With related children under 5 years	5 474	784	784	721	6	42	6	43	20	4
Unrelated individuals	24 061	3 342	3 342	2 400	93	145	90	159	58	50
Nonfamily householder	13 922	2 078	2 078	1 435	54	102	44	92	44	32
65 years and over	7 224	1 261	1 261	838	26	27	10	77	14	16
Persons	74 785	11 508	11 508	9 289	205	523	144	626	237	104
Percent below poverty level	7.1	8.0	8.0	12.8	9.4	9.2	5.5	17.2	6.5	5.0
Persons under 18 years	28 080	4 558	4 558	4 009	42	212	34	287	97	34
Related children under 18 years	27 275	4 437	4 437	3 930	42	203	34	287	97	34
Related children 5 to 17 years	18 008	3 125	3 125	2 744	19	114	29	205	61	27
Persons 65 years and over	9 633	1 744	1 744	1 147	48	57	10	91	21	16
Persons 75 years and over	4 963	841	841	551	17	17	5	50	8	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	32 182	4 323	4 323	3 444	57	155	112	208	102	42
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	96 300	14 851	14 851	11 830	231	739	209	762	295	158
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	168 049	26 390	26 390	19 408	507	1 290	509	1 068	571	358

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New Britain city, Hartford County—Con.									
	Tract 4159	Tract 4160	Tract 4161	Tract 4162	Tract 4163	Tract 4164	Tract 4165	Tract 4166	Tract 4167	
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	980	2 024	2 077	1 312	1 590	1 316	2 231	1 166	2 709	
Less than \$5,000	96	61	242	127	108	9	63	153	108	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	172	144	301	143	272	65	230	194	141	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	87	231	228	158	133	58	163	120	211	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	226	396	345	308	233	129	470	181	501	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	135	447	277	222	207	154	428	186	424	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	184	450	340	195	315	237	450	179	570	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	73	247	303	123	247	313	297	133	593	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	7	29	30	24	64	157	111	20	116	
\$100,000 or more	—	19	11	12	11	194	19	—	45	
Median (dollars)	20 362	28 178	22 547	22 235	28 302	50 523	29 327	20 469	33 911	
Mean (dollars)	23 852	31 375	27 526	26 453	35 353	68 074	33 253	25 182	36 905	
Families	648	1 191	1 309	864	897	995	1 783	697	1 997	
Median income (dollars)	18 587	35 199	28 379	21 017	38 549	57 989	31 932	26 321	36 029	
Males 15 years and over, with income	910	1 661	1 582	1 065	1 376	1 321	1 938	911	2 581	
Median income (dollars)	14 896	20 579	20 249	15 355	19 174	31 456	22 121	16 359	21 883	
Percent year-round full-time workers	51.9	51.2	42.0	46.9	50.2	53.0	54.9	47.7	51.8	
Median income (dollars)	23 295	26 637	27 128	23 179	27 374	39 360	27 809	22 926	27 007	
Females 15 years and over, with income	745	1 766	1 891	1 147	1 448	1 399	2 133	1 155	2 885	
Median income (dollars)	7 193	14 553	10 557	11 212	10 707	14 519	11 994	8 773	12 868	
Percent year-round full-time workers	30.1	40.9	27.7	40.0	29.1	31.5	33.1	27.3	39.1	
Median income (dollars)	18 770	19 600	22 568	20 198	22 952	25 432	20 279	19 266	21 752	
Per capita income (dollars)	8 989	14 119	11 563	9 734	15 811	26 468	12 208	9 750	13 806	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	980	2 024	2 077	1 312	1 590	1 316	2 231	1 166	2 709	
With earnings	730	1 522	1 375	1 065	1 021	1 047	1 796	745	2 148	
Mean earnings (dollars)	27 050	32 743	32 437	27 898	36 753	67 424	33 887	29 437	37 966	
With Social Security income	129	602	580	254	763	572	670	416	867	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 293	8 920	7 209	8 421	7 606	8 889	8 612	7 020	8 051	
With public assistance income	257	142	435	225	123	47	164	231	193	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	5 182	4 294	5 152	3 805	3 262	6 229	5 463	5 563	5 666	
With retirement income	104	447	453	153	425	356	461	190	677	
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 970	5 870	6 467	5 531	4 209	8 577	5 254	5 274	8 125	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	23 858	36 532	31 169	25 205	38 962	76 630	35 114	28 574	39 142	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 815	30 597	26 887	21 489	37 902	87 490	33 655	25 634	33 714	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 401	40 072	36 824	30 189	39 646	72 141	36 701	31 263	43 124	
Married-couple families (dollars)	34 254	38 848	41 936	32 789	40 885	80 538	40 524	35 536	43 494	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 892	36 038	44 824	39 111	44 236	93 809	44 242	37 253	42 829	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 566	40 400	39 516	27 532	38 753	75 014	37 083	34 436	43 914	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	12 092	26 228	12 569	18 257	28 252	44 198	21 517	16 807	27 893	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	9 136	15 035	8 812	13 060	13 269	31 146	15 095	14 701	17 288	
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 495	36 510	26 493	31 367	42 846	49 999	32 747	20 423	39 948	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	648	1 191	1 309	864	897	995	1 783	697	1 997	
Householder worked in 1989	417	882	774	531	603	765	1 363	383	1 468	
With related children under 18 years	398	460	745	550	371	314	953	359	925	
With related children under 5 years	210	243	424	229	207	110	456	170	359	
Married-couple families	315	854	781	370	679	688	1 217	407	1 382	
Householder worked in 1989	248	652	538	253	469	685	933	280	1 066	
With related children under 18 years	159	319	356	178	271	279	585	170	547	
With related children under 5 years	79	185	223	90	158	91	302	81	234	
Female householder, no husband present	244	236	433	391	152	78	503	269	547	
Householder worked in 1989	110	155	162	222	93	57	374	87	348	
With related children under 18 years	200	113	341	325	79	29	344	179	358	
With related children under 5 years	108	50	170	124	41	13	145	85	125	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	533	1 052	1 015	655	881	401	680	759	1 012	
Nonfamily householder	332	833	768	448	693	321	448	469	712	
65 years and over	59	345	288	63	339	159	222	298	244	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 615	4 429	4 988	3 487	3 536	3 335	6 127	3 023	7 193	
Persons under 18 years	770	860	1 313	1 167	638	584	1 650	782	1 658	
Related children under 18 years	761	851	1 313	1 153	634	584	1 650	782	1 632	
Related children 5 to 17 years	516	525	865	812	405	428	1 264	563	1 169	
Persons 65 years and over	195	821	781	264	809	693	875	567	1 174	
Persons 75 years and over	49	319	296	41	372	247	308	269	326	
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	190	106	322	242	62	29	227	174	152	
Percent below poverty level	29.3	8.9	24.6	28.0	6.9	2.9	12.7	25.0	7.6	
Householder worked in 1989	46	31	46	53	25	29	115	18	60	
With related children under 18 years	184	72	281	225	49	13	188	120	131	
With related children under 5 years	95	50	159	107	22	13	48	90	40	
Married-couple families	21	39	52	27	13	7	60	34	24	
Householder worked in 1989	9	5	11	9	8	7	9	—	17	
With related children under 18 years	15	5	11	18	13	—	32	10	11	
With related children under 5 years	9	—	11	—	8	—	9	10	—	
Female householder, no husband present	150	67	270	175	36	13	157	140	128	
Householder worked in 1989	37	26	35	25	17	13	96	18	43	
With related children under 18 years	150	67	270	167	36	13	146	110	120	
With related children under 5 years	75	50	148	99	14	13	39	80	40	
Unrelated individuals	191	137	192	103	145	24	96	271	179	
Nonfamily householder	65	93	176	49	137	7	31	137	97	
65 years and over	43	61	75	23	72	—	23	176	60	
Persons	869	472	1 223	1 028	307	90	848	879	715	
Percent below poverty level	33.2	10.7	24.5	29.5	8.7	2.7	13.8	29.1	9.9	
Persons under 18 years	432	188	586	598	78	24	380	333	340	
Related children under 18 years	423	179	586	591	78	24	380	333	314	
Related children 5 to 17 years	309	122	419	402	57	—	347	223	247	
Persons 65 years and over	49	81	109	23	96	12	66	219	83	
Persons 75 years and over	17	45	48	—	48	7	39	124	55	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	344	80	608	526	65	27	280	229	165	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 056	648	1 607	1 171	481	95	1 059	1 003	1 019	
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 478	1 167	2 046	1 758	829	228	1 963	1 381	1 773	

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New Britain city, Hartford County—Con.							Remainder of Hartford County	
	Tract 4168	Tract 4171	Tract 4172	Tract 4173	Tract 4174	Tract 4175	Tract 4602.02 (pt.)	Tract 4001	Tract 4002
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	1 236	973	640	78	1 373	1 874	—	2 396	1 284
Less than \$5,000	35	136	—	—	9	40	—	46	12
\$5,000 to \$9,999	77	204	7	—	4	85	—	88	14
\$10,000 to \$14,999	124	85	49	3	62	86	—	189	60
\$15,000 to \$24,999	193	288	83	10	230	331	—	166	81
\$25,000 to \$34,999	189	93	104	20	316	261	—	298	117
\$35,000 to \$49,999	270	96	217	41	257	377	—	502	243
\$50,000 to \$74,999	243	58	149	4	337	499	—	788	394
\$75,000 to \$99,999	60	—	18	—	107	151	—	151	180
\$100,000 or more	45	13	13	—	51	44	—	168	183
Median (dollars)	35 000	16 349	39 914	41 071	38 750	40 200	—	46 899	56 547
Mean (dollars)	39 581	20 866	42 032	37 388	45 557	43 710	—	52 003	66 583
Families	803	353	341	43	649	1 381	—	1 875	1 071
Median income (dollars)	41 910	20 850	44 375	43 125	48 393	46 412	—	53 157	61 546
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 153	770	708	797	1 237	1 881	—	2 463	1 404
Median income (dollars)	21 267	16 402	21 694	4 830	27 046	25 720	—	28 661	32 194
Percent year-round full-time workers	47.2	46.6	49.9	10.5	62.5	54.9	—	65.2	57.7
Median income (dollars)	32 203	20 517	29 875	16 250	32 078	33 893	—	35 966	39 293
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 189	697	488	1 131	1 336	1 913	—	2 413	1 377
Median income (dollars)	15 545	8 786	21 359	3 631	19 559	14 387	—	15 114	15 514
Percent year-round full-time workers	32.9	32.7	49.0	6.4	41.5	37.9	—	37.8	34.6
Median income (dollars)	22 625	18 478	26 250	8 182	26 587	23 141	—	22 829	24 832
Per capita income (dollars)	16 957	11 326	16 034	5 097	21 336	17 503	—	18 758	22 690
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	1 236	973	640	78	1 373	1 874	—	2 396	1 284
With earnings	862	637	544	69	1 204	1 470	—	2 033	1 145
Mean earnings (dollars)	41 171	23 815	39 353	35 423	43 493	43 696	—	53 041	60 630
With Social Security income	514	362	124	21	241	681	—	635	418
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	9 146	6 215	11 531	13 071	9 295	9 773	—	7 507	8 139
With public assistance income	48	169	29	8	26	38	—	43	34
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 459	3 486	5 285	6 000	5 924	4 924	—	4 177	5 560
With retirement income	324	202	98	12	211	481	—	410	275
Mean retirement income (dollars)	8 754	4 367	8 628	7 467	11 016	6 352	—	8 341	9 751
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	47 604	27 219	47 050	38 921	54 626	49 823	—	58 078	73 113
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 670	17 642	38 445	45 248	50 309	52 406	—	51 823	72 980
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	48 946	33 078	55 212	30 133	57 228	48 550	—	64 515	73 215
Married-couple families (dollars)	48 167	42 461	44 392	42 331	57 877	51 982	—	58 456	75 516
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	49 151	47 515	40 159	45 248	55 772	55 448	—	56 042	75 132
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	47 688	40 889	48 280	35 040	59 110	50 152	—	60 963	75 828
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	48 182	10 513	35 349	24 000	33 704	29 912	—	26 482	45 269
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 027	3 620	27 229	—	28 786	16 539	—	18 233	24 099
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	57 176	23 795	45 607	24 000	37 782	35 398	—	35 387	50 646
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	803	353	341	43	649	1 381	—	1 875	1 071
Householder worked in 1989	566	233	285	25	513	997	—	1 546	922
With related children under 18 years	272	134	166	25	244	465	—	985	486
With related children under 5 years	164	42	82	13	112	160	—	404	237
Married-couple families	645	156	259	35	539	1 189	—	1 618	987
Householder worked in 1989	422	112	238	25	417	882	—	1 384	869
With related children under 18 years	218	37	124	25	199	416	—	839	451
With related children under 5 years	136	10	64	13	105	146	—	366	237
Female householder, no husband present	129	120	43	8	75	110	—	183	79
Householder worked in 1989	115	61	29	—	61	64	—	110	48
With related children under 18 years	48	79	24	—	34	36	—	114	30
With related children under 5 years	22	32	9	—	7	14	—	38	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	535	779	564	81	973	633	—	647	244
Nonfamily householder	433	620	299	35	724	493	—	521	213
65 years and over	204	274	68	12	79	186	—	230	120
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 918	1 851	1 629	220	2 742	4 706	—	6 708	3 715
Persons under 18 years	470	304	355	33	363	786	—	1 727	853
Related children under 18 years	470	304	344	33	351	782	—	1 718	853
Related children 5 to 17 years	258	226	205	19	199	537	—	1 202	603
Persons 65 years and over	757	362	178	36	399	946	—	771	474
Persons 75 years and over	339	136	94	17	166	297	—	253	145
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	24	87	24	—	3	23	—	71	5
Percent below poverty level	3.0	24.6	7.0	—	.5	1.7	—	3.8	.5
Householder worked in 1989	18	42	24	—	—	16	—	29	—
With related children under 18 years	18	78	24	—	—	17	—	47	5
With related children under 5 years	6	32	21	—	—	17	—	23	—
Married-couple families	6	9	21	—	3	13	—	21	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	21	—	—	6	—	9	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	21	—	—	7	—	9	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	21	—	—	7	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	12	74	3	—	—	10	—	38	5
Householder worked in 1989	12	38	3	—	—	10	—	20	—
With related children under 18 years	12	74	3	—	—	10	—	38	5
With related children under 5 years	—	32	—	—	—	10	—	23	—
Unrelated individuals	77	154	108	8	49	71	—	73	7
Nonfamily householder	39	131	35	8	18	44	—	34	7
65 years and over	35	68	4	—	12	16	—	36	—
Persons	127	450	238	8	57	139	—	240	19
Percent below poverty level	4.4	24.3	14.6	3.6	2.1	3.0	—	3.6	.5
Persons under 18 years	20	188	98	—	4	34	—	78	7
Related children under 18 years	20	188	87	—	—	30	—	69	7
Related children 5 to 17 years	13	119	26	—	—	5	—	48	7
Persons 65 years and over	35	85	4	—	12	30	—	48	—
Persons 75 years and over	20	21	4	—	6	20	—	12	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	71	242	54	—	30	47	—	28	12
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	183	511	289	22	84	208	—	319	26
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	388	838	394	25	276	561	—	787	235

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Hartford County—Con.								
	Tract 4003	Tract 4052 (pt.)	Tract 4053 (pt.)	Tract 4054 (pt.)	Tract 4204	Tract 4205 (pt.)	Tract 4206	Tract 4207	Tract 4301
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	2 347	—	46	—	1 186	2 105	2 490	1 250	1 543
Less than \$5,000	40	—	—	—	39	91	112	8	58
\$5,000 to \$9,999	215	—	—	—	20	95	126	58	96
\$10,000 to \$14,999	114	—	—	—	27	148	133	61	108
\$15,000 to \$24,999	289	—	—	—	95	400	387	175	165
\$25,000 to \$34,999	228	—	9	—	157	411	481	141	280
\$35,000 to \$49,999	390	—	19	—	263	477	517	346	331
\$50,000 to \$74,999	581	—	—	—	390	409	513	320	338
\$75,000 to \$99,999	344	—	10	—	150	50	128	83	115
\$100,000 or more	146	—	8	—	45	24	93	58	52
Median (dollars)	47 079	—	46 250	—	49 355	31 614	35 167	43 963	37 558
Mean (dollars)	51 870	—	62 054	—	51 658	35 540	40 918	45 124	44 714
Families	1 831	—	28	—	998	1 242	1 567	951	1 066
Median income (dollars)	54 780	—	81 994	—	53 081	39 762	43 111	48 189	42 873
Males 15 years and over, with income	2 479	—	55	—	1 285	1 828	2 144	1 265	1 483
Median income (dollars)	28 481	—	24 625	—	29 158	23 000	26 847	27 371	25 982
Percent year-round full-time workers	52.9	—	83.6	—	65.7	60.0	59.1	66.0	59.2
Median income (dollars)	35 064	—	30 833	—	35 919	28 139	32 398	32 792	30 962
Females 15 years and over, with income	2 563	—	24	—	1 274	1 922	2 449	1 203	1 452
Median income (dollars)	12 804	—	22 188	—	15 761	14 863	14 002	15 099	14 457
Percent year-round full-time workers	33.0	—	79.2	—	44.9	48.6	38.5	44.1	36.2
Median income (dollars)	22 185	—	60 309	—	22 011	22 250	22 890	23 556	22 333
Per capita income (dollars)	19 680	—	21 164	—	18 020	15 459	18 114	17 115	18 168
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	2 347	—	46	—	1 186	2 105	2 490	1 250	1 543
With earnings	1 717	—	46	—	1 088	1 791	1 929	1 079	1 229
Mean earnings (dollars)	56 231	—	58 326	—	50 827	34 647	44 074	46 626	46 735
With Social Security income	947	—	—	—	242	527	743	305	476
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	9 109	—	—	—	8 554	7 747	8 693	9 277	8 085
With public assistance income	64	—	—	—	22	73	50	24	51
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	6 372	—	—	—	5 253	3 805	2 985	5 644	2 046
With retirement income	586	—	—	—	152	353	543	230	291
Mean retirement income (dollars)	9 771	—	—	—	6 420	8 132	8 377	4 650	5 978
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	59 538	—	80 571	—	55 909	41 317	49 080	51 348	51 925
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	69 518	—	80 571	—	56 591	40 362	52 743	47 771	59 528
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	54 565	—	—	—	55 447	42 084	46 807	54 454	46 306
Married-couple families (dollars)	60 395	—	80 571	—	58 741	44 101	52 588	53 769	55 566
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	72 522	—	80 571	—	58 415	43 786	63 928	50 768	67 856
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	54 475	—	—	—	58 979	44 368	46 890	56 369	46 489
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	49 986	—	—	—	31 487	31 666	35 295	34 795	32 238
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 609	—	—	—	27 729	25 688	27 764	27 679	20 391
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	58 988	—	—	—	32 957	35 725	49 250	44 558	42 371
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	1 831	—	28	—	998	1 242	1 567	951	1 066
Householder worked in 1989	1 399	—	28	—	899	1 057	1 259	812	857
With related children under 18 years	632	—	28	—	417	569	600	447	486
With related children under 5 years	229	—	10	—	197	215	304	180	210
Married-couple families	1 689	—	28	—	874	964	1 229	812	878
Householder worked in 1989	1 271	—	28	—	790	817	972	709	719
With related children under 18 years	562	—	28	—	375	443	411	378	382
With related children under 5 years	229	—	10	—	179	190	228	176	161
Female householder, no husband present	98	—	—	—	96	225	194	102	141
Householder worked in 1989	91	—	—	—	81	201	167	82	98
With related children under 18 years	63	—	—	—	36	107	126	59	89
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	18	25	43	—	42
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	660	—	18	—	230	1 107	1 150	339	631
Nonfamily householder	516	—	18	—	188	863	923	299	477
65 years and over	387	—	—	—	50	216	330	114	198
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	6 235	—	134	—	3 403	4 799	5 486	3 338	3 868
Persons under 18 years	1 166	—	48	—	772	993	1 002	745	847
Related children under 18 years	1 156	—	48	—	754	983	1 002	740	839
Related children 5 to 17 years	852	—	37	—	533	674	676	531	571
Persons 65 years and over	1 314	—	—	—	307	679	933	372	615
Persons 75 years and over	524	—	—	—	103	274	373	138	276
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	51	—	—	—	14	46	11	21	35
Percent below poverty level	2.8	—	—	—	1.4	3.7	.7	2.2	3.3
Householder worked in 1989	12	—	—	—	—	31	—	15	15
With related children under 18 years	12	—	—	—	—	31	11	21	14
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	25	11	—	9
Married-couple families	51	—	—	—	14	22	—	15	15
Householder worked in 1989	12	—	—	—	—	13	—	15	2
With related children under 18 years	12	—	—	—	—	13	—	15	2
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	2
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	—	—	24	11	6	20
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	13
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	18	11	6	12
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	12	11	—	7
Unrelated individuals	77	—	—	—	40	140	153	18	80
Nonfamily householder	53	—	—	—	25	84	110	8	58
65 years and over	47	—	—	—	17	30	75	—	45
Persons	213	—	—	—	72	303	197	108	189
Percent below poverty level	3.4	—	—	—	2.1	6.3	3.6	3.2	4.9
Persons under 18 years	32	—	—	—	5	90	33	43	62
Related children under 18 years	32	—	—	—	—	80	33	38	54
Related children 5 to 17 years	32	—	—	—	—	40	22	38	32
Persons 65 years and over	113	—	—	—	34	36	75	—	56
Persons 75 years and over	67	—	—	—	17	15	45	—	21
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	65	—	—	—	38	144	116	13	50
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	310	—	—	—	78	326	294	168	285
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	708	—	—	—	270	910	820	301	546

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Hartford County—Can.								
	Tract 4302.01	Tract 4302.02	Tract 4302.03	Tract 4303.01	Tract 4303.02	Tract 4304	Tract 4305	Tract 4306.01	Tract 4306.02
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	1 206	1 301	1 386	986	977	1 513	1 837	1 742	1 268
Less than \$5,000	13	18	41	11	5	57	25	56	34
\$5,000 to \$9,999	41	19	52	21	5	77	35	167	49
\$10,000 to \$14,999	26	9	75	45	32	51	40	124	55
\$15,000 to \$24,999	173	78	184	102	72	135	114	318	149
\$25,000 to \$34,999	188	118	178	78	149	158	208	155	164
\$35,000 to \$49,999	245	210	286	151	245	338	367	353	192
\$50,000 to \$74,999	347	379	335	300	354	465	588	384	359
\$75,000 to \$99,999	126	245	152	136	103	164	275	110	138
\$100,000 or more	47	225	83	142	12	68	185	75	128
Median (dollars)	43 553	59 970	42 604	56 188	49 201	44 886	53 970	37 647	49 437
Mean (dollars)	48 586	82 206	47 999	60 681	49 375	52 744	67 153	44 288	59 592
Families	908	1 191	1 093	867	858	1 155	1 575	1 156	1 045
Median income (dollars)	51 223	61 367	49 858	58 880	50 311	51 647	57 767	46 701	54 527
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 261	1 575	1 328	1 098	1 090	1 509	2 093	1 584	1 336
Median income (dollars)	29 574	34 147	29 357	35 000	30 788	29 357	32 732	25 187	31 125
Percent year-round full-time workers	64.9	58.2	55.3	62.2	65.3	66.5	64.8	54.5	61.2
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 207	1 452	1 382	1 037	1 037	1 483	2 008	1 717	1 250
Median income (dollars)	15 442	16 904	13 862	14 306	14 395	15 204	15 545	12 083	13 750
Percent year-round full-time workers	43.8	37.7	31.5	37.0	40.6	40.4	41.4	33.5	31.6
Median income (dollars)	22 766	26 336	25 196	26 723	21 578	22 588	24 173	23 041	22 089
Per capita income (dollars)	18 469	25 684	18 148	21 102	16 474	18 743	21 668	18 038	21 544
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	1 206	1 301	1 386	986	977	1 513	1 837	1 742	1 268
With earnings	1 075	1 179	1 096	846	911	1 291	1 648	1 330	1 110
Mean earnings (dollars)	47 575	78 483	50 387	60 105	46 798	51 630	58 964	50 216	59 694
With Social Security income	281	267	506	273	253	415	359	601	365
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 548	9 407	8 335	8 908	8 168	9 270	8 275	8 077	8 075
With public assistance income	44	14	33	19	5	42	50	98	25
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	5 584	3 783	3 658	5 802	9 800	4 810	3 787	3 958	3 184
With retirement income	203	176	337	227	125	262	252	367	222
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 552	7 328	7 865	8 248	7 756	4 838	10 209	6 053	7 934
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	54 958	86 214	54 170	65 830	51 365	59 978	73 370	56 398	65 967
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	59 197	90 353	59 015	76 670	53 206	56 994	60 260	53 202	77 543
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	51 962	82 492	50 879	58 526	49 575	62 447	85 626	58 852	52 703
Married-couple families (dollars)	58 023	90 792	56 809	68 375	52 515	63 698	75 863	59 476	70 179
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	65 671	95 379	62 641	80 984	54 303	59 129	61 790	59 001	81 866
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	52 936	86 669	52 552	59 898	50 455	67 958	89 450	59 832	54 152
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	37 655	39 655	34 665	32 308	37 537	36 736	51 654	39 770	33 510
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 635	37 528	25 109	27 956	23 375	27 962	43 005	25 935	23 033
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	47 034	42 632	38 015	36 821	40 755	39 956	61 062	52 205	38 685
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	908	1 191	1 093	867	858	1 155	1 575	1 156	1 045
Householder worked in 1989	803	1 053	873	750	743	980	1 379	941	884
With related children under 18 years	398	589	455	355	441	569	814	527	578
With related children under 5 years	155	165	195	141	191	287	300	185	164
Married-couple families	771	1 088	922	791	762	974	1 423	969	894
Householder worked in 1989	680	967	756	687	660	857	1 243	795	771
With related children under 18 years	318	540	396	324	408	491	720	427	522
With related children under 5 years	131	159	179	141	187	271	278	181	164
Female householder, no husband present	87	84	131	55	81	108	119	169	124
Householder worked in 1989	76	67	82	42	68	70	103	128	86
With related children under 18 years	43	49	40	28	22	50	80	89	46
With related children under 5 years	7	6	16	—	4	3	15	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	393	162	311	131	166	465	320	676	330
Nonfamily householder	298	110	293	119	119	358	262	586	223
65 years and over	90	52	162	48	42	164	99	327	92
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 148	4 138	3 674	2 858	2 967	4 129	5 554	4 272	3 525
Persons under 18 years	662	1 088	834	613	784	1 064	1 419	924	852
Related children under 18 years	662	1 088	826	613	784	1 064	1 419	924	847
Related children 5 to 17 years	485	839	632	429	581	739	1 040	643	647
Persons 65 years and over	326	339	554	332	289	492	457	716	375
Persons 75 years and over	93	93	142	116	65	210	140	279	128
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	—	14	26	11	11	8	—	45	50
Percent below poverty level	—	1.2	2.4	1.3	1.3	.7	—	3.9	4.8
Householder worked in 1989	—	8	4	—	6	—	—	24	35
With related children under 18 years	—	8	19	—	6	—	—	24	38
With related children under 5 years	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	9
Married-couple families	—	14	11	11	11	8	—	22	27
Householder worked in 1989	—	8	4	—	6	—	—	15	19
With related children under 18 years	—	8	4	—	6	—	—	8	27
With related children under 5 years	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	9
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	23	18
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	11
With related children under 18 years	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	16	11
With related children under 5 years	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	57	21	36	6	18	62	43	86	25
Nonfamily householder	26	13	31	6	—	62	33	78	15
65 years and over	6	8	26	6	—	43	26	54	4
Persons	57	64	117	41	57	89	43	209	201
Percent below poverty level	1.8	1.5	3.2	1.4	1.9	2.2	.8	4.9	5.7
Persons under 18 years	—	14	45	—	17	—	—	41	82
Related children under 18 years	—	14	45	—	17	—	—	41	77
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	14	28	—	17	—	—	41	62
Persons 65 years and over	6	8	26	6	10	61	26	76	16
Persons 75 years and over	6	3	13	6	—	51	5	25	4
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	33	41	59	35	17	62	10	63	93
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	90	64	158	77	62	141	82	310	231
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	187	148	246	143	131	444	220	582	304

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hortford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA	New Britain, CT PMSA	Hortford County (pt.)		New Britain city, Hartford County			
			Total	New Britain city	Tract 4154	Tract 4155	Tract 4156	Tract 4159
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	935 150	132 631	132 631	61 792	4 772	2 148	3 313	1 546
Native	867 315	117 254	117 254	51 260	4 074	1 989	2 765	976
Foreign born	67 835	15 377	15 377	10 532	698	159	548	570
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	11 833	3 172	3 172	2 598	77	18	126	128
Persons 5 years and over	875 724	124 498	124 498	58 131	4 380	1 963	3 126	1 456
Speak a language other than English	117 442	27 238	27 238	18 944	1 093	421	914	927
Do not speak English "very well"	45 325	11 927	11 927	9 151	349	123	405	425
In linguistically isolated households	23 291	6 501	6 501	5 474	140	34	246	241
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	217 906	30 328	30 328	13 439	883	427	642	324
Preprimary school	18 940	2 226	2 226	822	97	24	45	11
Public school	11 175	1 374	1 374	542	77	—	21	11
Elementary or high school	129 384	17 751	17 751	6 822	558	273	399	224
Public school	115 666	15 202	15 202	5 222	425	219	321	160
College	69 582	10 351	10 351	5 795	228	130	198	89
Public college	46 282	8 355	8 355	4 976	193	119	158	71
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	647 141	91 291	91 291	42 895	3 253	1 467	2 370	1 050
Less than 9th grade	50 240	10 097	10 097	6 335	384	166	482	246
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	73 628	14 540	14 540	8 244	795	315	406	293
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	193 977	29 395	29 395	12 995	1 091	578	726	299
Some college, no degree	104 581	13 983	13 983	5 787	513	149	312	118
Associate degree	47 544	5 876	5 876	2 157	159	65	126	64
Bachelor's degree	108 513	10 706	10 706	4 659	250	126	203	21
Graduate or professional degree	68 658	6 694	6 694	2 718	61	68	115	9
Percent high school graduate or higher	80.9	73.0	73.0	66.0	63.8	67.2	62.5	48.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	27.4	19.1	19.1	17.2	9.6	13.2	13.4	2.9
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	985	993	993	904	902	938	981	1 210
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	875 724	124 498	124 498	58 131	4 380	1 963	3 126	1 456
Same house	518 483	76 466	76 466	32 294	2 702	954	1 548	766
Different house in United States	346 291	45 912	45 912	23 873	1 596	1 003	1 520	506
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	59 661	14 170	14 170	11 367	895	580	717	360
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	149 695	10 509	10 509	1 187	140	56	173	—
Different MSA/PMSA	118 744	19 595	19 595	10 320	504	325	588	140
Not in an MSA/PMSA	18 191	1 638	1 638	999	57	42	42	6
Abroad	10 950	2 120	2 120	1 964	82	6	58	184
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	500 499	69 302	69 302	30 740	2 486	1 142	1 530	757
Car, truck, or van	461 485	65 100	65 100	28 038	2 317	1 053	1 415	667
Drove alone	409 115	57 880	57 880	24 258	1 981	871	1 240	401
Carpooled	52 370	7 220	7 220	3 780	336	182	175	266
Public transportation	11 904	899	899	742	78	6	33	5
Other means	16 791	2 332	2 332	1 606	83	83	66	85
Worked at home	10 319	971	971	354	8	—	16	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.6	18.0	18.0	17.9	17.9	16.0	18.6	18.2
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	373 593	33 198	33 198	14 331	1 209	586	725	470
Central city	126 891	15 830	15 830	11 277	879	479	536	375
Outside central city	246 702	17 368	17 368	3 054	330	107	189	95
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	126 906	36 104	36 104	16 409	1 277	556	805	287
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	758 636	108 592	108 592	51 923	3 920	1 714	2 759	1 263
In labor force	531 561	74 557	74 557	33 538	2 688	1 264	1 678	883
Employed	508 796	70 485	70 485	31 172	2 504	1 163	1 551	762
Unemployed	21 634	3 961	3 961	2 298	163	101	127	121
Percent of civilian labor force	4.1	5.3	5.3	6.9	6.1	8.0	7.6	13.7
Females 16 years and over	395 595	56 987	56 987	27 661	2 188	897	1 576	539
Employed	239 706	33 515	33 515	14 983	1 294	572	816	272
Unemployed	8 405	1 715	1 715	999	105	28	38	29
With own children under 6 years	52 092	7 498	7 498	3 337	367	148	182	66
In labor force	33 747	4 946	4 946	2 103	239	101	135	44
With own children 6 to 17 years only	55 586	7 391	7 391	2 690	178	99	135	107
In labor force	46 024	6 260	6 260	2 169	160	99	107	80
Persons 16 to 19 years	44 997	6 741	6 741	3 095	212	87	74	96
Not enrolled in school	7 860	1 316	1 316	725	102	23	26	23
Unemployed or not in labor force	2 398	441	441	279	41	—	19	14
Not high school graduate	3 418	627	627	441	71	15	8	14
Employed	1 800	310	310	225	37	15	—	—
Unemployed	600	110	110	95	14	—	—	14
Not in labor force	1 018	207	207	121	20	—	8	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	570 628	79 153	79 153	35 748	2 756	1 300	1 737	812
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	443 908	61 295	61 295	27 966	2 219	1 061	1 491	721
50 to 52 weeks	342 420	46 876	46 876	20 432	1 673	825	1 006	542
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	615 148	86 300	86 300	39 327	3 145	1 378	1 952	1 078
With a mobility or self-care limitation	20 154	3 207	3 207	1 621	165	67	77	66
With a mobility limitation	9 090	1 326	1 326	702	49	37	34	24
In labor force	3 261	409	409	170	14	—	9	—
With a self-care limitation	15 241	2 624	2 624	1 299	157	58	64	50
With a work disability	36 061	5 337	5 337	2 712	188	103	177	113
In labor force	18 943	2 662	2 662	1 162	69	38	68	42
Prevented from working	13 856	2 200	2 200	1 336	81	60	109	71
No work disability	579 087	80 963	80 963	36 615	2 957	1 275	1 775	965
In labor force	493 099	69 222	69 222	30 975	2 499	1 183	1 564	803
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	127 894	20 873	20 873	11 686	754	336	722	185
With a mobility or self-care limitation	23 518	4 162	4 162	2 634	202	68	165	62
With a mobility limitation	16 934	2 878	2 878	1 758	106	41	104	47
With a self-care limitation	14 225	2 723	2 723	1 820	150	51	117	44

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New Britain city, Hartford County—Con.						
	Tract 4161	Tract 4162	Tract 4165	Tract 4166	Tract 4167	Tract 4171	Tract 4174
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	3 402	1 840	4 412	2 117	5 614	1 143	2 534
Native	2 626	1 641	3 501	1 665	4 848	1 058	2 235
Foreign born	776	199	911	452	766	85	299
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	158	132	279	177	254	65	39
Persons 5 years and over	3 168	1 716	4 135	2 008	5 346	1 110	2 442
Speak a language other than English	1 552	659	1 891	823	1 915	397	318
Do not speak English "very well"	747	434	1 204	450	979	207	91
In linguistically isolated households	312	340	839	328	607	136	75
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	610	502	981	382	1 213	156	389
Preprimary school	18	46	65	33	65	15	32
Public school	18	34	50	6	30	15	32
Elementary or high school	385	331	709	225	732	77	131
Public school	321	298	507	178	527	74	131
College	207	125	207	124	416	64	226
Public college	160	125	170	73	378	40	153
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	2 466	1 101	3 011	1 539	4 048	859	1 949
Less than 9th grade	539	90	486	227	618	168	141
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	571	263	570	368	776	240	168
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	650	409	1 064	452	1 270	237	448
Some college, no degree	287	116	304	219	472	139	240
Associate degree	98	61	121	43	281	19	166
Bachelor's degree	272	133	304	98	439	41	412
Graduate or professional degree	49	29	162	132	192	15	374
Percent high school graduate or higher	55.0	67.9	64.9	61.3	65.6	52.5	84.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	13.0	14.7	15.5	14.9	15.6	6.5	40.3
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	946	1 060	1 426	985	1 053	1 190	452
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	3 168	1 716	4 135	2 008	5 346	1 110	2 442
Same house	1 959	758	2 718	1 230	3 438	579	925
Different house in United States	1 087	822	1 169	641	1 815	511	1 452
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	566	330	646	247	1 038	239	311
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	59	17	90	51	132	14	76
Different MSA/PMSA	422	396	392	272	592	245	991
Not in an MSA/PMSA	40	79	41	71	53	13	74
Abroad	122	136	248	137	93	20	65
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	1 580	844	1 986	887	2 812	524	1 408
Car, truck, or van	1 365	753	1 903	820	2 679	420	1 290
Drove alone	1 101	586	1 650	678	2 441	348	1 202
Carpooled	264	167	253	142	238	72	88
Public transportation	77	31	43	16	84	37	61
Other means	124	60	29	35	32	67	46
Worked at home	14	—	11	16	17	—	11
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.8	18.0	17.7	19.9	20.1	15.6	18.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	739	374	1 069	518	1 282	278	308
Central city	590	310	820	358	1 068	253	228
Outside central city	149	64	249	160	214	25	80
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	841	470	917	369	1 530	246	1 100
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	2 930	1 402	3 442	1 781	4 696	1 053	2 297
In labor force	1 803	957	2 124	972	3 059	609	1 459
Employed	1 594	864	1 986	883	2 840	537	1 418
Unemployed	209	93	138	85	210	72	41
Percent of civilian labor force	11.6	9.7	6.5	8.8	6.9	11.8	2.8
Females 16 years and over	1 629	704	1 870	993	2 507	491	1 254
Employed	810	397	869	392	1 427	168	691
Unemployed	76	62	83	43	118	25	20
With own children under 6 years	203	132	348	102	248	39	110
In labor force	90	74	267	52	174	10	64
With own children 6 to 17 years only	157	103	255	106	342	20	63
In labor force	119	52	139	77	320	16	58
Persons 16 to 19 years	202	79	171	84	191	61	39
Not enrolled in school	65	29	96	47	31	14	22
Unemployed or not in labor force	35	15	31	16	—	—	6
Not high school graduate	65	22	54	30	10	14	17
Employed	30	7	23	14	10	14	11
Unemployed	16	15	13	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	19	—	18	16	—	—	6
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 778	1 042	2 237	1 000	3 299	624	1 589
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 347	854	1 738	842	2 698	523	1 355
50 to 52 weeks	868	545	1 331	601	2 058	366	1 070
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 229	1 181	2 610	1 214	3 488	724	1 618
With a mobility or self-care limitation	161	47	117	37	79	53	28
With a mobility limitation	94	16	30	21	42	7	21
In labor force	—	16	—	11	13	—	—
With a self-care limitation	123	40	94	27	58	53	7
With a work disability	257	79	170	93	276	70	54
In labor force	85	28	51	22	165	11	22
Prevented from working	164	51	110	49	83	42	25
No work disability	1 972	1 102	2 440	1 121	3 212	654	1 564
In labor force	1 686	897	1 928	898	2 798	565	1 392
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	701	221	832	532	1 099	329	399
With a mobility or self-care limitation	178	43	223	176	216	83	34
With a mobility limitation	145	17	173	164	142	71	27
With a self-care limitation	99	34	134	123	168	53	21

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA	New Britain, CT PMSA	Hartford County (pt.)		New Britain city, Hartford County			
			Total	New Britain city	Tract 4154	Tract 4155	Tract 4156	Tract 4159
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over	508 796	70 485	70 485	31 172	2 504	1 163	1 551	762
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	77 549	8 839	8 839	3 291	239	150	225	76
Professional specialty occupations	86 489	9 653	9 653	4 187	189	135	164	35
Technicians and related support occupations	21 790	2 568	2 568	1 058	70	24	48	18
Sales occupations	63 339	8 241	8 241	3 435	203	85	151	73
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	93 317	13 415	13 415	5 766	465	165	334	58
Private household occupations	805	77	77	21	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	7 430	1 340	1 340	608	70	6	22	9
Service occupations, except protective and household	42 752	6 490	6 490	3 264	351	152	189	45
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	4 508	646	646	241	4	—	11	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	57 623	9 421	9 421	4 278	441	222	203	172
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	26 841	5 997	5 997	3 282	332	127	138	194
Transportation and material moving occupations	13 321	1 807	1 807	791	67	49	31	24
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	13 032	1 991	1 991	950	73	48	35	58
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	363 500	52 206	52 206	25 853	2 077	890	1 543	683
Less than \$5,000	8 620	1 683	1 683	1 035	74	31	84	72
\$5,000 to \$9,999	19 772	3 352	3 352	2 183	149	61	258	81
\$10,000 to \$14,999	18 281	3 439	3 439	2 162	179	48	155	50
\$15,000 to \$24,999	43 089	7 752	7 752	4 770	479	152	268	166
\$25,000 to \$34,999	49 094	7 832	7 832	4 368	339	174	295	117
\$35,000 to \$49,999	73 626	10 543	10 543	5 166	451	222	244	138
\$50,000 to \$74,999	87 135	11 536	11 536	4 408	286	148	186	52
\$75,000 to \$99,999	36 020	3 706	3 706	1 095	64	39	42	7
\$100,000 or more	27 863	2 363	2 363	666	56	15	11	—
Median (dollars)	43 311	37 548	37 548	30 950	28 457	33 581	25 162	22 106
Mean (dollars)	51 521	44 926	44 926	37 768	42 958	37 229	28 475	25 352
Families	253 079	35 815	35 815	15 755	1 317	535	770	382
Median income (dollars)	51 112	45 405	45 405	37 406	31 536	38 074	32 600	22 500
Per capita income (dollars)	20 223	17 837	17 837	16 016	18 454	15 641	13 381	11 333
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	363 500	52 206	52 206	25 853	2 077	890	1 543	683
With earnings	299 963	41 496	41 496	19 420	1 643	707	1 012	503
Mean earnings (dollars)	52 224	46 341	46 341	39 640	46 832	39 137	32 692	29 403
With Social Security income	100 638	16 489	16 489	9 032	620	285	620	120
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 595	8 355	8 355	8 236	7 785	7 693	7 668	6 427
With public assistance income	14 044	2 276	2 276	1 626	145	37	133	104
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 746	4 485	4 485	4 481	3 960	3 467	5 497	4 859
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	59 744	52 129	52 129	42 575	35 362	42 539	36 315	26 815
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	59 189	52 405	52 405	40 116	33 521	48 905	32 430	24 482
Married-couple families (dollars)	63 965	55 989	55 989	46 377	38 851	44 456	42 557	33 186
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	65 321	58 787	58 787	47 629	39 877	53 299	45 009	35 971
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	34 662	31 433	31 433	28 021	25 021	34 837	16 763	17 134
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 416	21 665	21 665	17 837	20 707	30 755	13 011	9 246
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	253 079	35 815	35 815	15 755	1 317	535	770	382
Householder worked in 1989	206 378	28 062	28 062	11 263	943	395	545	250
With related children under 18 years	111 810	15 382	15 382	6 269	547	253	358	192
With related children under 5 years	48 127	6 840	6 840	3 162	365	143	170	81
Married-couple families	211 894	29 217	29 217	11 871	914	433	556	232
Householder worked in 1989	176 436	23 368	23 368	8 689	671	321	396	171
With related children under 18 years	92 016	12 339	12 339	4 527	370	200	204	110
With related children under 5 years	42 159	5 869	5 869	2 487	266	125	122	49
Female householder, no husband present	30 981	4 891	4 891	2 884	336	87	155	84
Householder worked in 1989	21 876	3 396	3 396	1 865	223	59	90	43
With related children under 18 years	15 973	2 524	2 524	1 492	169	53	122	58
With related children under 5 years	4 719	805	805	588	99	18	42	16
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	145 756	21 248	21 248	13 430	976	503	1 029	411
Nonfamily householder	110 421	16 391	16 391	10 098	760	355	773	301
65 years and over	40 659	6 586	6 586	3 910	241	85	410	49
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	910 053	129 324	129 324	59 156	4 772	2 128	3 228	1 543
Persons under 18 years	195 576	26 577	26 577	10 762	927	429	595	336
Related children under 18 years	194 699	26 407	26 407	10 665	918	429	595	327
Related children 5 to 17 years	135 801	18 361	18 361	7 054	526	258	408	237
Persons 65 years and over	127 894	20 873	20 873	11 686	754	336	722	185
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	6 932	1 457	1 457	1 038	101	6	88	70
Percent below poverty level	2.7	4.1	4.1	6.6	7.7	1.1	11.4	18.3
Householder worked in 1989	2 464	547	547	368	39	—	34	9
With related children under 18 years	5 073	1 024	1 024	788	91	6	74	64
With related children under 5 years	2 593	490	490	399	65	6	37	31
Married-couple families	2 631	586	586	344	44	—	6	15
Householder worked in 1989	900	207	207	104	13	—	6	9
With related children under 18 years	1 238	254	254	150	34	—	6	9
With related children under 5 years	663	110	110	82	23	—	—	9
Female householder, no husband present	3 888	791	791	636	57	6	76	36
Householder worked in 1989	1 400	309	309	238	26	—	22	—
With related children under 18 years	3 582	729	729	602	57	6	62	36
With related children under 5 years	1 835	363	363	300	42	6	31	11
Unrelated individuals	17 384	2 843	2 843	1 939	138	63	148	122
Nonfamily householder	10 464	1 801	1 801	1 176	95	37	92	56
65 years and over	6 122	1 154	1 154	740	27	10	77	33
Persons	38 629	7 371	7 371	5 190	516	90	436	323
Percent below poverty level	4.2	5.7	5.7	8.8	10.8	4.2	13.5	20.9
Persons under 18 years	10 811	2 273	2 273	1 724	212	21	180	122
Related children under 18 years	10 237	2 162	2 162	1 655	203	21	180	113
Related children 5 to 17 years	6 916	1 510	1 510	1 129	114	16	136	75
Persons 65 years and over	7 983	1 604	1 604	1 016	57	10	91	39
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	15 903	2 815	2 815	1 952	148	58	157	190
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	54 042	10 225	10 225	7 251	721	142	572	414

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New Britain city, Hartford County—Con.						
	Tract 4161	Tract 4162	Tract 4165	Tract 4166	Tract 4167	Tract 4171	Tract 4174
OCCUPATION							
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 594	864	1 986	883	2 840	537	1 418
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	114	85	177	60	251	29	211
Professional specialty occupations	185	115	228	113	267	46	513
Technicians and related support occupations	73	20	59	33	156	7	71
Sales occupations	163	97	248	58	297	65	186
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	379	130	348	191	546	105	208
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	8	7	—
Protective service occupations	5	7	58	30	72	19	39
Service occupations, except protective and household	133	149	182	72	374	67	70
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	27	—	—	13	16	25	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	222	127	289	129	397	93	41
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	177	66	268	149	275	53	39
Transportation and material moving occupations	23	30	47	9	130	8	28
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	93	38	82	26	51	13	12
INCOME IN 1989							
Households	1 557	829	1 681	899	2 249	689	1 173
Less than \$5,000	162	30	41	90	75	53	9
\$5,000 to \$9,999	217	80	139	146	74	179	4
\$10,000 to \$14,999	152	104	138	84	154	76	62
\$15,000 to \$24,999	285	226	346	120	392	222	188
\$25,000 to \$34,999	236	142	277	171	396	34	231
\$35,000 to \$49,999	236	108	381	156	473	71	244
\$50,000 to \$74,999	228	109	249	121	531	41	277
\$75,000 to \$99,999	30	18	91	—	109	—	107
\$100,000 or more	11	12	19	—	45	13	51
Median (dollars)	23 813	22 327	31 424	25 313	35 644	16 086	40 482
Mean (dollars)	28 588	29 249	34 905	26 992	38 829	21 756	46 819
Families	895	477	1 319	473	1 591	225	527
Median income (dollars)	32 261	25 685	35 266	35 083	37 087	19 811	50 488
Per capita income (dollars)	13 226	12 486	13 601	11 954	15 640	12 766	22 256
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households	1 557	829	1 681	899	2 249	689	1 173
With earnings	1 046	703	1 304	550	1 778	437	1 004
Mean earnings (dollars)	32 700	28 892	35 773	32 552	39 768	23 889	44 611
With Social Security income	522	193	608	409	813	317	241
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 157	9 512	8 685	7 069	8 193	6 397	9 295
With public assistance income	213	80	88	87	67	87	26
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 562	5 415	5 789	5 389	3 232	3 768	5 924
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars)	35 898	30 313	37 909	35 145	41 830	30 407	57 077
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 165	26 508	37 734	36 501	37 925	17 635	53 370
Married-couple families (dollars)	41 807	32 914	41 210	36 291	44 467	43 843	60 796
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 076	38 521	45 061	39 371	44 740	43 447	59 608
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	18 097	23 118	22 240	28 206	33 082	14 297	33 704
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 412	10 526	10 236	25 973	19 194	4 050	28 786
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All income levels in 1989							
Families	895	477	1 319	473	1 591	225	527
Householder worked in 1989	574	312	960	290	1 189	126	391
With related children under 18 years	377	232	617	191	628	58	168
With related children under 5 years	241	131	358	80	228	29	74
Married-couple families	643	292	1 027	364	1 174	120	428
Householder worked in 1989	428	197	783	254	868	76	306
With related children under 18 years	259	131	476	147	416	20	134
With related children under 5 years	170	75	276	71	191	10	67
Female householder, no husband present	205	127	245	88	349	79	75
Householder worked in 1989	120	76	137	20	267	41	61
With related children under 18 years	118	83	127	34	192	38	34
With related children under 5 years	71	49	73	5	37	19	7
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	816	454	499	642	900	530	857
Nonfamily householder	662	352	362	426	658	464	646
65 years and over	250	63	207	280	212	241	79
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 402	1 840	4 412	2 086	5 506	1 143	2 254
Persons under 18 years	597	475	1 047	382	976	99	261
Related children under 18 years	597	461	1 047	382	980	99	249
Related children 5 to 17 years	363	337	770	273	718	66	157
Persons 65 years and over	701	221	832	532	1 099	329	399
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families	118	81	113	42	58	47	3
Percent below poverty level	13.2	17.0	8.6	8.9	3.6	20.9	.6
Householder worked in 1989	28	20	32	—	29	23	—
With related children under 18 years	77	72	104	6	43	38	—
With related children under 5 years	60	30	41	—	10	19	—
Married-couple families	52	27	41	24	7	9	3
Householder worked in 1989	11	9	9	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	11	18	32	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	11	—	9	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	66	43	72	18	51	38	—
Householder worked in 1989	17	—	23	—	29	23	—
With related children under 18 years	66	43	72	6	43	38	—
With related children under 5 years	49	30	32	—	10	19	—
Unrelated individuals	149	74	68	221	125	84	42
Nonfamily householder	149	40	31	100	70	61	18
65 years and over	62	23	23	158	40	50	12
Persons	513	383	478	294	309	188	50
Percent below poverty level	15.1	20.8	10.8	14.1	5.6	16.4	2.2
Persons under 18 years	151	191	216	9	107	49	4
Related children under 18 years	151	184	216	9	91	49	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	83	153	189	9	81	25	—
Persons 65 years and over	96	23	47	194	63	67	12
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	297	110	179	99	95	59	23
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	815	485	679	384	484	232	69

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA	New Britain, CT PMSA	Hartford County (pt.)		New Britain city, Hartford County			
			Total	New Britain city	Tract 4154	Tract 4162	Tract 4165	Tract 4167
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	94 135	6 324	6 324	5 593	601	554	805	867
Native	80 209	5 859	5 859	5 141	533	499	779	779
Foreign born	13 926	465	465	452	68	55	7	88
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	508	42	42	42	-	22	20	-
Persons 5 years and over	85 639	5 762	5 762	5 073	532	544	708	762
Speak a language other than English	7 703	490	490	484	36	101	67	70
Do not speak English "very well"	2 542	239	239	239	-	50	67	48
In linguistically isolated households	1 245	144	144	144	-	64	67	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	28 619	1 974	1 974	1 789	174	211	248	255
Preprimary school	1 632	84	84	84	-	-	33	30
Public school	1 294	63	63	63	-	-	17	30
Elementary or high school	19 623	1 248	1 248	1 122	144	160	150	190
Public school	18 283	1 163	1 163	1 037	144	149	124	190
College	7 364	642	642	583	30	51	65	35
Public college	5 575	515	515	489	8	45	49	35
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	53 426	3 557	3 557	3 080	383	309	432	372
Less than 9th grade	5 293	294	294	253	52	47	8	48
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	12 756	775	775	677	31	56	97	76
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	17 183	1 179	1 179	1 031	143	118	206	147
Some college, no degree	8 615	664	664	575	79	47	93	92
Associate degree	2 774	118	118	106	12	11	5	-
Bachelor's degree	4 415	403	403	356	57	30	-	9
Graduate or professional degree	2 390	124	124	82	9	-	23	-
Percent high school graduate or higher	66.2	69.9	69.9	69.8	78.3	66.7	75.7	66.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.7	14.8	14.8	14.2	17.2	9.7	5.3	2.4
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 298	1 228	1 228	1 294	1 690	1 265	1 223	1 679
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	85 639	5 762	5 762	5 073	532	544	708	762
Same house	39 291	2 519	2 519	2 173	235	233	387	420
Different house in United States	42 870	3 087	3 087	2 744	297	264	295	313
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	25 249	1 555	1 555	1 539	233	199	175	185
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	6 850	99	99	12	-	-	-	-
Different MSA/PMSA	9 641	1 363	1 363	1 176	64	65	120	128
Not in an MSA/PMSA	1 130	70	70	17	-	-	-	-
Abroad	3 478	156	156	156	-	47	26	29
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	41 087	2 875	2 875	2 517	244	250	366	249
Car, truck, or van	31 405	2 407	2 407	2 063	212	209	284	208
Drove alone	24 745	1 917	1 917	1 611	212	139	225	198
Carpooled	6 660	490	490	452	-	70	59	10
Public transportation	6 715	246	246	238	11	21	82	31
Other means	2 555	222	222	216	21	20	-	10
Worked at home	412	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.9	19.7	19.7	19.4	19.2	21.0	20.1	19.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	36 116	1 243	1 243	1 114	93	75	232	130
Central city	21 118	1 026	1 026	973	86	67	185	112
Outside central city	14 998	217	217	141	7	8	47	18
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	4 971	1 632	1 632	1 403	151	175	134	119
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	68 943	4 681	4 681	4 099	427	413	552	558
In labor force	47 511	3 344	3 344	2 944	301	335	373	291
Employed	42 325	2 934	2 934	2 580	232	270	366	249
Unemployed	5 055	365	365	337	42	65	7	42
Percent of civilian labor force	10.7	11.1	11.1	11.6	15.3	19.4	1.9	14.4
Females 16 years and over	36 519	2 393	2 393	2 067	200	212	289	284
Employed	22 236	1 389	1 389	1 203	111	142	171	109
Unemployed	2 263	176	176	161	27	36	7	20
With own children under 6 years	6 776	406	406	378	39	10	72	75
In labor force	4 452	236	236	215	30	10	42	29
With own children 6 to 17 years only	6 617	446	446	386	48	74	54	70
In labor force	5 331	342	342	296	48	61	54	37
Persons 16 to 19 years	6 602	482	482	426	27	60	66	52
Not enrolled in school	1 644	92	92	81	-	10	23	19
Unemployed or not in labor force	1 047	41	41	36	-	10	-	19
Not high school graduate	889	33	33	28	-	10	-	11
Employed	206	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployed	115	11	11	11	-	-	-	11
Not in labor force	568	22	22	17	-	10	-	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	49 850	3 507	3 507	3 087	329	337	428	335
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	41 171	2 891	2 891	2 593	309	289	356	271
50 to 52 weeks	28 972	2 011	2 011	1 807	259	196	261	154
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	60 793	4 162	4 162	3 734	330	392	544	471
With a mobility or self-care limitation	5 390	260	260	249	20	9	12	65
With a mobility limitation	1 669	117	117	117	20	-	12	46
In labor force	486	16	16	16	-	-	-	-
With a self-care limitation	4 487	208	208	197	20	9	-	41
With a work disability	4 906	373	373	304	20	22	60	77
In labor force	1 864	131	131	116	9	9	18	31
Prevented from working	2 543	189	189	155	11	13	32	46
No work disability	55 887	3 789	3 789	3 430	310	370	484	394
In labor force	44 404	3 046	3 046	2 725	256	316	355	242
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	5 353	430	430	313	70	21	8	62
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 374	57	57	57	8	11	-	12
With a mobility limitation	897	57	57	57	8	11	-	12
With a self-care limitation	1 061	33	33	33	-	11	-	12

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

(Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Hartford County (pt.)		New Britain city, Hartford County			
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA	New Britain, CT PMSA	Total	New Britain city	Tract 4154	Tract 4162	Tract 4165	Tract 4167
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over	42 325	2 934	2 934	2 580	232	270	366	249
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	4 021	224	224	182	21	45	—	10
Professional specialty occupations	4 555	269	269	177	—	5	34	9
Technicians and related support occupations	1 497	97	97	97	—	16	7	23
Sales occupations	3 162	285	285	255	26	67	44	17
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	10 278	718	718	618	69	38	87	62
Private household occupations	262	31	31	31	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	1 128	52	52	52	21	5	17	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	6 974	464	464	418	20	37	42	51
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	154	12	12	12	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	3 444	254	254	247	26	28	35	28
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3 740	313	313	291	40	23	62	49
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 625	150	150	135	9	—	13	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 485	65	65	65	—	6	25	—
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	31 964	2 139	2 139	1 895	208	201	300	224
Less than \$5,000	3 286	175	175	157	—	22	—	13
\$5,000 to \$9,999	3 484	221	221	212	11	14	80	33
\$10,000 to \$14,999	2 531	126	126	106	—	21	25	27
\$15,000 to \$24,999	5 401	427	427	353	53	52	37	79
\$25,000 to \$34,999	4 659	350	350	313	37	28	72	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5 754	392	392	373	35	58	29	47
\$50,000 to \$74,999	4 544	323	323	291	49	—	37	25
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 676	108	108	90	23	6	20	—
\$100,000 or more	629	17	17	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	27 744	27 850	27 850	28 184	38 036	24 356	25 833	17 267
Mean (dollars)	33 054	32 258	32 258	31 690	39 562	27 118	29 850	26 055
Families	22 531	1 570	1 570	1 388	186	116	229	199
Median income (dollars)	31 753	33 306	33 306	33 831	40 000	28 750	28 625	19 625
Per capita income (dollars)	11 588	11 088	11 088	10 826	13 879	10 111	10 147	7 778
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	31 964	2 139	2 139	1 895	208	201	300	224
With earnings	26 152	1 777	1 777	1 576	181	177	253	180
Mean earnings (dollars)	36 516	34 489	34 489	34 065	41 733	29 078	32 240	25 864
With Social Security income	5 081	372	372	261	46	11	27	42
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 351	7 303	7 303	7 335	10 337	8 448	9 889	7 034
With public assistance income	5 476	278	278	249	—	24	53	58
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 375	5 389	5 389	5 799	—	4 003	7 041	6 893
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	34 469	34 859	34 859	34 018	41 019	28 858	29 224	28 603
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 085	31 855	31 855	31 146	41 662	28 817	27 605	19 676
Married-couple families (dollars)	51 471	44 214	44 214	43 958	47 443	40 297	44 321	37 248
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	51 806	44 749	44 749	43 816	56 631	43 171	49 429	26 367
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	22 261	24 427	24 427	23 838	33 729	23 285	21 679	20 706
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 329	18 557	18 557	17 997	17 162	20 466	20 984	14 730
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	22 531	1 570	1 570	1 388	186	116	229	199
Householder worked in 1989	17 741	1 253	1 253	1 096	160	85	200	132
With related children under 18 years	14 924	1 015	1 015	927	118	110	150	142
With related children under 5 years	6 819	462	462	423	54	10	77	70
Married-couple families	10 441	833	833	707	86	38	85	95
Householder worked in 1989	8 984	733	733	632	70	31	77	85
With related children under 18 years	5 996	477	477	437	61	32	36	58
With related children under 5 years	2 740	271	271	238	36	10	26	22
Female householder, no husband present	10 550	649	649	607	76	78	134	104
Householder worked in 1989	7 478	447	447	405	66	54	113	47
With related children under 18 years	8 072	475	475	441	44	78	104	84
With related children under 5 years	3 651	170	170	170	18	—	51	48
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	15 252	958	958	861	43	117	115	44
Nonfamily householder	9 433	569	569	507	22	85	71	25
65 years and over	2 135	147	147	102	11	—	—	25
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	90 271	6 095	6 095	5 424	601	540	789	842
Persons under 18 years	27 399	1 820	1 820	1 659	201	158	259	341
Related children under 18 years	27 220	1 810	1 810	1 649	201	158	259	331
Related children 5 to 17 years	18 990	1 256	1 256	1 137	132	148	162	226
Persons 65 years and over	5 353	430	430	313	70	21	8	62
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	4 119	226	226	226	—	13	60	39
Percent below poverty level	18.3	14.4	14.4	16.3	—	11.2	26.2	19.6
Householder worked in 1989	1 383	73	73	73	—	—	40	11
With related children under 18 years	3 559	196	196	196	—	13	41	39
With related children under 5 years	2 004	106	106	106	—	—	7	10
Married-couple families	533	40	40	40	—	—	8	11
Householder worked in 1989	189	22	22	22	—	—	—	11
With related children under 18 years	312	32	32	32	—	—	—	11
With related children under 5 years	155	21	21	21	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	3 383	161	161	161	—	13	42	28
Householder worked in 1989	1 091	41	41	41	—	—	30	—
With related children under 18 years	3 094	139	139	139	—	13	31	28
With related children under 5 years	1 766	70	70	70	—	—	7	10
Unrelated individuals	4 044	230	230	208	—	9	7	23
Nonfamily householder	2 354	153	153	135	—	9	—	13
65 years and over	880	74	74	65	—	—	—	13
Persons	17 776	986	986	964	—	73	147	214
Percent below poverty level	19.7	16.2	16.2	17.8	—	13.5	18.6	25.4
Persons under 18 years	7 772	414	414	414	—	42	54	133
Related children under 18 years	7 629	404	404	404	—	42	54	123
Related children 5 to 17 years	4 781	258	258	258	—	42	48	95
Persons 65 years and over	1 255	89	89	80	—	—	8	13
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	8 460	326	326	326	—	64	17	21
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	21 521	1 135	1 135	1 104	11	87	157	283

Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA
PLACE OF BIRTH	
All persons	2 105
Native	1 948
Foreign born	157
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH	
Linguistically isolated households	-
Persons 5 years and over	2 022
Speak a language other than English	314
Do not speak English "very well"	82
In linguistically isolated households	12
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL	
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	554
Preprimary school	23
Public school	18
Elementary or high school	409
Public school	398
College	122
Public college	86
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	
Persons 25 years and over	1 392
Less than 9th grade	101
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	368
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	505
Some college, no degree	254
Associate degree	57
Bachelor's degree	48
Graduate or professional degree	59
Percent high school graduate or higher	66.3
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	7.7
FERTILITY	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 455
RESIDENCE IN 1985	
Persons 5 years and over	2 022
Same house	1 006
Different house in United States	963
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	348
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	364
Different MSA/PMSA	227
Not in an MSA/PMSA	24
Abroad	53
JOURNEY TO WORK	
Workers 16 years and over	1 064
Car, truck, or van	886
Drove alone	744
Carpooled	142
Public transportation	79
Other means	88
Worked at home	11
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	894
Central city	340
Outside central city	554
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	170
LABOR FORCE STATUS	
Persons 16 years and over	1 672
In labor force	1 240
Employed	1 093
Unemployed	147
Percent of civilian labor force	11.9
Females 16 years and over	908
Employed	561
Unemployed	60
With own children under 6 years	86
In labor force	79
With own children 6 to 17 years only	156
In labor force	110
Persons 16 to 19 years	87
Not enrolled in school	20
Unemployed or not in labor force	-
Not high school graduate	12
Employed	12
Unemployed	-
Not in labor force	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989	
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 175
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	946
50 to 52 weeks	734
DISABILITY	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 420
With a mobility or self-care limitation	85
With a mobility limitation	35
In labor force	10
With a self-care limitation	71
With a work disability	192
In labor force	107
Prevented from working	70
No work disability	1 228
In labor force	1 075
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	230
With a mobility or self-care limitation	55
With a mobility limitation	53
With a self-care limitation	34

Table 25. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middle-town, CT CMSA
OCCUPATION	
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 093
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	106
Professional specialty occupations	76
Technicians and related support occupations	71
Sales occupations	107
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	191
Private household occupations	-
Protective service occupations	42
Service occupations, except protective and household	180
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	8
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	95
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	118
Transportation and material moving occupations	31
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	68
INCOME IN 1989	
Households	788
Less than \$5,000	72
\$5,000 to \$9,999	45
\$10,000 to \$14,999	66
\$15,000 to \$24,999	98
\$25,000 to \$34,999	145
\$35,000 to \$49,999	169
\$50,000 to \$74,999	157
\$75,000 to \$99,999	24
\$100,000 or more	12
Median (dollars)	30 606
Mean (dollars)	34 441
Families	525
Median income (dollars)	37 454
Per capita income (dollars)	12 277
INCOME TYPE IN 1989	
Households	788
With earnings	629
Mean earnings (dollars)	38 056
With Social Security income	185
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 589
With public assistance income	121
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	5 703
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE	
Families (dollars)	39 492
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 378
Married-couple families (dollars)	48 241
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	49 097
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	23 511
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 718
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989	
All Income Levels in 1989	
Families	525
Householder worked in 1989	381
With related children under 18 years	305
With related children under 5 years	85
Married-couple families	294
Householder worked in 1989	227
With related children under 18 years	178
With related children under 5 years	50
Female householder, no husband present	175
Householder worked in 1989	105
With related children under 18 years	118
With related children under 5 years	33
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	405
Nonfamily householder	263
65 years and over	78
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 048
Persons under 18 years	461
Related children under 18 years	458
Related children 5 to 17 years	375
Persons 65 years and over	230
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level	
Families	52
Percent below poverty level	9.9
Householder worked in 1989	-
With related children under 18 years	38
With related children under 5 years	-
Married-couple families	-
Householder worked in 1989	-
With related children under 18 years	-
With related children under 5 years	-
Female householder, no husband present	52
Householder worked in 1989	-
With related children under 18 years	38
With related children under 5 years	-
Unrelated individuals	162
Nonfamily householder	67
65 years and over	45
Persons	333
Percent below poverty level	16.3
Persons under 18 years	91
Related children under 18 years	91
Related children 5 to 17 years	64
Persons 65 years and over	59
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:	
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	99
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	365

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middle-town, CT CMSA	New Britain, CT PMSA	Hartford County (pt.)	
			Total	New Britain city
PLACE OF BIRTH				
All persons	15 324	2 098	2 098	1 311
Native	4 161	479	479	180
Foreign born	11 163	1 619	1 619	1 131
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH				
Linguistically isolated households	1 174	220	220	179
Persons 5 years and over	14 024	1 952	1 952	1 225
Speak a language other than English	10 985	1 624	1 624	1 124
Do not speak English "very well"	5 516	1 043	1 043	780
In linguistically isolated households	3 613	783	783	622
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL				
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	5 387	801	801	476
Preprimary school	327	29	29	8
Public school	200	24	24	8
Elementary or high school	3 064	552	552	292
Public school	2 919	537	537	277
College	1 996	220	220	176
Public college	1 037	166	166	138
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Persons 25 years and over	8 748	1 220	1 220	783
Less than 9th grade	1 003	181	181	158
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	878	182	182	121
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 255	203	203	131
Some college, no degree	1 186	136	136	71
Associate degree	581	101	101	52
Bachelor's degree	1 999	215	215	128
Graduate or professional degree	1 846	202	202	122
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.5	70.2	70.2	64.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	44.0	34.2	34.2	31.9
FERTILITY				
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 037	1 148	1 148	1 078
RESIDENCE IN 1985				
Persons 5 years and over	14 024	1 952	1 952	1 225
Same house	4 020	453	453	179
Different house in United States	6 931	1 004	1 004	623
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 294	194	194	151
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	2 003	145	145	—
Different MSA/PMSA	3 464	660	660	467
Not in an MSA/PMSA	170	5	5	5
Abroad	3 073	495	495	423
JOURNEY TO WORK				
Workers 16 years and over	8 049	1 156	1 156	754
Car, truck, or van	7 006	1 056	1 056	680
Drove alone	5 394	741	741	454
Carpooled	1 612	315	315	226
Public transportation	387	22	22	22
Other means	544	78	78	52
Worked at home	112	—	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	21.1	18.5	18.5	18.5
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	6 203	418	418	234
Central city	2 295	201	201	173
Outside central city	3 908	217	217	61
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	1 846	738	738	520
LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Persons 16 years and over	11 538	1 591	1 591	1 037
In labor force	8 725	1 275	1 275	834
Employed	8 228	1 167	1 167	759
Unemployed	484	108	108	75
Percent of civilian labor force	5.6	8.5	8.5	9.0
Females 16 years and over	5 604	795	795	512
Employed	3 705	560	560	347
Unemployed	185	52	52	33
With own children under 6 years	1 108	102	102	51
In labor force	724	83	83	44
With own children 6 to 17 years only	1 188	191	191	111
In labor force	987	184	184	111
Persons 16 to 19 years	1 091	198	198	105
Not enrolled in school	65	7	7	7
Unemployed or not in labor force	31	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	37	—	—	—
Employed	13	—	—	—
Unemployed	6	—	—	—
Not in labor force	18	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989				
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	9 062	1 246	1 246	822
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	7 419	1 056	1 056	723
50 to 52 weeks	5 433	809	809	526
DISABILITY				
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	10 830	1 518	1 518	991
With a mobility or self-care limitation	508	64	64	46
With a mobility limitation	177	27	27	27
In labor force	57	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	366	44	44	26
With a work disability	231	40	40	29
In labor force	75	18	18	7
Prevented from working	124	22	22	22
No work disability	10 599	1 478	1 478	962
In labor force	8 521	1 250	1 250	820
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	651	66	66	46
With a mobility or self-care limitation	184	38	38	38
With a mobility limitation	132	22	22	27
With a self-care limitation	116	32	32	32

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

(Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middle-town, CT CMSA		Hartford County (pt.)	
	Hartford-New Britain-Middle-town, CT CMSA	New Britain, CT PMSA	Total	New Britain city
OCCUPATION				
Employed persons 16 years and over	8 228	1 167	1 167	759
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	981	101	101	46
Professional specialty occupations	1 653	222	222	160
Technicians and related support occupations	581	47	47	41
Sales occupations	770	121	121	64
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	1 404	159	159	79
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	28	6	6	6
Service occupations, except protective and household	969	164	164	91
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	3	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	744	113	113	71
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	883	209	209	184
Transportation and material moving occupations	98	7	7	7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	114	18	18	10
INCOME IN 1989				
Households	4 221	595	595	410
Less than \$5,000	254	21	21	21
\$5,000 to \$9,999	141	7	7	7
\$10,000 to \$14,999	128	18	18	18
\$15,000 to \$24,999	417	109	109	89
\$25,000 to \$34,999	556	63	63	51
\$35,000 to \$49,999	740	121	121	78
\$50,000 to \$74,999	1 177	194	194	136
\$75,000 to \$99,999	403	31	31	7
\$100,000 or more	405	31	31	3
Median (dollars)	47 710	48 327	48 327	39 559
Mean (dollars)	58 586	47 758	47 758	39 458
Families	3 444	467	467	306
Median income (dollars)	52 314	49 810	49 810	47 625
Per capita income (dollars)	16 906	13 962	13 962	12 313
INCOME TYPE IN 1989				
Households	4 221	595	595	410
With earnings	3 966	567	567	382
Mean earnings (dollars)	58 213	46 899	46 899	40 095
With Social Security income	351	42	42	24
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 619	5 653	5 653	4 999
With public assistance income	278	27	27	27
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 141	4 483	4 483	4 483
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE				
Families (dollars)	65 002	51 848	51 848	42 928
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	67 688	58 969	58 969	49 757
Married-couple families (dollars)	69 852	53 868	53 868	43 438
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	72 784	60 065	60 065	49 466
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	37 059	38 838	38 838	38 088
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 168	54 250	54 250	54 250
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989				
All Income Levels in 1989				
Families	3 444	467	467	306
Householder worked in 1989	3 182	429	429	274
With related children under 18 years	2 352	308	308	181
With related children under 5 years	1 018	94	94	59
Married-couple families	2 869	411	411	271
Householder worked in 1989	2 678	379	379	245
With related children under 18 years	2 038	290	290	170
With related children under 5 years	917	87	87	52
Female householder, no husband present	316	38	38	24
Householder worked in 1989	264	32	32	18
With related children under 18 years	228	11	11	11
With related children under 5 years	70	7	7	7
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 656	264	264	218
Nonfamily householder	777	128	128	104
65 years and over	72	13	13	13
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	14 837	2 080	2 080	1 300
Persons under 18 years	4 325	626	626	338
Related children under 18 years	4 294	626	626	338
Related children 5 to 17 years	3 013	480	480	252
Persons 65 years and over	651	66	66	46
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level				
Families	225	18	18	18
Percent below poverty level	6.5	3.9	3.9	5.9
Householder worked in 1989	140	10	10	10
With related children under 18 years	157	4	4	4
With related children under 5 years	89	—	—	—
Married-couple families	128	14	14	14
Householder worked in 1989	95	6	6	6
With related children under 18 years	69	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	50	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	72	4	4	4
Householder worked in 1989	29	4	4	4
With related children under 18 years	72	4	4	4
With related children under 5 years	39	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	525	56	56	45
Nonfamily householder	188	14	14	14
65 years and over	40	—	—	—
Persons	1 186	92	92	81
Percent below poverty level	8.0	4.4	4.4	6.2
Persons under 18 years	290	6	6	6
Related children under 18 years	263	6	6	6
Related children 5 to 17 years	160	6	6	6
Persons 65 years and over	54	—	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:				
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	718	63	63	52
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 418	120	120	109

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA	New Britain, CT PMSA	Hartford County (pt.)		New Britain city, Hartford County			
			Total	New Britain city	Tract 4154	Tract 4156	Tract 4157	Tract 4159
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	73 064	13 047	13 047	12 082	494	509	433	1 108
Native	64 979	12 054	12 054	11 252	396	462	392	1 067
Foreign born	8 085	993	993	830	98	47	41	41
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	6 704	1 267	1 267	1 241	25	53	28	109
Persons 5 years and over	64 510	11 515	11 515	10 626	426	448	351	940
Speak a language other than English	54 903	9 833	9 833	9 386	335	403	309	889
Do not speak English "very well"	27 799	5 213	5 213	5 042	114	216	192	511
In linguistically isolated households	17 606	3 583	3 583	3 516	44	165	91	332
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	25 720	4 637	4 637	4 311	161	201	49	323
Preprimary school	1 345	283	283	272	—	10	16	14
Public school	1 103	245	245	240	—	10	16	14
Elementary or high school	20 175	3 847	3 847	3 637	133	184	33	285
Public school	19 170	3 628	3 628	3 418	104	184	24	285
College	4 200	507	507	402	28	7	—	24
Public college	2 839	436	436	337	28	7	—	15
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	34 347	5 839	5 839	5 236	282	218	176	418
Less than 9th grade	8 805	1 671	1 671	1 625	36	60	27	148
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	8 319	1 403	1 403	1 297	20	41	60	157
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	8 014	1 314	1 314	1 167	98	79	25	63
Some college, no degree	3 892	651	651	564	81	19	12	28
Associate degree	1 178	182	182	155	25	10	—	—
Bachelor's degree	2 421	400	400	297	15	9	24	13
Graduate or professional degree	1 718	218	218	131	7	—	28	9
Percent high school graduate or higher	50.1	47.4	47.4	44.2	80.1	53.7	50.6	27.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.1	10.6	10.6	8.2	7.8	4.1	29.5	5.3
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 668	1 827	1 827	1 879	1 658	2 235	1 297	2 030
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	64 510	11 515	11 515	10 626	426	448	351	940
Same house	23 455	4 170	4 170	3 767	186	127	80	231
Different house in United States	31 539	5 613	5 613	5 137	222	273	166	448
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	19 707	3 439	3 439	3 383	118	172	80	301
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	3 511	142	142	5	—	—	—	—
Different MSA/PMSA	8 003	1 983	1 983	1 700	104	67	86	147
Not in an MSA/PMSA	318	49	49	49	—	34	—	—
Abroad	9 516	1 732	1 732	1 722	18	48	105	261
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	24 086	4 462	4 462	3 910	246	101	169	234
Car, truck, or van	19 011	3 922	3 922	3 399	238	71	131	203
Drove alone	13 919	2 731	2 731	2 311	199	62	81	97
Carpooled	5 092	1 191	1 191	1 088	39	9	50	106
Public transportation	2 695	199	199	194	—	12	—	—
Other means	2 155	341	341	317	8	18	38	31
Worked at home	225	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.9	17.8	17.8	17.4	21.1	17.5	17.0	16.5
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	20 208	2 303	2 303	2 079	81	37	67	168
Central city	12 101	1 800	1 800	1 735	68	37	57	148
Outside central city	8 107	503	503	344	13	—	10	20
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	3 878	2 159	2 159	1 831	165	64	102	66
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	47 033	8 085	8 085	7 371	325	283	285	652
In labor force	28 728	5 447	5 447	4 869	281	169	189	374
Employed	24 851	4 610	4 610	4 058	246	101	179	249
Unemployed	3 856	837	837	811	35	68	10	125
Percent of civilian labor force	13.4	15.4	15.4	16.7	12.5	40.2	5.3	33.4
Females 16 years and over	25 041	4 556	4 556	4 162	197	179	163	398
Employed	11 361	2 173	2 173	1 888	130	69	65	118
Unemployed	1 498	441	441	429	23	33	10	49
With own children under 6 years	6 160	1 164	1 164	1 124	65	46	74	127
In labor force	2 550	541	541	508	39	24	44	24
With own children 6 to 17 years only	5 992	1 222	1 222	1 150	60	55	10	78
In labor force	3 329	779	779	710	52	32	10	49
Persons 16 to 19 years	5 356	897	897	836	31	20	51	77
Not enrolled in school	1 630	335	335	329	—	—	43	43
Unemployed or not in labor force	1 208	260	260	260	—	—	43	43
Not high school graduate	1 314	261	261	261	—	—	43	34
Employed	245	35	35	35	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	180	60	60	60	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	889	166	166	166	—	—	43	34
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	29 289	5 447	5 447	4 844	258	175	204	397
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	23 735	4 448	4 448	3 970	245	163	150	351
50 to 52 weeks	15 549	2 776	2 776	2 422	173	53	87	163
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	43 438	7 607	7 607	6 988	325	249	240	652
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 704	465	465	431	30	13	—	10
With a mobility limitation	1 846	148	148	138	10	—	—	10
In labor force	544	35	35	35	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	2 751	379	379	345	30	13	—	—
With a work disability	4 257	655	655	605	28	16	13	68
In labor force	1 434	273	273	238	18	—	—	18
Prevented from working	2 302	298	298	298	10	16	—	50
No work disability	39 181	6 952	6 952	6 383	297	233	227	584
In labor force	26 968	5 116	5 116	4 595	263	161	189	356
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	2 120	437	437	342	—	26	12	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	661	101	101	92	—	8	—	—
With a mobility limitation	506	93	93	84	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	404	54	54	54	—	8	—	—

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

(Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New Britain city, Hartford County—Con.						
	Tract 4160	Tract 4161	Tract 4162	Tract 4165	Tract 4166	Tract 4167	Tract 4171
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	427	1 695	1 564	1 538	689	1 271	667
Native	408	1 594	1 499	1 472	689	1 213	620
Foreign born	19	101	65	66	—	58	47
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	24	129	243	151	114	165	137
Persons 5 years and over	351	1 464	1 323	1 469	618	1 143	622
Speak a language other than English	292	1 331	1 138	1 356	596	991	579
Do not speak English "very well"	54	582	840	916	313	554	312
In linguistically isolated households	38	354	738	542	321	460	249
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	187	645	665	679	240	422	189
Preprimary school	10	25	33	50	—	13	23
Public school	10	25	33	40	—	13	23
Elementary or high school	149	550	591	585	226	398	151
Public school	149	540	591	568	226	314	151
College	28	70	41	44	14	11	15
Public college	28	45	23	44	14	5	15
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	139	726	550	695	262	607	334
Less than 9th grade	54	233	128	365	144	191	115
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	27	211	202	152	46	124	96
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	39	158	161	84	45	158	81
Some college, no degree	19	46	48	48	12	55	16
Associate degree	—	26	11	—	7	26	26
Bachelor's degree	—	33	—	35	8	41	—
Graduate or professional degree	—	19	—	11	—	12	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	41.7	38.8	40.0	25.6	27.5	48.1	36.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	—	7.2	—	6.6	3.1	8.7	—
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 591	2 033	2 162	2 193	2 468	2 003	733
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	351	1 464	1 323	1 469	618	1 143	622
Same house	118	385	371	926	340	547	97
Different house in United States	206	669	652	437	110	508	454
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	105	544	465	334	58	417	237
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Different MSA/PMSA	101	125	187	103	44	91	212
Not in an MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Abroad	27	410	300	106	168	88	71
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	119	431	435	512	120	509	208
Car, truck, or van	101	388	370	444	107	476	120
Drove alone	71	237	228	242	60	382	66
Carpooled	30	151	142	202	47	94	54
Public transportation	—	15	15	29	6	10	59
Other means	18	28	50	39	7	23	29
Worked at home	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.0	21.3	16.2	15.7	14.3	18.4	18.2
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	59	247	219	349	90	269	75
Central city	48	203	188	279	66	223	62
Outside central city	11	44	31	70	24	46	13
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	60	184	216	163	30	240	133
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	212	999	846	969	403	786	474
In labor force	163	595	522	590	191	597	312
Employed	119	492	443	512	120	517	237
Unemployed	44	103	79	78	71	80	75
Percent of civilian labor force	27.0	17.3	15.1	13.2	37.2	13.4	24.0
Females 16 years and over	131	618	455	556	225	438	243
Employed	64	231	203	319	37	248	67
Unemployed	34	47	47	54	33	37	45
With own children under 6 years	58	199	140	116	65	73	27
In labor force	25	81	61	89	20	44	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	29	208	148	207	60	143	29
In labor force	29	95	84	109	22	105	10
Persons 16 to 19 years	28	114	115	152	28	75	18
Not enrolled in school	19	72	39	49	10	35	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	10	72	13	25	10	25	—
Not high school graduate	19	59	32	20	10	25	—
Employed	9	—	—	7	—	—	—
Unemployed	10	16	6	13	—	15	—
Not in labor force	—	43	7	—	10	10	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	153	544	531	587	195	594	292
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	125	437	406	446	163	472	277
50 to 52 weeks	66	230	213	228	96	343	168
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	212	961	832	915	369	729	418
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	45	22	59	113	60	26
With a mobility limitation	—	—	9	21	32	36	—
In labor force	—	—	9	12	5	5	—
With a self-care limitation	—	45	22	38	96	38	26
With a work disability	16	63	50	127	70	53	28
In labor force	16	47	8	36	5	25	8
Prevented from working	—	16	42	82	32	24	10
No work disability	196	898	782	788	299	676	390
In labor force	147	548	514	539	186	572	297
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	—	38	14	54	34	57	56
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	26	7	6	—	13	19
With a mobility limitation	—	26	7	6	—	13	19
With a self-care limitation	—	14	7	6	—	—	19

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA	New Britain, CT PMSA	Hartford County (pt.)		New Britain city, Hartford County			
			Total	New Britain city	Tract 4154	Tract 4156	Tract 4157	Tract 4159
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	24 851	4 610	4 610	4 058	246	101	179	249
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	1 860	279	279	176	23	—	—	8
Professional specialty occupations.....	2 417	394	394	278	23	9	50	9
Technicians and related support occupations.....	840	179	179	135	8	—	—	—
Sales occupations.....	1 715	251	251	216	13	15	15	10
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	4 450	712	712	638	58	23	18	31
Private household occupations.....	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations.....	573	73	73	64	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	4 462	754	754	715	21	27	22	29
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	392	44	44	44	4	11	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	2 710	551	551	499	28	6	55	38
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	3 510	992	992	941	50	10	10	104
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	707	120	120	107	4	—	—	7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	1 154	261	261	245	14	—	9	13
INCOME IN 1989								
Households.....	21 092	3 856	3 856	3 550	144	146	129	332
Less than \$5,000.....	2 836	465	465	457	8	20	8	34
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	3 803	622	622	622	7	43	—	111
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	2 012	415	415	415	16	8	29	37
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	3 358	676	676	646	17	19	20	76
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	2 891	596	596	546	25	37	29	28
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	2 925	538	538	457	35	16	43	46
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	2 357	448	448	343	36	3	—	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	581	65	65	40	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more.....	329	31	31	24	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	20 186	19 725	19 725	17 746	32 188	15 385	29 583	12 386
Mean (dollars).....	27 408	25 593	25 593	23 498	34 194	18 368	25 144	16 154
Families.....	16 881	3 273	3 273	3 027	130	113	102	304
Median income (dollars).....	19 004	18 057	18 057	16 313	32 500	7 417	31 250	11 705
Per capita income (dollars).....	8 486	8 263	8 263	7 224	12 249	5 442	7 771	4 889
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households.....	21 092	3 856	3 856	3 550	144	146	129	332
With earnings.....	15 221	2 931	2 931	2 640	137	105	121	232
Mean earnings (dollars).....	33 220	29 077	29 077	26 960	34 849	21 321	26 417	18 424
With Social Security income.....	2 505	399	399	334	—	14	—	9
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	4 915	6 653	6 653	5 983	—	4 927	—	4 500
With public assistance income.....	7 415	1 193	1 193	1 181	15	49	10	183
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	5 159	5 226	5 226	5 262	5 318	6 580	502	5 253
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars).....	27 497	24 550	24 550	22 719	33 759	12 375	25 622	15 796
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	24 119	21 164	21 164	19 351	31 220	10 589	24 208	11 979
Married-couple families (dollars).....	44 254	36 913	36 913	34 923	42 505	25 983	28 601	29 621
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	44 463	37 553	37 553	35 297	41 025	22 970	28 601	28 505
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	12 628	13 269	13 269	12 857	11 066	7 560	18 124	9 042
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	10 456	10 309	10 309	10 165	11 066	7 560	6 390	8 704
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families.....	16 881	3 273	3 273	3 027	130	113	102	304
Householder worked in 1989.....	10 225	2 141	2 141	1 933	105	73	84	175
With related children under 18 years.....	12 974	2 564	2 564	2 405	110	104	91	227
With related children under 5 years.....	6 009	1 093	1 093	1 028	48	51	73	133
Married-couple families.....	7 277	1 456	1 456	1 244	90	30	73	80
Householder worked in 1989.....	6 137	1 191	1 191	1 011	80	13	63	74
With related children under 18 years.....	4 939	993	993	847	74	21	73	29
With related children under 5 years.....	2 274	439	439	374	36	7	73	23
Female householder, no husband present.....	8 237	1 583	1 583	1 556	36	77	29	201
Householder worked in 1989.....	3 014	744	744	723	21	54	21	78
With related children under 18 years.....	7 144	1 425	1 425	1 412	36	77	18	183
With related children under 5 years.....	3 354	596	596	596	12	38	—	103
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	9 004	1 276	1 276	1 152	30	70	37	85
Nonfamily householder.....	4 211	583	583	523	14	33	27	28
65 years and over.....	659	114	114	106	—	11	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	70 640	12 914	12 914	11 957	494	501	400	1 108
Persons under 18 years.....	27 820	5 338	5 338	5 058	179	246	156	480
Related children under 18 years.....	27 627	5 306	5 306	5 036	179	246	156	480
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	19 315	3 778	3 778	3 580	111	185	74	312
Persons 65 years and over.....	2 120	437	437	342	—	26	12	—
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families.....	6 136	1 191	1 191	1 183	15	78	18	150
Percent below poverty level.....	36.3	36.4	36.4	39.1	11.5	69.0	17.6	49.3
Householder worked in 1989.....	1 134	322	322	314	—	48	10	37
With related children under 18 years.....	5 666	1 138	1 138	1 130	15	78	18	150
With related children under 5 years.....	3 007	532	532	532	7	44	—	75
Married-couple families.....	656	117	117	109	—	7	—	6
Householder worked in 1989.....	218	27	27	19	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years.....	495	72	72	64	—	7	—	6
With related children under 5 years.....	243	19	19	19	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present.....	5 211	1 018	1 018	1 018	15	65	18	144
Householder worked in 1989.....	817	260	260	260	—	42	10	37
With related children under 18 years.....	4 935	1 010	1 010	1 010	15	65	18	144
With related children under 5 years.....	2 644	493	493	493	7	38	—	75
Unrelated individuals.....	3 268	352	352	331	—	20	13	49
Nonfamily householder.....	1 433	191	191	191	—	11	13	9
65 years and over.....	295	62	62	62	—	11	—	—
Persons.....	26 212	4 732	4 732	4 679	30	297	61	611
Percent below poverty level.....	37.1	36.6	36.6	39.1	6.1	59.3	15.3	55.1
Persons under 18 years.....	14 169	2 798	2 798	2 764	7	190	30	365
Related children under 18 years.....	14 013	2 781	2 781	2 757	7	190	30	365
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	9 639	2 063	2 063	2 049	7	150	30	266
Persons 65 years and over.....	559	113	113	113	—	11	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	10 951	1 775	1 775	1 738	23	118	27	186
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	30 136	5 490	5 490	5 437	59	342	61	685

Table 29. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New Britain city, Hartford County—Con.						
	Tract 4160	Tract 4161	Tract 4162	Tract 4165	Tract 4166	Tract 4167	Tract 4171
OCCUPATION							
Employed persons 16 years and over	119	492	443	512	120	517	237
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	31	30	—	—	14	9
Professional specialty occupations	—	—	14	28	13	31	10
Technicians and related support occupations	—	82	—	—	—	16	5
Sales occupations	19	—	24	28	—	30	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	20	100	64	79	10	64	32
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	—	12	—	26	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	34	73	95	75	32	140	80
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	75	17	68	12	81	5
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	37	104	161	132	35	86	56
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—	17	—	12	29	8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	9	27	21	90	6	—	21
INCOME IN 1989							
Households	104	539	415	412	192	388	289
Less than \$5,000	—	100	106	31	26	41	61
\$5,000 to \$9,999	33	99	95	77	50	34	49
\$10,000 to \$14,999	25	94	66	32	15	40	27
\$15,000 to \$24,999	—	42	44	128	55	82	96
\$25,000 to \$34,999	34	54	41	106	34	70	18
\$35,000 to \$49,999	12	109	41	11	6	40	38
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	41	22	22	6	53	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	5	—	17	—
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
Median (dollars)	11 900	13 567	10 346	19 420	15 735	24 500	15 391
Mean (dollars)	19 236	20 578	15 962	22 158	17 777	29 851	15 800
Families	104	449	406	383	152	348	162
Median income (dollars)	11 900	10 822	10 585	18 495	11 563	23 786	16 371
Per capita income (dollars)	4 904	6 661	4 488	6 115	5 370	8 684	7 314
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households	104	539	415	412	192	388	289
With earnings	80	352	283	330	115	310	179
Mean earnings (dollars)	21 611	25 442	19 710	23 902	20 410	32 617	19 882
With Social Security income	—	41	50	49	8	58	62
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	—	5 940	4 202	8 492	6 144	5 184	5 924
With public assistance income	31	256	162	93	106	81	96
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	5 854	5 286	3 857	5 769	7 688	6 374	3 546
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars)	19 236	17 422	14 777	21 171	15 502	30 385	16 229
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 570	16 403	13 859	18 901	15 034	25 248	7 156
Married-couple families (dollars)	26 419	37 451	25 882	27 992	23 269	41 767	26 329
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 730	40 660	30 623	29 103	34 880	38 715	—
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	8 632	7 832	11 168	15 460	13 264	17 873	6 602
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	8 632	7 832	10 512	13 211	11 263	12 618	3 742
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels in 1989							
Families	104	449	406	383	152	348	162
Householder worked in 1989	80	220	212	257	50	280	105
With related children under 18 years	88	414	349	310	119	276	74
With related children under 5 years	76	190	142	67	59	67	13
Married-couple families	62	122	98	167	34	179	42
Householder worked in 1989	62	99	74	102	26	179	21
With related children under 18 years	46	87	72	111	19	128	—
With related children under 5 years	34	31	33	20	6	34	—
Female householder, no husband present	42	279	252	210	118	156	74
Householder worked in 1989	18	73	110	149	24	88	38
With related children under 18 years	42	279	237	199	100	135	56
With related children under 5 years	42	128	101	47	53	33	13
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	—	214	77	93	97	106	175
Nonfamily householder	—	90	9	29	40	40	127
65 years and over	—	14	—	15	26	25	15
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	427	1 695	1 564	1 538	680	1 253	667
Persons under 18 years	243	753	786	647	295	501	193
Related children under 18 years	243	753	772	647	295	501	193
Related children 5 to 17 years	167	522	531	578	224	373	148
Persons 65 years and over	—	38	14	54	34	57	56
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families	42	241	225	155	85	68	64
Percent below poverty level	40.4	53.7	55.4	40.5	55.9	19.5	39.5
Householder worked in 1989	18	35	53	52	7	19	19
With related children under 18 years	42	241	208	136	77	68	55
With related children under 5 years	42	119	99	18	53	20	13
Married-couple families	—	—	18	42	8	—	9
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	9	23	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	42	241	167	113	77	68	51
Householder worked in 1989	18	35	25	52	7	19	15
With related children under 18 years	42	241	159	113	77	68	51
With related children under 5 years	42	119	91	18	53	20	13
Unrelated individuals	—	46	35	21	37	44	39
Nonfamily householder	—	30	9	—	26	32	39
65 years and over	—	—	—	—	18	25	8
Persons	190	870	863	633	407	245	285
Percent below poverty level	44.5	51.3	55.2	41.2	59.9	19.6	42.7
Persons under 18 years	148	528	527	341	232	133	161
Related children under 18 years	148	528	520	341	232	133	161
Related children 5 to 17 years	105	400	355	323	169	96	116
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	—	26	26	25	25
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	442	472	191	46	54	174
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	237	986	960	726	442	387	302

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA		Hartford County (pt.)		New Britain city, Hartford County			
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA	New Britain, CT PMSA	Total	New Britain city	Tract 4154	Tract 4156	Tract 4157	Tract 4159
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	905 221	126 756	126 756	56 682	4 488	2 979	3 363	1 347
Native	842 185	112 051	112 051	46 666	3 850	2 465	2 831	777
Foreign born	63 036	14 705	14 705	10 016	638	514	532	570
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	9 332	2 657	2 657	2 109	58	88	88	115
Persons 5 years and over	848 991	119 239	119 239	53 605	4 129	2 840	3 157	1 280
Speak a language other than English	96 583	23 057	23 057	15 085	907	666	679	783
Do not speak English "very well"	34 930	9 687	9 687	7 063	286	286	348	355
In linguistically isolated households	16 909	4 975	4 975	4 015	109	125	131	215
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	208 110	28 485	28 485	11 854	805	524	621	291
Preprimary school	18 267	2 086	2 086	693	97	35	46	11
Public school	10 647	1 272	1 272	445	77	11	29	11
Elementary or high school	122 176	16 284	16 284	5 516	494	291	306	191
Public school	108 993	13 874	13 874	4 055	375	213	222	127
College	67 667	10 115	10 115	5 645	214	198	269	89
Public college	45 082	8 137	8 137	4 838	179	158	200	71
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	631 672	88 302	88 302	40 422	3 078	2 218	2 461	962
Less than 9th grade	47 112	9 380	9 380	5 645	372	437	341	189
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	70 617	13 916	13 916	7 715	782	372	364	272
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	190 154	28 628	28 628	12 346	1 023	678	679	289
Some college, no degree	102 459	13 624	13 624	5 510	448	306	390	118
Associate degree	46 926	5 770	5 770	2 073	151	116	176	64
Bachelor's degree	106 955	10 435	10 435	4 480	241	194	301	21
Graduate or professional degree	67 449	6 549	6 549	2 653	61	115	210	9
Percent high school graduate or higher	81.4	73.6	73.6	66.9	62.5	63.5	71.4	52.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	27.6	19.2	19.2	17.6	9.8	13.9	20.8	3.1
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	964	952	952	804	825	811	1 068	1 251
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	848 991	119 239	119 239	53 605	4 129	2 840	3 157	1 280
Same house	508 708	74 087	74 087	30 271	2 608	1 457	1 693	668
Different house in United States	332 531	43 414	43 414	21 749	1 444	1 325	1 410	449
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	52 680	12 922	12 922	10 141	809	623	746	313
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	147 440	10 372	10 372	1 182	140	173	67	—
Different MSA/PMSA	114 462	18 523	18 523	9 468	438	521	579	130
Not in an MSA/PMSA	17 949	1 597	1 597	958	57	8	18	6
Abroad	7 752	1 738	1 738	1 585	77	58	54	163
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	488 781	66 978	66 978	28 867	2 319	1 452	1 665	666
Car, truck, or van	451 726	63 042	63 042	26 402	2 158	1 367	1 550	598
Drove alone	401 686	56 284	56 284	23 038	1 861	1 201	1 366	369
Carpooled	50 040	6 758	6 758	3 364	297	166	184	229
Public transportation	10 898	791	791	639	78	21	14	5
Other means	15 954	2 174	2 174	1 472	75	48	86	63
Worked at home	10 203	971	971	354	8	16	15	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	20.6	18.1	18.1	18.0	17.9	18.7	18.1	19.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	364 039	31 945	31 945	13 287	1 146	688	750	389
Central city	121 681	14 878	14 878	10 385	816	499	573	305
Outside central city	242 358	17 067	17 067	2 902	330	189	177	84
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	124 742	35 033	35 033	15 580	1 173	764	915	277
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	738 320	104 706	104 706	48 632	3 719	2 570	2 818	1 131
In labor force	518 058	71 820	71 820	31 278	2 503	1 553	1 802	782
Employed	496 715	68 132	68 132	29 270	2 337	1 473	1 710	671
Unemployed	20 228	3 577	3 577	1 940	145	80	92	111
Percent of civilian labor force	3.9	5.0	5.0	6.2	5.8	5.2	5.1	14.2
Females 16 years and over	384 940	54 770	54 770	25 770	2 069	1 456	1 555	441
Employed	233 815	32 373	32 373	14 071	1 204	755	789	215
Unemployed	7 857	1 486	1 486	782	92	26	48	19
With own children under 6 years	49 831	6 954	6 954	2 826	320	156	188	55
In labor force	32 523	4 630	4 630	1 820	208	119	117	44
With own children 6 to 17 years only	53 224	6 795	6 795	2 156	154	102	148	77
In labor force	44 498	5 863	5 863	1 831	136	83	142	59
Persons 16 to 19 years	43 062	6 400	6 400	2 809	198	62	138	85
Not enrolled in school	7 451	1 221	1 221	636	102	26	48	23
Unemployed or not in labor force	2 141	383	383	221	41	19	36	14
Not high school graduate	3 096	555	555	369	71	8	12	14
Employed	1 714	296	296	211	37	—	—	—
Unemployed	543	81	81	66	14	—	—	14
Not in labor force	839	178	178	92	20	8	9	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	556 769	76 427	76 427	33 517	2 585	1 618	1 953	721
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	432 558	59 094	59 094	26 153	2 054	1 384	1 606	630
50 to 52 weeks	334 486	45 439	45 439	19 278	1 544	997	1 252	475
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	597 057	82 708	82 708	36 241	2 944	1 790	2 028	946
With a mobility or self-care limitation	18 956	3 035	3 035	1 483	152	64	47	66
With a mobility limitation	8 509	1 277	1 277	663	49	34	35	24
In labor force	3 072	395	395	156	14	9	6	—
With a self-care limitation	14 393	2 477	2 477	1 186	144	51	47	50
With a work disability	34 548	5 054	5 054	2 479	180	161	89	101
In labor force	18 391	2 541	2 541	1 076	61	68	35	30
Prevented from working	13 089	2 101	2 101	1 237	81	93	54	71
No work disability	562 509	77 654	77 654	33 762	2 764	1 629	1 939	845
In labor force	480 364	66 636	66 636	28 809	2 322	1 447	1 681	714
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	126 682	20 587	20 587	11 489	754	703	598	185
With a mobility or self-care limitation	23 279	4 114	4 114	2 595	202	157	81	62
With a mobility limitation	16 769	2 838	2 838	1 727	106	104	60	17
With a self-care limitation	14 103	2 697	2 697	1 794	150	109	47	45

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New Britain city, Hartford County—Con.						
	Tract 4160	Tract 4161	Tract 4162	Tract 4165	Tract 4166	Tract 4167	Tract 4171
PLACE OF BIRTH							
All persons	3 932	2 913	1 356	3 621	1 990	4 897	938
Native	2 581	2 220	1 198	2 742	1 538	4 181	865
Foreign born	1 351	693	158	879	452	716	73
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH							
Linguistically isolated households	433	158	51	184	142	161	24
Persons 5 years and over	3 691	2 742	1 276	3 401	1 889	4 694	905
Speak a language other than English	1 863	1 154	301	1 229	718	1 324	209
Do not speak English "very well"	1 085	677	160	727	363	617	85
In linguistically isolated households	840	312	85	471	251	315	60
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL							
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	640	476	308	649	357	973	116
Preprimary school	13	10	38	45	33	60	—
Public school	—	10	26	40	6	25	—
Elementary or high school	394	288	153	415	200	497	52
Public school	215	234	120	230	153	349	49
College	233	178	117	189	124	416	64
Public college	150	143	117	152	73	378	40
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT							
Persons 25 years and over	2 933	2 249	909	2 649	1 478	3 691	723
Less than 9th grade	631	477	53	338	197	511	99
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	675	557	209	469	350	695	212
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	768	573	319	1 013	446	1 177	203
Some college, no degree	372	287	116	277	219	444	134
Associate degree	133	86	50	121	36	261	19
Bachelor's degree	248	239	133	280	98	411	41
Graduate or professional degree	106	30	29	151	132	192	15
Percent high school graduate or higher	55.5	54.0	71.2	69.5	63.0	67.3	57.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.1	12.0	17.8	16.3	15.6	16.3	7.7
FERTILITY							
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	732	675	596	1 146	917	920	1 339
RESIDENCE IN 1985							
Persons 5 years and over	3 691	2 742	1 276	3 401	1 889	4 694	905
Same house	1 985	1 685	578	2 240	1 182	3 110	500
Different house in United States	1 423	944	692	989	591	1 516	385
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	876	504	245	551	226	757	200
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	18	59	17	90	51	132	9
Different MSA/PMSA	529	341	351	307	243	574	163
Not in an MSA/PMSA	—	40	79	41	71	53	13
Abroad	283	113	6	172	116	68	20
JOURNEY TO WORK							
Workers 16 years and over	2 058	1 412	705	1 795	858	2 503	477
Car, truck, or van	1 877	1 227	632	1 762	791	2 397	378
Drove alone	1 581	1 007	498	1 558	655	2 194	327
Carpooled	296	220	134	204	136	203	51
Public transportation	33	62	21	14	16	74	37
Other means	115	109	52	8	35	15	62
Worked at home	33	14	—	11	16	17	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.9	18.6	18.6	17.8	20.1	20.6	15.5
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	975	645	301	914	500	1 077	256
Central city	709	512	247	684	346	889	244
Outside central city	266	133	54	230	154	188	12
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	1 083	767	404	881	358	1 426	221
LABOR FORCE STATUS							
Persons 16 years and over	3 376	2 584	1 133	2 955	1 683	4 258	870
In labor force	2 293	1 579	796	1 871	919	2 702	527
Employed	2 126	1 426	725	1 795	854	2 531	477
Unemployed	167	153	71	76	61	162	50
Percent of civilian labor force	7.3	9.7	8.9	4.1	6.7	6.0	9.5
Females 16 years and over	1 744	1 349	556	1 601	945	2 288	407
Employed	1 048	699	348	797	385	1 268	168
Unemployed	50	29	40	45	25	103	11
With own children under 6 years	157	135	62	296	82	222	29
In labor force	103	57	40	230	39	148	10
With own children 6 to 17 years only	161	75	49	140	100	247	15
In labor force	114	53	32	122	77	239	11
Persons 16 to 19 years	117	150	50	105	84	164	43
Not enrolled in school	32	30	15	76	47	21	14
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	15	18	16	—	—
Not high school graduate	20	30	15	34	30	10	14
Employed	20	30	—	16	14	10	14
Unemployed	—	—	15	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	18	16	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989							
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 340	1 590	841	1 998	958	2 959	549
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 925	1 234	714	1 542	819	2 411	448
50 to 52 weeks	1 488	810	497	1 203	584	1 842	314
DISABILITY							
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 555	1 883	912	2 143	1 132	3 094	582
With a mobility or self-care limitation	158	127	38	108	32	79	27
With a mobility limitation	89	94	7	21	16	42	7
In labor force	18	—	7	—	6	13	—
With a self-care limitation	109	89	31	94	22	58	27
With a work disability	204	211	65	115	72	276	60
In labor force	63	55	28	51	17	165	11
Prevented from working	141	148	37	64	49	83	42
No work disability	2 351	1 672	847	2 028	1 060	2 818	522
In labor force	2 082	1 492	736	1 675	850	2 441	483
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	821	701	221	812	516	1 055	288
With a mobility or self-care limitation	235	178	43	217	176	216	71
With a mobility limitation	123	145	17	167	164	142	59
With a self-care limitation	173	99	34	128	123	168	41

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA	New Britain, CT PMSA	Hartford County (pt.)		New Britain city, Hartford County			
			Total	New Britain city	Tract 4154	Tract 4156	Tract 4157	Tract 4159
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over	496 715	68 132	68 132	29 270	2 337	1 473	1 710	671
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	76 422	8 686	8 686	3 210	234	225	181	76
Professional specialty occupations	85 100	9 400	9 400	4 050	179	155	271	35
Technicians and related support occupations	21 429	2 503	2 503	1 016	70	48	80	18
Sales occupations	62 377	8 096	8 096	3 325	197	151	193	73
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	91 062	13 088	13 088	5 494	412	319	356	58
Private household occupations	786	77	77	21	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	7 145	1 293	1 293	570	70	22	42	9
Service occupations, except protective and household	40 690	6 100	6 100	2 900	330	162	148	45
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	4 366	631	631	226	—	—	13	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	56 377	9 124	9 124	4 029	435	197	205	152
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	25 386	5 537	5 537	2 860	288	128	112	136
Transportation and material moving occupations	13 017	1 739	1 739	736	63	31	56	24
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	12 558	1 858	1 858	833	59	35	53	45
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	354 548	50 378	50 378	24 277	1 975	1 456	1 362	609
Less than \$5,000	7 846	1 552	1 552	912	66	64	19	62
\$5,000 to \$9,999	18 530	3 101	3 101	1 932	142	229	81	61
\$10,000 to \$14,999	17 499	3 230	3 230	1 953	163	155	101	50
\$15,000 to \$24,999	41 695	7 413	7 413	4 461	462	255	211	145
\$25,000 to \$34,999	47 765	7 539	7 539	4 125	331	277	269	107
\$35,000 to \$49,999	72 249	10 290	10 290	4 958	427	237	276	125
\$50,000 to \$74,999	85 761	11 273	11 273	4 239	264	186	281	52
\$75,000 to \$99,999	35 620	3 648	3 648	1 055	64	42	75	7
\$100,000 or more	27 583	2 332	2 332	642	56	11	49	—
Median (dollars)	43 735	38 115	38 115	31 528	28 390	25 710	35 000	22 292
Mean (dollars)	51 935	45 474	45 474	38 486	43 603	29 306	40 028	26 332
Families	246 249	34 243	34 243	14 375	1 229	694	823	318
Median income (dollars)	51 562	46 132	46 132	38 855	31 745	36 167	43 708	25 000
Per capita income (dollars)	20 514	18 177	18 177	16 686	18 738	14 343	16 446	11 804
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	354 548	50 378	50 378	24 277	1 975	1 456	1 362	609
With earnings	292 909	39 991	39 991	18 152	1 548	952	1 060	459
Mean earnings (dollars)	52 514	46 890	46 890	40 396	47 758	33 702	40 376	29 728
With Social Security income	99 430	16 279	16 279	6 875	620	609	459	120
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 630	8 357	8 357	8 259	7 785	7 727	7 994	6 427
With public assistance income	11 914	1 956	1 956	1 306	130	98	71	74
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 650	4 265	4 265	4 150	3 804	5 317	4 804	5 008
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	60 361	53 172	53 172	44 053	35 802	38 768	46 498	28 912
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	60 359	54 738	54 738	43 790	34 568	37 678	40 171	29 102
Married-couple families (dollars)	64 192	56 577	56 577	47 095	38 685	42 996	49 708	33 283
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	65 685	59 970	59 970	49 357	39 500	46 175	45 447	35 971
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	36 303	33 479	33 479	30 998	26 696	20 889	38 064	26 349
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 569	24 757	24 757	21 828	23 600	17 104	22 279	13 529
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	246 721	34 191	34 173	14 323	1 244	720	780	276
Householder worked in 1989	202 877	26 986	26 978	10 350	869	489	581	192
With related children under 18 years	109 537	14 441	14 444	5 421	488	298	318	132
With related children under 5 years	47 009	6 408	6 408	2 781	320	141	150	59
Married-couple families	207 064	28 204	28 201	11 072	856	535	594	198
Householder worked in 1989	172 881	22 617	22 614	8 113	607	374	464	144
With related children under 18 years	90 605	11 823	11 833	4 106	332	185	234	102
With related children under 5 years	41 366	5 629	5 629	2 301	246	110	119	49
Female householder, no husband present	29 808	4 320	4 320	2 311	302	117	155	36
Householder worked in 1989	22 111	3 109	3 109	1 579	194	62	92	25
With related children under 18 years	15 368	2 108	2 101	1 087	135	72	84	17
With related children under 5 years	4 437	622	622	408	74	16	31	5
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	138 814	20 168	20 197	12 565	884	924	678	363
Nonfamily householder	104 656	15 527	15 556	9 391	674	705	523	239
65 years and over	38 739	6 321	6 332	3 661	233	383	189	34
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	879 349	122 983	122 994	53 598	4 442	2 888	3 047	1 252
Persons under 18 years	185 962	24 506	24 506	8 838	848	438	529	252
Related children under 18 years	185 190	24 368	24 368	8 763	839	438	520	243
Related children 5 to 17 years	129 216	16 938	16 938	5 746	484	299	349	176
Persons 65 years and over	123 814	20 265	20 266	11 110	771	706	561	170
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	5 634	1 072	1 072	655	73	60	40	29
Percent below poverty level	2.3	3.1	3.1	4.6	5.9	8.6	4.9	9.1
Householder worked in 1989	2 339	425	425	248	26	6	5	9
With related children under 18 years	3 902	675	675	447	63	45	40	23
With related children under 5 years	2 073	364	364	273	45	20	25	9
Married-couple families	2 491	513	513	273	44	14	5	15
Householder worked in 1989	924	190	190	89	13	6	5	9
With related children under 18 years	1 151	216	216	120	34	6	5	9
With related children under 5 years	637	121	121	93	23	—	5	9
Female householder, no husband present	2 843	492	492	337	29	31	35	6
Householder worked in 1989	1 290	221	221	150	13	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	2 597	431	431	304	29	24	35	6
With related children under 5 years	1 386	228	228	165	22	5	20	—
Unrelated individuals	16 443	2 694	2 686	1 783	136	114	45	106
Nonfamily householder	9 972	1 699	1 691	1 062	93	67	31	40
65 years and over	5 899	1 083	1 075	660	27	57	14	25
Persons	32 010	5 831	5 823	3 669	471	253	140	211
Percent below poverty level	3.6	4.7	4.7	6.8	10.6	8.8	4.6	16.9
Persons under 18 years	7 096	1 427	1 427	912	205	59	49	67
Related children under 18 years	6 592	1 333	1 333	850	196	59	49	58
Related children 5 to 17 years	4 335	899	899	532	107	55	27	43
Persons 65 years and over	7 633	1 496	1 488	893	57	71	21	31
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	13 403	2 247	2 247	1 405	123	42	71	147
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	45 857	8 191	8 190	5 242	642	337	198	293

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

— Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New Britain city, Hartford County—Con.						
	Tract 4160	Tract 4161	Tract 4162	Tract 4165	Tract 4166	Tract 4167	Tract 4171
OCCUPATION							
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	2 126	1 426	725	1 795	854	2 531	477
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	160	98	73	177	60	251	29
Professional specialty occupations.....	256	185	115	200	113	246	46
Technicians and related support occupations.....	49	55	20	59	33	146	7
Sales occupations.....	168	163	90	232	58	290	65
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	362	348	110	334	186	513	105
Private household occupations.....	—	—	—	—	—	8	7
Protective service occupations.....	33	5	7	46	30	46	19
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	284	103	102	155	60	273	55
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	15	27	—	—	13	16	25
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	297	192	110	272	123	350	88
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	354	148	40	218	143	240	23
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	59	23	20	47	9	101	8
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	89	79	38	55	26	51	—
INCOME IN 1989							
Households.....	1 891	1 397	677	1 479	853	2 023	585
Less than \$5,000.....	61	130	21	32	90	48	53
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	111	184	34	93	124	74	155
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	206	128	63	106	84	140	58
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	376	285	196	294	115	327	173
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	413	223	142	241	152	347	34
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	429	190	90	370	156	460	58
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	247	216	101	238	121	501	41
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	29	30	18	86	11	92	—
\$100,000 or more.....	19	11	12	19	—	34	13
Median (dollars).....	28 566	24 098	26 201	33 528	25 496	36 452	16 004
Mean (dollars).....	32 134	29 385	31 882	36 497	27 524	39 392	22 534
Families.....	1 068	766	325	1 131	435	1 383	149
Median income (dollars).....	36 463	32 667	29 464	37 996	38 162	38 623	24 375
Per capita income (dollars).....	15 178	14 199	15 129	15 248	12 278	16 455	13 850
INCOME TYPE IN 1989							
Households.....	1 891	1 397	677	1 479	853	2 023	585
With earnings.....	1 413	918	573	1 153	534	1 584	369
Mean earnings (dollars).....	33 557	33 903	31 263	37 061	32 762	40 412	24 890
With Social Security income.....	602	507	193	593	401	767	282
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	8 920	7 281	9 512	8 613	7 088	8 323	6 339
With public assistance income.....	102	165	45	30	68	54	73
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	3 731	4 802	4 005	2 663	2 946	3 288	3 407
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE							
Families (dollars).....	38 353	37 724	36 441	40 455	36 565	42 830	36 718
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	33 583	39 834	37 236	44 033	38 344	41 882	21 984
Married-couple families (dollars).....	39 790	41 689	35 666	42 378	37 052	44 581	51 267
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	37 709	45 166	44 466	48 615	39 707	46 551	43 447
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	30 773	21 728	36 819	27 867	31 347	35 467	16 804
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	18 823	13 663	10 802	11 631	31 481	22 555	3 321
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989							
All Income Levels in 1989							
Families.....	1 046	697	319	1 144	427	1 374	150
Householder worked in 1989.....	777	437	234	859	276	998	98
With related children under 18 years.....	358	253	135	460	191	480	39
With related children under 5 years.....	160	198	69	292	81	219	29
Married-couple families.....	769	534	170	957	325	1 054	88
Householder worked in 1989.....	583	333	120	738	227	766	65
With related children under 18 years.....	266	200	72	406	139	366	20
With related children under 5 years.....	144	165	39	249	67	191	10
Female householder, no husband present.....	176	116	102	154	85	272	31
Householder worked in 1989.....	119	78	86	95	37	198	19
With related children under 18 years.....	64	53	56	49	46	114	19
With related children under 5 years.....	8	33	23	43	14	28	19
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	1 011	651	408	512	600	776	455
Nonfamily householder.....	792	536	304	395	387	566	389
65 years and over.....	345	215	53	201	254	175	222
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	3 872	2 741	1 321	3 692	1 922	4 717	907
Persons under 18 years.....	593	421	239	715	353	725	77
Related children under 18 years.....	584	421	239	715	353	709	77
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	349	250	166	475	252	520	44
Persons 65 years and over.....	821	629	175	806	479	1 017	269
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level							
Families.....	48	72	8	50	48	31	19
Percent below poverty level.....	4.5	9.4	2.5	4.4	11.0	2.2	12.8
Householder worked in 1989.....	13	11	—	41	—	16	19
With related children under 18 years.....	30	31	8	30	25	10	19
With related children under 5 years.....	8	31	8	30	19	—	19
Married-couple families.....	23	52	—	18	26	13	—
Householder worked in 1989.....	5	11	—	9	—	6	—
With related children under 18 years.....	5	11	—	9	10	—	—
With related children under 5 years.....	—	11	—	9	10	—	—
Female householder, no husband present.....	25	20	8	32	22	18	19
Householder worked in 1989.....	8	—	—	32	—	10	19
With related children under 18 years.....	25	20	8	21	15	10	19
With related children under 5 years.....	8	20	8	21	9	—	19
Unrelated individuals.....	137	108	51	62	209	107	100
Nonfamily householder.....	93	108	30	25	94	52	77
65 years and over.....	61	63	13	17	146	22	45
Persons.....	266	295	122	147	283	237	146
Percent below poverty level.....	6.9	10.8	9.2	4.0	14.7	5.0	16.1
Persons under 18 years.....	40	47	54	19	9	90	27
Related children under 18 years.....	31	47	54	19	9	74	27
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	17	19	47	10	9	64	3
Persons 65 years and over.....	81	97	13	34	169	45	45
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:							
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	64	141	54	72	113	82	68
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	388	544	154	258	363	341	178

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middle-town, CT CMSA		Hartford County (pt.)		New Britain city, Hartford County					
	Hartford-New Britain-Middle-town, CT CMSA	New Britain, CT PMSA	Total	New Britain city	Tract 4153	Tract 4154	Tract 4155	Tract 4156	Tract 4157	Tract 4158
All housing units	434 819	60 241	60 241	32 335	1 044	2 452	1 142	1 850	1 633	938
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	6 754	1 003	1 003	522	—	40	7	—	56	—
1985 to 1988	38 804	4 612	4 612	1 965	16	178	58	39	6	63
1980 to 1984	25 683	2 983	2 983	1 078	—	59	28	67	5	5
1970 to 1979	70 115	8 680	8 680	2 933	23	405	77	139	29	21
1960 to 1969	75 262	9 233	9 233	4 084	8	290	195	205	89	124
1950 to 1959	77 988	10 874	10 874	5 902	51	361	155	221	145	30
1940 to 1949	42 936	6 475	6 475	3 858	77	356	113	119	191	43
1939 or earlier	97 277	16 381	16 381	11 993	869	763	509	1 060	1 112	652
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	6 858	1 004	1 004	696	—	8	—	47	45	10
1 bedroom	61 560	7 797	7 797	5 199	149	165	99	491	203	262
2 bedrooms	129 984	20 935	20 935	13 961	550	1 148	521	816	768	339
3 bedrooms	163 621	23 483	23 483	9 912	290	978	428	417	430	193
4 bedrooms	60 598	5 806	5 806	1 970	15	92	72	43	120	69
5 or more bedrooms	12 198	1 216	1 216	597	40	61	22	36	67	65
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	23 292	2 223	2 223	897	—	77	—	—	—	94
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	11 338	1 656	1 656	1 065	—	76	—	54	—	33
Vacant condominium housing units	3 758	435	435	196	—	19	—	16	—	14
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	432 574	59 854	59 854	32 082	1 033	2 443	1 142	1 850	1 629	919
Source of water, public system or private company	353 958	56 656	56 656	32 311	1 044	2 452	1 142	1 850	1 633	938
Sewage disposal, public sewer	342 296	53 496	53 496	32 132	1 044	2 452	1 138	1 843	1 626	931
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	1 826	186	186	144	—	—	—	—	—	3
Owner-occupied housing units	434	51	51	27	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	1 049	107	107	89	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	411 560	57 049	57 049	30 170	960	2 318	1 066	1 700	1 522	870
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	126 962	25 569	25 569	17 021	652	1 302	586	949	793	330
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	7 997	1 090	1 090	741	42	94	47	18	33	19
Electricity	57 000	7 258	7 258	3 475	28	148	66	228	76	121
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	210 066	22 349	22 349	8 755	233	759	357	497	620	400
All other fuels	8 877	683	683	115	5	15	10	8	—	—
No fuel used	658	100	100	63	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	43 139	6 010	6 010	4 805	104	254	85	358	154	99
1	128 104	19 820	19 820	12 472	505	1 002	504	717	623	376
2	164 362	21 745	21 745	9 755	287	802	316	446	550	285
3 or more	75 955	9 474	9 474	3 138	64	260	161	179	195	110
Vehicles per household	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	265 606	34 209	34 209	13 005	357	1 069	438	479	660	404
1989 to March 1990	17 869	2 039	2 039	792	19	95	38	27	34	25
1985 to 1988	69 144	7 660	7 660	2 601	55	165	54	91	98	100
1980 to 1984	35 180	4 037	4 037	1 324	30	202	61	56	90	47
1970 to 1979	58 869	7 214	7 214	2 311	64	168	75	118	151	81
1969 or earlier	84 544	13 259	13 259	5 977	189	439	210	187	287	151
Renter-occupied housing units	145 954	22 840	22 840	17 165	603	1 249	628	1 221	862	466
1989 to March 1990	51 459	7 471	7 471	5 504	165	355	207	333	333	101
1985 to 1988	53 556	8 177	8 177	6 019	242	401	229	401	316	189
1980 to 1984	19 303	3 271	3 271	2 575	87	208	100	260	79	93
1970 to 1979	14 647	2 325	2 325	1 807	24	147	57	157	88	63
1969 or earlier	6 989	1 596	1 596	1 260	85	138	35	70	46	20
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	12 407	1 832	1 832	1 611	38	61	40	73	39	—
Householder 65 years and over	90 258	14 412	14 412	8 288	281	564	249	642	345	283
Owner-occupied housing units	62 965	10 189	10 189	5 150	185	368	194	226	226	184
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	279	20	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	1 089	177	177	137	10	26	—	18	—	—
No vehicle available	19 172	3 204	3 204	2 313	53	168	26	265	69	71
Complete plumbing facilities	410 077	56 891	56 891	30 054	960	2 318	1 066	1 700	1 522	870
1.00 or less persons per room	401 443	55 429	55 429	28 813	915	2 258	1 056	1 659	1 475	870
1.01 or more persons per room	8 634	1 462	1 462	1 241	45	60	10	41	47	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	1 483	158	158	116	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	1 243	136	136	94	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	240	22	22	22	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	59 442	52 372	52 372	44 682	32 796	35 755	39 807	38 353	47 880	44 687
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	30 162	29 903	29 903	29 380	34 706	47 360	34 184	24 025	32 164	48 020
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	29 283	4 603	4 603	3 487	86	198	68	230	93	59
Owner-occupied housing units	5 843	971	971	444	32	84	12	—	12	7
Renter-occupied housing units	23 440	3 632	3 632	3 043	54	114	56	230	81	52

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New Britain city, Hartford County—Con.								
	Tract 4159	Tract 4160	Tract 4161	Tract 4162	Tract 4163	Tract 4164	Tract 4165	Tract 4166	Tract 4167
All housing units	1 121	2 221	2 342	1 503	1 660	1 358	2 244	1 249	2 799
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	—	84	149	11	—	—	83	25	46
1985 to 1988	65	86	190	20	48	145	137	32	173
1980 to 1984	8	5	173	120	31	22	70	21	49
1970 to 1979	10	354	31	128	191	56	144	95	228
1960 to 1969	—	128	100	409	280	223	363	107	568
1950 to 1959	76	383	278	139	292	300	812	248	1 010
1940 to 1949	82	218	179	323	121	270	361	270	533
1939 or earlier	880	963	1 242	353	697	342	274	451	192
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	24	6	45	85	63	—	—	49	—
1 bedroom	254	474	513	389	397	18	70	204	258
2 bedrooms	663	1 366	1 142	679	623	352	1 074	602	1 060
3 bedrooms	141	344	588	311	483	633	833	329	1 190
4 bedrooms	28	31	54	34	56	272	258	44	268
5 or more bedrooms	11	—	—	5	38	83	9	21	23
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	18	44	36	43	—	48	61	10	169
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	213	49	85	248	35	11	25	109	26
Vacant condominium housing units	20	—	36	32	—	—	10	10	13
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	1 073	2 191	2 342	1 494	1 660	1 358	2 226	1 249	2 796
Source of water, public system or private company	1 121	2 221	2 342	1 503	1 660	1 340	2 244	1 243	2 799
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 121	2 207	2 314	1 494	1 649	1 301	2 237	1 234	2 799
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	6	—	8	22	—	16	18	6	6
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	6
Renter-occupied housing units	6	—	8	22	—	11	12	6	—
Occupied housing units	1 026	2 051	2 071	1 317	1 595	1 321	2 162	1 174	2 724
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	770	1 572	1 305	910	747	706	1 214	779	1 572
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	36	14	127	50	16	9	75	26	27
Electricity	109	138	300	139	280	53	153	75	245
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	105	288	339	218	535	547	711	286	868
All other fuels	—	8	—	—	10	6	9	—	12
No fuel used	6	31	—	—	7	—	—	8	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	283	408	521	353	355	66	294	348	311
1	527	873	878	653	535	343	837	452	1 121
2	171	641	565	244	512	662	887	252	911
3 or more	45	129	107	67	193	250	144	122	381
Vehicles per household	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	159	566	526	203	666	1 117	1 043	362	1 598
1989 to March 1990	10	42	40	31	27	19	117	14	87
1985 to 1988	34	63	66	56	180	319	177	71	346
1980 to 1984	30	34	32	24	33	92	122	68	117
1970 to 1979	19	92	74	19	112	261	126	55	290
1969 or earlier	66	335	314	73	314	426	501	154	758
Renter-occupied housing units	867	1 485	1 545	1 114	929	204	1 119	812	1 126
1989 to March 1990	330	378	489	464	261	43	272	169	329
1985 to 1988	315	564	550	360	356	105	409	274	441
1980 to 1984	97	195	248	159	148	17	151	207	133
1970 to 1979	54	185	134	115	84	18	185	96	126
1969 or earlier	71	163	124	16	80	21	102	66	97
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	292	110	299	176	32	38	53	97	105
Householder 65 years and over	128	587	609	168	578	431	565	340	746
Owner-occupied housing units	41	332	273	72	233	398	474	111	533
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	6	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	32	—	10	—	7	11	—
No vehicle available	74	188	197	54	252	60	134	177	138
Complete plumbing facilities	1 020	2 051	2 063	1 295	1 595	1 305	2 150	1 168	2 718
1.00 or less persons per room	892	1 978	1 944	1 126	1 564	1 289	2 011	1 112	2 595
1.01 or more persons per room	128	73	119	169	31	16	139	56	123
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	6	—	8	22	—	16	12	6	6
1.00 or less persons per room	6	—	8	—	—	16	12	6	6
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	33 243	34 923	33 916	43 797	49 797	72 689	38 450	31 975	43 785
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	22 070	27 180	24 209	22 469	24 604	43 068	27 885	24 022	26 788
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	265	228	458	307	179	37	245	279	280
Owner-occupied housing units	20	32	41	—	14	10	22	29	29
Renter-occupied housing units	245	196	417	307	165	27	223	250	251

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New Britain city, Hartford County—Con.							Remainder of Hartford County	
	Tract 4168	Tract 4171	Tract 4172	Tract 4173	Tract 4174	Tract 4175	Tract 4602.02 (pt.)	Tract 4001	Tract 4002
All housing units.....	1 333	1 206	739	96	1 466	1 939	—	2 520	1 300
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990.....	—	6	—	—	15	—	—	15	55
1985 to 1988.....	26	31	273	13	251	115	—	221	235
1980 to 1984.....	—	113	6	23	205	68	—	168	69
1970 to 1979.....	42	57	54	10	465	374	—	406	206
1960 to 1969.....	160	202	69	12	149	403	—	221	225
1950 to 1959.....	276	50	66	16	185	808	—	587	215
1940 to 1949.....	193	150	58	12	96	93	—	247	48
1939 or earlier.....	636	597	213	10	100	78	—	655	247
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom.....	—	201	—	—	113	—	—	17	9
1 bedroom.....	144	578	61	22	319	129	—	260	48
2 bedrooms.....	420	242	482	17	603	494	—	470	154
3 bedrooms.....	526	152	155	24	378	1 089	—	1 368	670
4 bedrooms.....	185	21	32	10	46	220	—	340	395
5 or more bedrooms.....	58	12	9	23	7	7	—	65	24
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	28	11	—	231	27	—	22	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	14	—	17	—	60	10	—	44	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	4	—	12	—	10	—	—	44	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 304	1 141	731	96	1 466	1 939	—	2 502	1 270
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 333	1 206	739	96	1 466	1 939	—	2 415	618
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	1 333	1 193	739	96	1 442	1 939	—	2 231	458
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	33	26	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	4	20	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 272	1 015	641	96	1 375	1 894	—	2 416	1 253
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas.....	552	526	263	46	570	877	—	932	404
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	49	—	6	6	21	26	—	53	28
Electricity.....	91	281	261	29	460	194	—	140	50
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	580	196	99	15	316	786	—	1 245	711
All other fuels.....	—	6	12	—	8	6	—	46	60
No fuel used.....	—	6	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None.....	109	520	75	3	26	79	—	72	13
1.....	552	342	224	32	694	682	—	643	259
2.....	444	123	291	50	564	752	—	1 053	620
3 or more.....	167	30	51	11	91	381	—	648	361
Vehicles per household.....	1.6	.7	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.8	—	2.1	2.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	906	120	244	44	615	1 429	—	1 969	1 154
1989 to March 1990.....	51	21	19	7	31	38	—	135	87
1985 to 1988.....	163	26	81	12	186	258	—	418	311
1980 to 1984.....	51	12	12	—	80	131	—	302	124
1970 to 1979.....	140	13	33	14	103	303	—	425	299
1969 or earlier.....	501	48	99	11	215	699	—	689	333
Renter-occupied housing units.....	366	895	397	52	760	465	—	447	99
1989 to March 1990.....	80	347	236	33	442	137	—	187	73
1985 to 1988.....	175	150	122	13	216	191	—	141	5
1980 to 1984.....	43	218	17	—	58	57	—	29	—
1970 to 1979.....	22	126	16	6	37	67	—	75	—
1969 or earlier.....	46	54	6	—	7	13	—	15	21
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit.....	17	128	13	—	—	—	—	23	—
Householder 65 years and over.....	457	345	81	16	237	636	—	522	258
Owner-occupied housing units.....	403	44	75	9	218	551	—	494	258
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
No vehicle available.....	75	207	27	3	14	61	—	57	8
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 252	995	641	96	1 375	1 894	—	2 406	1 253
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 240	924	617	96	1 329	1 863	—	2 389	1 253
1.01 or more persons per room.....	12	71	24	—	46	31	—	17	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	20	20	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	45 035	42 562	44 103	41 494	55 476	45 697	—	59 224	65 860
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	30 403	17 599	38 936	35 211	37 437	34 953	—	33 200	31 653
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	57	245	61	23	24	65	—	99	51
Owner-occupied housing units.....	38	—	—	—	19	43	—	38	20
Renter-occupied housing units.....	19	245	61	23	5	22	—	61	31

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Hartford County—Con.								
	Tract 4003	Tract 4052 (pt.)	Tract 4053 (pt.)	Tract 4054 (pt.)	Tract 4204	Tract 4205 (pt.)	Tract 4206	Tract 4207	Tract 4301
All housing units	2 384	—	35	—	1 307	2 245	2 567	1 287	1 628
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	18	—	—	—	14	86	74	—	24
1985 to 1988	130	—	—	—	125	260	379	81	81
1980 to 1984	100	—	—	—	47	181	150	104	41
1970 to 1979	342	—	8	—	188	376	396	273	189
1960 to 1969	455	—	12	—	507	234	374	321	128
1950 to 1959	722	—	6	—	127	240	471	214	262
1940 to 1949	221	—	—	—	151	225	405	166	306
1939 or earlier	396	—	9	—	148	643	318	128	597
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	—	—	—	—	—	120	68	—	20
1 bedroom	148	—	—	—	87	505	409	103	179
2 bedrooms	415	—	6	—	286	689	1 052	309	494
3 bedrooms	1 392	—	14	—	754	775	782	719	748
4 bedrooms	340	—	6	—	148	143	225	142	113
5 or more bedrooms	89	—	—	—	32	13	31	14	74
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	73	92	346	76	14
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	33	64	111	20	60
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	60	45	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	2 384	—	35	—	1 299	2 245	2 526	1 287	1 622
Source of water, public system or private company	2 360	—	—	—	1 202	2 128	2 509	1 172	1 621
Sewage disposal, public sewer	2 092	—	17	—	1 085	2 202	2 499	1 190	1 547
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	5	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Occupied housing units	2 355	—	35	—	1 201	2 114	2 468	1 260	1 539
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	1 194	—	6	—	396	460	326	97	396
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	23	—	—	—	54	—	8	38	—
Electricity	89	—	—	—	178	644	654	395	313
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	1 017	—	29	—	549	956	1 435	682	804
All other fuels	32	—	—	—	24	54	8	48	26
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	79	—	—	—	16	122	172	28	198
1	579	—	6	—	280	950	976	376	426
2	1 074	—	23	—	490	748	1 053	564	700
3 or more	623	—	6	—	415	294	267	292	215
Vehicles per household	2.1	—	2.9	—	2.2	1.7	1.6	2.0	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	2 081	—	35	—	1 020	1 155	1 626	1 061	875
1989 to March 1990	73	—	6	—	94	54	148	18	54
1985 to 1988	345	—	6	—	189	279	447	248	163
1980 to 1984	224	—	—	—	115	105	218	133	55
1970 to 1979	433	—	23	—	190	213	308	306	188
1969 or earlier	1 006	—	—	—	432	504	505	356	415
Renter-occupied housing units	274	—	—	—	181	959	842	199	664
1989 to March 1990	87	—	—	—	35	360	368	80	188
1985 to 1988	125	—	—	—	80	385	212	90	338
1980 to 1984	23	—	—	—	17	81	84	16	88
1970 to 1979	14	—	—	—	16	90	118	—	17
1969 or earlier	25	—	—	—	33	43	60	13	33
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	7	—	—	—	7	32	34	—	22
Householder 65 years and over	771	—	—	—	188	405	603	280	417
Owner-occupied housing units	692	—	—	—	154	360	391	267	310
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	79	—	—	—	16	59	148	22	138
Complete plumbing facilities	2 355	—	35	—	1 201	2 114	2 453	1 255	1 539
1.00 or less persons per room	2 355	—	35	—	1 171	2 077	2 438	1 248	1 521
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	30	37	15	7	18
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	5	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	5	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	56 119	—	63 869	—	52 003	40 466	45 428	46 858	51 992
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	31 349	—	—	—	34 091	28 822	30 998	34 759	34 672
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	92	—	—	—	41	137	123	24	101
Owner-occupied housing units	77	—	—	—	41	61	11	24	16
Renter-occupied housing units	15	—	—	—	—	76	112	—	85

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Hartford County—Con.								
	Tract 4302.01	Tract 4302.02	Tract 4302.03	Tract 4303.01	Tract 4303.02	Tract 4304	Tract 4305	Tract 4306.01	Tract 4306.02
All housing units.....	1 225	1 328	1 458	1 025	982	1 557	1 885	1 886	1 287
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990.....	10	6	54	49	6	18	32	5	15
1985 to 1988.....	93	153	171	112	41	263	133	135	34
1980 to 1984.....	108	105	155	63	38	120	138	232	86
1970 to 1979.....	375	475	450	316	198	179	311	644	415
1960 to 1969.....	360	303	232	205	167	172	646	447	140
1950 to 1959.....	222	208	182	185	441	237	214	250	189
1940 to 1949.....	17	13	116	44	48	235	105	100	170
1939 or earlier.....	40	65	98	51	43	333	306	73	238
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom.....	—	—	—	—	—	41	—	33	—
1 bedroom.....	138	—	89	15	20	117	30	372	78
2 bedrooms.....	416	60	519	102	141	503	342	618	398
3 bedrooms.....	482	884	633	656	669	644	1 151	683	547
4 bedrooms.....	154	351	171	207	152	222	322	169	236
5 or more bedrooms.....	35	33	46	45	—	30	40	11	28
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	116	—	334	7	—	101	47	98	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	51	—	46	—	—	41	26	95	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	19	—	—	13	—	58	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 225	1 328	1 458	1 025	970	1 557	1 885	1 867	1 287
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 013	731	1 350	538	956	1 515	1 697	1 361	1 159
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	871	321	1 313	634	878	1 097	663	1 115	1 151
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	5	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	5	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 193	1 311	1 400	1 000	982	1 502	1 843	1 769	1 238
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas.....	307	428	816	299	326	355	875	547	384
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	13	6	7	19	—	14	32	41	13
Electricity.....	233	61	38	24	99	306	118	292	149
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	616	766	502	591	538	803	782	876	692
All other fuels.....	24	50	37	67	19	24	36	13	—
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None.....	34	20	50	29	—	81	58	167	66
1.....	361	151	432	172	164	368	303	636	266
2.....	454	632	664	511	579	683	903	612	627
3 or more.....	344	508	254	288	239	370	579	354	279
Vehicles per household.....	2.0	2.4	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.0	2.2	1.7	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	968	1 282	1 210	967	932	1 064	1 619	1 239	947
1989 to March 1990.....	68	79	83	66	39	71	94	63	15
1985 to 1988.....	293	273	408	256	229	342	316	362	174
1980 to 1984.....	171	169	157	145	89	145	218	164	179
1970 to 1979.....	204	414	266	263	274	167	395	264	271
1969 or earlier.....	232	347	296	237	301	339	596	386	308
Renter-occupied housing units.....	225	29	190	33	50	438	224	530	291
1989 to March 1990.....	92	24	58	11	25	126	56	120	77
1985 to 1988.....	67	—	58	18	22	182	120	195	120
1980 to 1984.....	37	5	42	4	—	77	11	134	48
1970 to 1979.....	29	—	15	—	—	32	8	81	23
1969 or earlier.....	—	—	17	—	3	21	29	—	23
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit.....	13	—	16	—	—	23	6	14	24
Householder 65 years and over.....	214	211	385	232	193	320	273	563	289
Owner-occupied housing units.....	184	211	286	223	165	249	236	340	219
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available.....	29	14	30	18	—	66	34	115	58
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 188	1 311	1 400	1 000	975	1 502	1 843	1 769	1 238
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 181	1 306	1 377	1 000	970	1 483	1 827	1 756	1 229
1.01 or more persons per room.....	7	5	23	—	5	19	16	13	9
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	5	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	5	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	53 116	83 827	51 569	60 603	50 331	59 402	70 144	51 821	65 734
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	33 188	44 206	24 918	40 170	34 929	34 241	39 637	22 721	33 658
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	25	28	70	21	12	63	36	132	61
Owner-occupied housing units.....	18	22	30	21	12	36	28	34	38
Renter-occupied housing units.....	7	6	40	—	—	27	8	98	23

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hortford-New Britain-Middle-town, CT CMSA	New Britain, CT PMSA	Hortford County (pt.)		New Britain city, Hartford County					
			Total	New Britain city	Tract 4153	Tract 4154	Tract 4155	Tract 4156	Tract 4157	Tract 4158
Specified owner-occupied housing units	220 249	26 438	26 438	8 514	30	725	236	197	344	168
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	154 736	16 910	16 910	4 467	5	422	144	89	228	108
Less than \$300	1 158	157	157	45	—	9	5	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	4 351	655	655	221	—	42	—	4	9	—
\$400 to \$499	8 867	1 025	1 025	202	—	11	10	—	—	4
\$500 to \$599	11 151	1 313	1 313	406	—	42	11	6	12	13
\$600 to \$799	21 739	2 606	2 606	761	—	52	19	21	56	18
\$800 to \$999	24 014	2 602	2 602	728	—	42	39	26	63	14
\$1,000 to \$1,499	51 712	5 882	5 882	1 540	5	202	40	25	41	33
\$1,500 to \$1,999	20 559	1 810	1 810	415	—	16	12	—	42	19
\$2,000 or more	11 185	860	860	149	—	6	8	7	5	7
Median (dollars)	1 052	1 007	1 007	961	1 375	1 024	975	903	906	1 078
Not mortgaged	65 513	9 528	9 528	4 047	25	303	92	108	116	60
Less than \$100	299	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	3 243	368	368	69	—	—	—	5	—	—
\$200 to \$299	22 909	2 983	2 983	921	9	122	46	44	20	—
\$300 to \$399	24 177	3 786	3 786	1 932	16	123	36	45	68	27
\$400 to \$499	9 419	1 704	1 704	801	—	58	10	14	21	25
\$500 or more	5 466	673	673	324	—	—	—	—	7	8
Median (dollars)	322	332	332	348	311	334	300	307	340	408
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	23 860	3 736	3 736	1 640	—	142	40	53	26	25
Less than 20 percent	3 491	507	507	189	—	19	5	19	5	—
20 to 24 percent	3 550	623	623	257	—	—	6	7	—	13
25 to 29 percent	3 072	579	579	249	—	14	—	13	3	5
30 to 34 percent	2 336	415	415	240	—	31	—	14	—	—
35 percent or more	10 675	1 526	1 526	686	—	78	29	—	18	7
Not computed	736	86	86	19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	33.1	31.4	31.4	32.4	—	50.0+	48.2	25.2	50.0+	24.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	33 119	4 664	4 664	1 860	25	226	64	32	87	36
Less than 20 percent	16 333	2 470	2 470	998	25	117	20	32	47	7
20 to 24 percent	3 693	434	434	195	—	23	21	—	—	7
25 to 29 percent	2 569	373	373	132	—	20	—	—	6	—
30 to 34 percent	2 271	266	266	128	—	8	—	—	20	—
35 percent or more	8 238	1 121	1 121	407	—	58	23	—	14	22
Not computed	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20.3	19.4	19.4	19.4	16.1	19.8	22.9	17.0	19.1	36.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999	44 212	5 535	5 535	1 916	—	185	80	46	81	48
Less than 20 percent	19 842	2 623	2 623	949	—	57	40	16	16	23
20 to 24 percent	5 130	640	640	225	—	36	6	—	18	7
25 to 29 percent	5 995	794	794	234	—	37	7	17	20	—
30 to 34 percent	5 221	588	588	214	—	39	13	5	—	—
35 percent or more	8 004	890	890	294	—	16	14	8	27	18
Not computed	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	22.2	21.1	21.1	20.2	—	24.9	17.5	27.1	26.6	20.7
\$50,000 or more	119 058	12 503	12 503	3 098	5	172	52	66	150	59
Less than 20 percent	73 874	8 202	8 202	2 142	—	109	40	53	97	33
20 to 24 percent	18 941	1 768	1 768	430	—	46	—	—	15	6
25 to 29 percent	13 487	1 180	1 180	222	5	8	—	6	14	5
30 to 34 percent	7 101	762	762	182	—	9	—	—	14	8
35 percent or more	5 593	578	578	115	—	—	12	7	10	7
Not computed	62	13	13	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.5	15.8	15.8	14.0	27.5	16.8	17.4	11.7	16.3	15.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units	144 890	22 774	22 774	17 153	598	1 249	628	1 221	862	459
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	1 349	164	164	94	—	—	—	32	—	—
\$100 to \$199	10 056	1 337	1 337	999	—	62	—	117	10	10
\$200 to \$299	7 742	1 497	1 497	1 279	63	30	19	170	62	11
\$300 to \$399	11 719	2 695	2 695	2 208	61	112	33	63	107	25
\$400 to \$499	20 320	4 273	4 273	3 351	123	298	80	167	169	124
\$500 to \$599	26 000	4 664	4 664	3 728	118	287	198	299	183	75
\$600 to \$749	34 386	4 887	4 887	3 845	180	335	207	299	235	175
\$750 to \$999	21 722	2 204	2 204	1 178	38	89	77	59	91	32
\$1,000 or more	8 040	468	468	140	—	6	—	—	5	7
No cash rent	3 556	585	585	331	15	30	14	15	—	—
Median (dollars)	574	522	522	512	540	531	590	525	554	581
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	28 881	4 223	4 223	3 436	56	121	73	371	78	69
Less than 20 percent	899	123	123	68	—	—	—	28	—	—
20 to 24 percent	1 748	226	226	157	—	8	—	8	—	—
25 to 29 percent	3 388	477	477	350	—	16	—	85	—	—
30 to 34 percent	1 660	278	278	235	—	8	—	48	—	—
35 percent or more	18 450	2 815	2 815	2 388	39	67	66	194	70	69
Not computed	2 736	304	304	238	17	22	7	8	8	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	39.2	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	25 907	4 360	4 360	3 484	172	242	79	248	157	86
Less than 20 percent	1 837	305	305	267	8	7	—	12	20	11
20 to 24 percent	1 695	328	328	210	11	8	—	32	—	14
25 to 29 percent	3 025	572	572	417	6	22	6	63	8	8
30 to 34 percent	3 235	521	521	443	18	17	—	14	5	—
35 percent or more	15 309	2 465	2 465	2 060	129	188	66	120	124	53
Not computed	806	169	169	87	—	—	7	—	—	—
Median	39.8	38.1	38.1	38.6	41.6	42.0	50.0+	34.8	42.9	37.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	40 241	6 797	6 797	5 021	157	414	218	337	303	127
Less than 20 percent	7 302	1 939	1 939	1 576	42	106	50	70	79	42
20 to 24 percent	9 374	1 723	1 723	1 277	51	100	47	118	85	33
25 to 29 percent	9 346	1 485	1 485	1 153	44	96	50	110	77	8
30 to 34 percent	6 477	795	795	520	6	55	48	39	27	24
35 percent or more	6 814	721	721	413	10	45	16	—	35	20
Not computed	928	134	134	82	4	12	—	—	—	—
Median	26.6	24.0	24.0	23.5	23.4	24.7	25.8	24.2	24.3	23.3
\$35,000 or more	49 861	7 394	7 394	5 212	213	472	258	265	324	177
Less than 20 percent	33 573	5 650	5 650	4 145	188	400	198	233	272	137
20 to 24 percent	9 841	1 102	1 102	691	21	41	40	32	32	40
25 to 29 percent	3 422	284	284	152	4	13	20	—	20	—
30 to 34 percent	1 438	140	140	85	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	519	50	50	29	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	1 068	168	168	110	—	12	—	—	—	—
Median	17.3	15.5	15.5	14.8	13.9	14.2	16.7	15.5	15.0	17.1

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New Britain city, Hartford County—Con.								
	Tract 4159	Tract 4160	Tract 4161	Tract 4162	Tract 4163	Tract 4164	Tract 4165	Tract 4166	Tract 4167
Specified owner-occupied housing units	7	126	211	43	387	948	887	173	1 322
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	7	34	91	7	207	565	408	100	751
Less than \$300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	—	7	7	8	29	58
\$400 to \$499	7	—	—	—	—	15	25	9	47
\$500 to \$599	—	—	9	—	33	8	47	7	66
\$600 to \$799	—	6	9	—	29	101	56	28	119
\$800 to \$999	—	6	16	—	37	34	67	—	185
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	22	66	7	96	177	181	17	236
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	5	145	24	5	14
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	78	—	5	8
Median (dollars)	475	1 307	1 092	1 125	984	1 296	1 002	631	892
Not mortgaged	—	92	120	36	180	383	479	73	571
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—	—	—	10	7	—	—
\$200 to \$299	—	12	20	24	25	25	121	24	117
\$300 to \$399	—	66	85	6	120	115	236	49	356
\$400 to \$499	—	6	—	6	35	126	99	—	74
\$500 or more	—	8	15	—	—	107	16	—	24
Median (dollars)	—	329	349	280	337	433	347	324	340
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	—	39	31	6	74	131	189	55	274
Less than 20 percent	—	—	8	—	—	16	23	—	29
20 to 24 percent	—	—	7	—	20	15	29	8	76
25 to 29 percent	—	12	10	—	28	16	18	—	24
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	13	22	28	26	19
35 percent or more	—	27	6	6	13	62	83	21	126
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Median	—	36.8	25.2	37.5	28.0	34.2	33.7	33.8	32.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999	7	38	33	30	113	144	194	32	262
Less than 20 percent	7	32	19	30	52	50	87	17	166
20 to 24 percent	—	—	6	—	8	18	32	—	7
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	26	9	—	23
30 to 34 percent	—	6	—	—	20	25	15	—	7
35 percent or more	—	—	8	—	33	25	51	15	59
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.5	14.0	19.3	13.8	22.8	25.8	21.6	14.7	18.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	27	56	—	86	154	266	46	283
Less than 20 percent	—	8	19	—	41	84	145	39	131
20 to 24 percent	—	6	—	—	5	10	26	—	43
25 to 29 percent	—	—	9	—	15	13	10	—	39
30 to 34 percent	—	—	28	—	10	13	41	—	15
35 percent or more	—	13	—	—	15	34	44	7	55
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	24.6	30.0	—	22.0	19.2	15.7	13.3	21.2
\$50,000 or more	—	22	91	7	114	519	238	40	503
Less than 20 percent	—	13	61	—	70	337	176	35	359
20 to 24 percent	—	9	23	7	25	65	20	—	83
25 to 29 percent	—	—	7	—	—	23	22	—	47
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	12	46	10	—	14
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	48	10	5	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Median	—	13.8	15.2	22.5	16.8	16.2	11.1	16.3	14.1
Specified renter-occupied housing units	867	1 485	1 545	1 114	929	204	1 119	812	1 126
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	11	—	14	18	10	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	25	10	110	54	222	—	—	176	77
\$200 to \$299	99	170	185	53	105	—	34	133	61
\$300 to \$399	89	244	162	167	82	15	505	70	284
\$400 to \$499	233	423	328	256	75	14	328	144	138
\$500 to \$599	245	329	347	348	181	81	54	145	284
\$600 to \$749	131	278	304	185	135	36	118	97	176
\$750 to \$999	26	10	65	33	87	31	37	26	68
\$1,000 or more	8	—	—	—	—	12	20	—	12
No cash rent	—	12	30	—	32	15	23	21	26
Median (dollars)	492	479	487	503	431	569	401	409	493
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	252	176	452	284	336	32	193	261	174
Less than 20 percent	—	—	12	11	12	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	6	—	13	9	57	—	—	35	5
25 to 29 percent	—	—	24	9	77	—	—	58	30
30 to 34 percent	—	14	25	7	35	—	—	32	23
35 percent or more	225	122	348	237	134	32	193	127	102
Not computed	21	40	30	11	21	—	—	9	14
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	31.6	50.0+	50.0+	35.3	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	213	331	331	251	153	4	254	157	289
Less than 20 percent	24	41	14	17	25	—	—	43	7
20 to 24 percent	21	—	46	10	21	—	—	—	25
25 to 29 percent	21	14	49	20	34	—	91	—	35
30 to 34 percent	47	18	44	52	18	4	26	45	42
35 percent or more	100	246	178	152	46	—	129	69	170
Not computed	—	12	—	—	9	—	8	—	10
Median	34.3	42.7	37.4	41.0	28.8	32.5	35.5	33.9	41.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	196	561	364	342	178	43	400	206	355
Less than 20 percent	68	238	142	58	54	5	265	72	190
20 to 24 percent	28	180	66	125	28	18	100	51	54
25 to 29 percent	52	115	89	129	32	—	20	51	56
30 to 34 percent	22	16	53	7	32	—	—	15	40
35 percent or more	26	12	14	23	16	10	9	9	8
Not computed	—	—	—	—	16	10	6	8	7
Median	25.2	21.2	23.0	24.5	24.8	23.2	18.3	22.6	19.5
\$35,000 or more	206	417	398	237	262	125	272	188	308
Less than 20 percent	178	376	289	198	196	78	249	162	271
20 to 24 percent	21	32	70	28	46	30	—	13	32
25 to 29 percent	7	—	9	11	20	12	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	9	—	—	—	—	14	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	13	5
Median	14.4	14.0	14.1	16.2	15.1	13.7	10.2	12.3	13.5

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New Britain city, Hartford County—Con.							Remainder of Hartford County	
	Tract 4168	Tract 4171	Tract 4172	Tract 4173	Tract 4174	Tract 4175	Tract 4602.02 (pt.)	Tract 4001	Tract 4002
Specified owner-occupied housing units	751	20	193	37	517	1 192	—	1 694	1 032
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage.....	340	20	106	23	248	564	—	1 135	708
Less than \$300.....	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	14	—	12	—	6	25	—	22	6
\$400 to \$499.....	23	9	14	—	—	28	—	54	7
\$500 to \$599.....	30	—	6	16	—	109	—	105	39
\$600 to \$799.....	93	—	14	—	50	90	—	151	99
\$800 to \$999.....	38	—	8	7	38	108	—	178	86
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	80	—	44	—	114	154	—	481	237
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	53	11	8	—	24	37	—	112	112
\$2,000 or more.....	9	—	—	—	16	—	—	32	122
Median (dollars).....	838	1 545	944	563	1 115	857	—	1 052	1 229
Not mortgaged.....	411	—	87	14	269	628	—	559	324
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
\$100 to \$199.....	8	—	—	—	—	39	—	32	8
\$200 to \$299.....	110	—	35	—	22	145	—	155	79
\$300 to \$399.....	166	—	27	9	111	271	—	243	114
\$400 to \$499.....	57	—	25	5	93	147	—	97	92
\$500 or more.....	70	—	—	—	43	26	—	24	31
Median (dollars).....	346	—	321	367	401	350	—	337	362
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000.....	168	11	31	3	70	272	—	205	91
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	4	—	5	56	—	16	21
20 to 24 percent.....	13	—	3	—	17	43	—	43	—
25 to 29 percent.....	35	—	3	—	—	68	—	38	35
30 to 34 percent.....	30	—	21	—	—	36	—	37	15
35 percent or more.....	84	11	—	3	48	64	—	71	20
Not computed.....	6	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Median.....	35.6	50.0+	31.3	37.5	45.7	27.5	—	30.7	28.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	138	9	51	—	98	241	—	277	107
Less than 20 percent.....	75	—	24	—	55	136	—	139	55
20 to 24 percent.....	—	9	8	—	6	50	—	18	12
25 to 29 percent.....	26	—	4	—	—	18	—	30	—
30 to 34 percent.....	8	—	—	—	7	12	—	15	7
35 percent or more.....	29	—	15	—	30	25	—	75	33
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	18.0	22.5	20.9	—	19.4	19.1	—	20.0	19.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	143	—	58	29	97	231	—	307	199
Less than 20 percent.....	86	—	31	22	40	151	—	131	90
20 to 24 percent.....	27	—	6	7	11	17	—	41	17
25 to 29 percent.....	7	—	9	—	22	29	—	56	18
30 to 34 percent.....	16	—	6	—	5	23	—	40	15
35 percent or more.....	7	—	6	—	19	11	—	39	59
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	14.4	—	19.0	16.6	23.9	15.7	—	22.7	22.8
\$50,000 or more.....	302	—	53	5	252	448	—	905	635
Less than 20 percent.....	213	—	36	5	183	322	—	606	374
20 to 24 percent.....	28	—	8	—	42	53	—	153	70
25 to 29 percent.....	16	—	9	—	12	48	—	70	84
30 to 34 percent.....	29	—	—	—	15	25	—	61	64
35 percent or more.....	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	43
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	11.9	—	10.0	10.0	13.2	12.9	—	16.9	17.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units	366	895	397	52	760	465	—	447	93
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100.....	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	—	126	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299.....	15	54	—	—	7	8	—	15	—
\$300 to \$399.....	50	129	—	—	—	10	—	61	15
\$400 to \$499.....	55	327	6	6	18	39	—	39	14
\$500 to \$599.....	100	151	74	23	111	95	—	74	—
\$600 to \$749.....	116	94	106	—	413	225	—	120	31
\$750 to \$999.....	7	—	162	—	177	63	—	79	14
\$1,000 or more.....	6	5	—	23	27	—	—	23	14
No cash rent.....	17	—	49	—	7	25	—	36	5
Median (dollars).....	535	451	731	579	691	640	—	616	624
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000.....	40	383	10	—	5	70	—	44	36
Less than 20 percent.....	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	32	259	10	—	5	57	—	34	31
Not computed.....	8	9	—	—	—	13	—	10	5
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	80	259	35	7	89	47	—	65	—
Less than 20 percent.....	8	15	—	—	7	8	—	5	—
20 to 24 percent.....	7	15	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	8	78	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	48	111	19	7	75	30	—	40	—
Not computed.....	9	—	16	—	—	9	—	10	—
Median.....	39.8	33.8	50.0+	45.0	48.7	47.1	—	50.0+	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	99	121	94	22	337	147	—	126	29
Less than 20 percent.....	17	44	—	10	7	17	—	32	15
20 to 24 percent.....	60	38	21	—	35	39	—	28	14
25 to 29 percent.....	19	14	30	12	122	27	—	12	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	17	8	—	77	34	—	27	—
35 percent or more.....	3	8	23	—	96	30	—	27	—
Not computed.....	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	22.7	22.2	28.3	25.4	30.3	28.2	—	26.3	19.8
\$35,000 or more.....	147	132	258	23	329	201	—	212	28
Less than 20 percent.....	117	123	108	—	211	161	—	121	14
20 to 24 percent.....	24	9	59	—	89	32	—	55	—
25 to 29 percent.....	6	—	8	—	22	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	62	—	—	—	—	20	14
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	21	—	7	8	—	16	—
Median.....	16.2	12.9	20.9	37.5	17.9	15.9	—	16.7	25.0

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Hartford County—Con.								
	Tract 4003	Tract 4052 (pt.)	Tract 4053 (pt.)	Tract 4054 (pt.)	Tract 4204	Tract 4205 (pt.)	Tract 4206	Tract 4207	Tract 4301
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 901	—	35	—	919	927	1 240	959	686
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage.....	1 101	—	35	—	654	535	903	674	421
Less than \$300.....	17	—	—	—	9	—	31	7	7
\$300 to \$399.....	24	—	—	—	54	46	49	36	16
\$400 to \$499.....	22	—	—	—	79	47	87	52	40
\$500 to \$599.....	32	—	—	—	33	53	43	58	14
\$600 to \$699.....	174	—	9	—	80	67	181	97	72
\$800 to \$999.....	258	—	—	—	102	100	156	162	150
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	380	—	26	—	240	167	318	199	150
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	105	—	—	—	52	48	30	48	37
\$2,000 or more.....	39	—	—	—	5	7	8	15	24
Median (dollars).....	987	—	1 082	—	926	866	890	921	1 002
Not mortgaged.....	800	—	—	—	265	392	337	285	265
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
\$100 to \$199.....	18	—	—	—	28	43	15	19	31
\$200 to \$299.....	163	—	—	—	134	131	188	187	90
\$300 to \$399.....	335	—	—	—	84	121	58	42	88
\$400 to \$499.....	208	—	—	—	14	70	53	32	35
\$500 or more.....	76	—	—	—	5	27	23	5	15
Median (dollars).....	360	—	—	—	278	319	288	269	306
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000.....	294	—	—	—	130	188	116	189	105
Less than 20 percent.....	32	—	—	—	34	7	29	48	12
20 to 24 percent.....	48	—	—	—	24	57	9	31	17
25 to 29 percent.....	62	—	—	—	20	22	13	38	13
30 to 34 percent.....	25	—	—	—	—	16	7	23	11
35 percent or more.....	117	—	—	—	52	86	47	42	52
Not computed.....	10	—	—	—	—	—	11	7	—
Median.....	30.0	—	—	—	26.7	32.5	31.1	26.6	34.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	292	—	6	—	129	205	308	144	156
Less than 20 percent.....	156	—	—	—	61	120	154	77	91
20 to 24 percent.....	41	—	—	—	7	11	23	6	7
25 to 29 percent.....	16	—	—	—	12	34	34	26	7
30 to 34 percent.....	17	—	—	—	14	9	17	6	13
35 percent or more.....	62	—	6	—	35	31	80	29	38
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	19.5	—	45.0	—	22.5	18.7	20.0	19.4	16.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	326	—	14	—	214	205	325	234	151
Less than 20 percent.....	189	—	—	—	74	71	118	84	86
20 to 24 percent.....	36	—	—	—	34	15	63	22	5
25 to 29 percent.....	8	—	8	—	30	64	68	64	28
30 to 34 percent.....	46	—	—	—	34	8	50	11	14
35 percent or more.....	47	—	6	—	42	47	26	53	18
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	16.4	—	29.4	—	24.9	26.3	23.5	25.9	16.0
\$50,000 or more.....	989	—	15	—	446	329	491	392	274
Less than 20 percent.....	676	—	15	—	305	256	303	290	161
20 to 24 percent.....	121	—	—	—	90	18	105	57	45
25 to 29 percent.....	143	—	—	—	28	31	72	33	22
30 to 34 percent.....	18	—	—	—	11	24	11	—	21
35 percent or more.....	31	—	—	—	12	—	—	12	25
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	15.7	—	10.0	—	13.1	12.4	15.6	15.8	17.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	274	—	—	—	168	959	842	187	664
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100.....	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25
\$100 to \$199.....	34	—	—	—	—	36	60	—	34
\$200 to \$299.....	26	—	—	—	5	33	44	—	22
\$300 to \$399.....	19	—	—	—	7	84	72	—	30
\$400 to \$499.....	21	—	—	—	25	314	121	70	137
\$500 to \$599.....	40	—	—	—	24	227	155	21	108
\$600 to \$749.....	40	—	—	—	5	144	196	27	122
\$750 to \$999.....	39	—	—	—	66	63	134	45	163
\$1,000 or more.....	10	—	—	—	30	31	36	—	9
No cash rent.....	28	—	—	—	6	27	24	24	14
Median (dollars).....	510	—	—	—	807	500	572	570	576
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000.....	64	—	—	—	5	90	147	—	98
Less than 20 percent.....	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
20 to 24 percent.....	15	—	—	—	—	9	15	—	12
25 to 29 percent.....	14	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	6
30 to 34 percent.....	5	—	—	—	5	10	—	—	11
35 percent or more.....	6	—	—	—	—	71	93	—	44
Not computed.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	18	—	7
Median.....	23.8	—	—	—	32.5	50.0+	50.0+	—	34.3
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	40	—	—	—	23	158	135	34	79
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	11	18	—	12
25 to 29 percent.....	5	—	—	—	—	26	51	—	13
30 to 34 percent.....	17	—	—	—	—	27	10	6	9
35 percent or more.....	11	—	—	—	23	86	56	15	38
Not computed.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	7
Median.....	28.4	—	—	—	50.0+	36.4	29.9	50.0+	37.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	76	—	—	—	68	431	268	57	172
Less than 20 percent.....	26	—	—	—	8	92	37	—	37
20 to 24 percent.....	9	—	—	—	—	151	72	34	49
25 to 29 percent.....	15	—	—	—	—	73	55	5	58
30 to 34 percent.....	21	—	—	—	20	61	38	7	24
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	34	44	60	—	4
Not computed.....	5	—	—	—	6	10	6	11	—
Median.....	25.2	—	—	—	35.8	23.9	27.0	23.4	25.0
\$35,000 or more.....	94	—	—	—	72	280	292	96	315
Less than 20 percent.....	78	—	—	—	43	225	181	73	253
20 to 24 percent.....	7	—	—	—	14	26	66	10	53
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	15	11	45	13	9
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Not computed.....	9	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Median.....	16.0	—	—	—	18.2	14.9	18.1	16.7	16.1

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Hartford County—Con.								
	Tract 4302.01	Tract 4302.02	Tract 4302.03	Tract 4303.01	Tract 4303.02	Tract 4304	Tract 4305	Tract 4306.01	Tract 4306.02
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	631	1 192	998	882	885	909	1 437	770	827
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage.....	517	880	740	606	641	579	1 114	595	605
Less than \$300.....	—	—	14	—	5	10	6	—	6
\$300 to \$399.....	21	6	6	8	28	17	58	29	8
\$400 to \$499.....	22	56	77	19	35	19	113	63	31
\$500 to \$599.....	35	58	50	33	70	15	78	67	74
\$600 to \$799.....	74	129	137	114	121	112	87	63	89
\$800 to \$999.....	44	128	78	53	83	79	127	70	98
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	145	259	283	219	257	228	376	208	169
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	113	135	80	100	32	36	192	72	91
\$2,000 or more.....	63	109	15	60	10	63	77	23	39
Median (dollars).....	1 208	1 091	1 012	1 184	911	1 069	1 105	1 013	995
Not mortgaged.....	114	312	258	276	244	330	323	175	222
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	—	11	7	—	13	20	4	28	22
\$200 to \$299.....	71	114	94	112	137	115	133	50	109
\$300 to \$399.....	36	100	98	92	69	120	137	66	51
\$400 to \$499.....	—	68	36	35	25	71	19	19	29
\$500 or more.....	7	19	23	37	—	4	30	12	11
Median (dollars).....	276	326	324	320	289	318	314	314	283
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000.....	36	70	114	120	72	97	95	59	115
Less than 20 percent.....	11	12	22	—	7	—	28	18	21
20 to 24 percent.....	11	11	—	17	21	14	6	6	51
25 to 29 percent.....	10	5	14	33	—	5	11	6	5
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	13	21	—	—	7
35 percent or more.....	4	32	71	58	31	47	50	29	31
Not computed.....	—	10	7	12	—	10	—	—	—
Median.....	23.2	35.5	39.0	37.2	33.1	38.5	38.1	29.6	23.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	77	172	170	102	148	139	159	93	120
Less than 20 percent.....	32	77	78	67	89	75	86	54	61
20 to 24 percent.....	12	22	42	—	—	—	20	6	12
25 to 29 percent.....	13	6	11	4	9	13	15	—	11
30 to 34 percent.....	2	6	6	—	—	12	5	6	3
35 percent or more.....	18	61	33	31	50	39	33	27	33
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	22.7	22.0	20.8	15.0	17.1	19.4	18.8	18.5	19.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	115	195	223	143	212	182	271	199	104
Less than 20 percent.....	54	81	130	85	82	102	153	84	60
20 to 24 percent.....	14	39	17	—	47	15	7	29	14
25 to 29 percent.....	25	31	19	29	32	18	28	25	9
30 to 34 percent.....	14	20	31	13	24	—	29	25	—
35 percent or more.....	8	24	26	16	27	47	54	36	21
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	21.3	22.1	18.4	16.9	22.6	15.8	18.3	22.7	18.9
\$50,000 or more.....	403	755	491	517	453	491	912	419	488
Less than 20 percent.....	172	486	296	321	338	306	559	256	340
20 to 24 percent.....	64	90	110	55	11	78	158	66	47
25 to 29 percent.....	72	66	52	42	34	68	61	42	38
30 to 34 percent.....	41	45	9	58	57	10	72	36	42
35 percent or more.....	54	68	24	41	13	29	56	19	21
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Median.....	22.3	15.7	16.5	17.6	15.5	16.7	17.1	15.7	15.8
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	225	29	181	33	50	438	224	516	291
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100.....	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	24	—
\$100 to \$199.....	—	—	12	4	—	25	12	121	—
\$200 to \$299.....	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	54	—
\$300 to \$399.....	—	—	23	—	10	43	11	67	45
\$400 to \$499.....	7	—	28	—	—	48	15	69	14
\$500 to \$599.....	64	—	41	—	8	59	11	60	44
\$600 to \$749.....	84	—	26	9	—	32	68	49	89
\$750 to \$999.....	59	6	37	—	—	154	55	47	65
\$1,000 or more.....	11	18	—	16	21	41	27	25	16
No cash rent.....	—	5	10	4	11	17	25	—	18
Median (dollars).....	647	1 333	537	1 094	1 071	669	726	391	644
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000.....	14	6	45	—	4	58	8	148	20
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	16	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	7	—	—	25	—	54	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
35 percent or more.....	14	6	27	—	—	33	—	48	20
Not computed.....	—	—	7	—	4	—	8	—	—
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	—	45.7	—	28.7	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	29	—	50	8	7	50	14	131	53
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	5	4	—	—	—	24	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	43	6
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	18	—	—	6	—	24	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	6	5
35 percent or more.....	29	—	14	—	—	21	4	34	34
Not computed.....	—	—	—	4	7	8	10	—	8
Median.....	43.5	—	26.9	12.5	—	37.5	45.0	24.8	46.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	97	—	41	9	24	120	64	87	107
Less than 20 percent.....	9	—	—	—	10	31	—	33	33
20 to 24 percent.....	42	—	18	—	—	—	11	13	5
25 to 29 percent.....	7	—	13	—	—	22	17	23	32
30 to 34 percent.....	17	—	6	—	—	27	15	5	7
35 percent or more.....	22	—	—	9	14	40	21	13	20
Not computed.....	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	10
Median.....	24.7	—	25.2	50.0+	36.4	31.3	31.3	24.0	26.6
\$35,000 or more.....	85	23	45	16	15	210	138	150	111
Less than 20 percent.....	65	—	18	16	15	140	85	97	81
20 to 24 percent.....	8	5	24	—	—	41	38	37	27
25 to 29 percent.....	—	13	—	—	—	7	8	8	3
30 to 34 percent.....	8	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Not computed.....	—	5	3	—	—	9	7	—	—
Median.....	17.7	26.5	20.6	14.4	14.7	17.0	17.6	18.0	17.5

Table 34. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990**

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hortford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA	New Britain, CT PMSA	Hortford County (pt.)		New Britain city, Hartford County			
			Total	New Britain city	Troct 4154	Troct 4155	Troct 4156	Troct 4159
Occupied housing units	363 596	52 386	52 386	25 951	2 026	896	1 575	734
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	4 459	727	727	340	40	7	—	—
1985 to 1988	33 449	4 070	4 070	1 560	121	58	39	52
1980 to 1984	22 129	2 598	2 598	822	46	11	43	8
1970 to 1979	59 157	7 518	7 518	2 163	299	62	116	10
1960 to 1969	63 491	8 183	8 183	3 248	234	137	163	—
1950 to 1959	66 698	9 693	9 693	4 891	340	124	189	50
1940 to 1949	34 344	5 572	5 572	3 045	269	84	99	29
1939 or earlier	79 869	14 025	14 025	9 882	677	413	926	585
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	4 185	709	709	441	8	—	47	24
1 bedroom	45 318	6 220	6 220	3 967	160	80	432	142
2 bedrooms	102 395	17 498	17 498	10 972	926	422	675	451
3 bedrooms	145 270	21 453	21 453	8 372	794	318	361	103
4 bedrooms	55 583	5 416	5 416	1 692	87	68	38	14
5 or more bedrooms	10 845	1 090	1 090	507	51	8	22	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	362 387	52 142	52 142	25 817	2 017	896	1 575	695
Source of water, public system or private company	288 108	48 903	48 903	25 927	2 026	896	1 575	734
Sewage disposal, public sewer	277 425	45 848	45 848	25 775	2 026	892	1 568	734
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	838	109	109	67	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	424	51	51	27	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	414	58	58	40	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	103 689	22 667	22 667	14 281	1 145	516	881	565
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	6 502	920	920	571	94	23	12	36
Electricity	48 572	6 552	6 552	2 859	130	39	213	63
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	195 810	21 488	21 488	8 086	642	318	461	70
All other fuels	8 595	673	673	105	15	—	8	—
No fuel used	428	86	86	49	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	27 222	4 765	4 765	3 587	254	53	332	173
1	111 469	17 977	17 977	10 725	848	433	664	386
2	153 309	20 524	20 524	8 753	695	265	405	143
3 or more	71 596	9 120	9 120	2 886	229	145	174	32
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	251 775	33 264	33 264	12 395	960	375	462	141
1989 to March 1990	16 412	1 902	1 902	711	79	38	27	10
1985 to 1988	64 649	7 384	7 384	2 413	136	32	91	16
1980 to 1984	33 127	3 812	3 812	1 154	177	53	44	30
1970 to 1979	55 184	7 034	7 034	2 220	148	59	113	19
1969 or earlier	82 403	13 132	13 132	5 897	420	193	187	66
Renter-occupied housing units	111 821	19 122	19 122	13 556	1 066	521	1 113	593
1989 to March 1990	38 074	5 829	5 829	3 923	270	142	304	133
1985 to 1988	41 105	6 956	6 956	4 846	336	206	339	254
1980 to 1984	14 879	2 778	2 778	2 082	175	96	243	90
1970 to 1979	11 464	2 007	2 007	1 489	147	42	157	45
1969 or earlier	6 299	1 552	1 552	1 216	138	35	70	71
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	5 528	1 031	1 031	819	61	21	60	168
Householder 65 years and over	85 224	13 936	13 936	7 891	526	241	614	128
Owner-occupied housing units	61 105	10 053	10 053	5 078	343	186	221	41
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	193	15	15	15	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	785	133	133	93	26	—	18	—
No vehicle available	16 747	2 970	2 970	2 101	168	26	259	74
Complete plumbing facilities	362 758	52 277	52 277	25 884	2 026	896	1 575	734
1.00 or less persons per room	359 022	51 464	51 464	25 279	1 966	890	1 534	704
1.01 or more persons per room	3 736	813	813	605	60	6	41	30
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	838	109	109	67	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	736	96	96	54	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	102	13	13	13	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	59 653	52 413	52 413	44 553	35 147	40 621	37 950	30 773
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	32 296	30 933	30 933	30 714	49 084	35 131	24 051	23 633
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	17 460	3 310	3 310	2 210	185	45	189	140
Owner-occupied housing units	5 323	963	963	436	84	12	—	20
Renter-occupied housing units	12 137	2 347	2 347	1 774	101	33	189	120

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New Britain city, Hartford County—Con.					
	Tract 4161	Tract 4162	Tract 4165	Tract 4166	Tract 4167	Tract 4171
Occupied housing units	1 629	777	1 715	905	2 212	730
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
1989 to March 1990	45	11	51	17	24	—
1985 to 1988	134	12	89	32	154	8
1980 to 1984	152	79	63	21	49	78
1970 to 1979	11	52	65	75	148	37
1960 to 1969	64	180	318	90	475	174
1950 to 1959	178	72	616	113	749	45
1940 to 1949	114	165	289	194	427	85
1939 or earlier	931	206	224	363	186	303
BEDROOMS						
No bedroom	14	49	—	27	—	96
1 bedroom	349	210	26	144	192	382
2 bedrooms	807	349	805	489	773	134
3 bedrooms	430	144	681	203	1 006	105
4 bedrooms	29	25	194	21	218	13
5 or more bedrooms	—	—	9	21	23	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS						
Complete kitchen facilities	1 629	777	1 715	905	2 212	699
Source of water, public system or private company	1 629	777	1 715	899	2 212	730
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 606	777	1 708	890	2 212	730
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	13	—	6	6	6
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	13	—	6	—	6
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gas	999	499	875	604	1 214	330
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	65	50	48	18	17	—
Electricity	245	98	124	38	168	225
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	320	130	659	245	801	163
All other fuels	—	—	9	—	12	6
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	6
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None	321	157	194	191	193	340
1	713	388	636	388	958	244
2	496	181	770	211	748	116
3 or more	99	51	115	115	313	30
Vehicles per household	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.3	1.6	.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units	517	176	985	339	1 480	98
1989 to March 1990	40	23	108	6	71	21
1985 to 1988	66	48	155	64	327	16
1980 to 1984	32	13	103	60	56	—
1970 to 1979	65	19	126	55	279	13
1969 or earlier	314	73	493	154	747	48
Renter-occupied housing units	1 112	601	730	566	732	632
1989 to March 1990	255	241	202	126	214	192
1985 to 1988	436	197	251	180	279	129
1980 to 1984	185	62	103	134	73	165
1970 to 1979	112	85	90	67	79	101
1969 or earlier	124	16	84	59	87	45
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS						
No telephone in unit	80	83	31	32	35	41
Householder 65 years and over	544	140	526	301	683	315
Owner-occupied housing units	273	72	466	111	522	44
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	6	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	11	—	13
No vehicle available	148	36	115	138	111	177
Complete plumbing facilities	1 629	764	1 715	899	2 206	724
1.00 or less persons per room	1 591	710	1 666	893	2 161	690
1.01 or more persons per room	38	54	49	6	45	34
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	13	—	6	6	6
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	6	6	6
1.01 or more persons per room	—	13	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:						
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	33 872	43 567	38 204	33 139	43 300	42 652
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	25 086	24 735	29 552	25 553	29 720	18 326
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	255	106	144	112	135	131
Owner-occupied housing units	41	—	22	21	29	—
Renter-occupied housing units	214	106	122	91	106	131

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford County (pt.)		New Britain city, Hartford County					
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA	New Britain, CT PMSA	Total	New Britain city	Tract 4154	Tract 4155	Tract 4156	Tract 4159
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	209 918	25 751	25 751	8 116	657	183	192	7
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage.....	145 509	16 314	16 314	4 114	362	100	84	7
Less than \$300.....	1 046	146	146	34	9	5	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	4 161	639	639	213	42	—	4	—
\$400 to \$499.....	8 401	1 004	1 004	187	6	—	—	7
\$500 to \$599.....	10 667	1 298	1 298	399	35	11	6	—
\$600 to \$799.....	20 564	2 502	2 502	688	45	13	16	—
\$800 to \$999.....	22 823	2 518	2 518	679	36	31	26	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	48 225	5 655	5 655	1 417	182	40	25	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	19 151	1 739	1 739	362	7	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	10 471	813	813	135	—	—	7	—
Median (dollars).....	1 047	1 004	1 004	952	1 016	969	919	475
Not mortgaged.....	64 409	9 437	9 437	4 002	295	83	108	—
Less than \$100.....	216	14	14	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	3 187	368	368	69	—	—	5	—
\$200 to \$299.....	22 552	2 956	2 956	912	122	37	44	—
\$300 to \$399.....	23 832	3 772	3 772	1 925	123	36	45	—
\$400 to \$499.....	9 252	1 654	1 654	772	50	10	14	—
\$500 or more.....	5 370	673	673	324	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	322	332	332	348	330	307	307	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000.....	22 970	3 694	3 694	1 607	134	34	53	—
Less than 20 percent.....	3 443	507	507	189	19	5	19	—
20 to 24 percent.....	3 492	614	614	257	—	6	7	—
25 to 29 percent.....	3 010	579	579	249	14	—	13	—
30 to 34 percent.....	2 287	407	407	232	31	—	14	—
35 percent or more.....	10 102	1 501	1 501	661	70	23	—	—
Not computed.....	636	86	86	19	—	—	—	—
Median.....	32.7	31.3	31.3	32.1	50.0+	45.5	25.2	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	31 786	4 517	4 517	1 775	215	37	32	7
Less than 20 percent.....	16 040	2 445	2 445	982	117	11	32	7
20 to 24 percent.....	3 520	399	399	172	18	11	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	2 446	338	338	123	20	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	2 151	260	260	122	8	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	7 629	1 075	1 075	376	52	15	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	19.9	19.2	19.2	19.2	19.4	23.4	17.0	17.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	41 799	5 369	5 369	1 803	152	72	46	—
Less than 20 percent.....	19 188	2 592	2 592	931	50	40	16	—
20 to 24 percent.....	4 801	623	623	214	36	6	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	5 619	752	752	200	31	7	17	—
30 to 34 percent.....	4 880	569	569	201	26	13	5	—
35 percent or more.....	7 304	833	833	257	9	6	8	—
Not computed.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	21.8	20.7	20.7	19.4	23.6	11.7	27.1	—
\$50,000 or more.....	113 363	12 171	12 171	2 931	156	40	61	—
Less than 20 percent.....	71 202	8 035	8 035	2 076	102	40	48	—
20 to 24 percent.....	17 746	1 710	1 710	394	46	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	12 764	1 157	1 157	209	8	—	6	—
30 to 34 percent.....	6 548	708	708	149	—	—	7	—
35 percent or more.....	5 066	548	548	96	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	37	13	13	7	—	—	—	—
Median.....	16.3	15.7	15.7	13.8	16.7	16.3	11.3	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	110 883	19 065	19 065	13 544	1 066	521	1 113	593
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100.....	826	136	136	66	—	—	32	11
\$100 to \$199.....	6 040	989	989	666	62	—	117	19
\$200 to \$299.....	5 617	1 312	1 312	1 094	30	19	167	99
\$300 to \$399.....	8 722	2 141	2 141	1 663	74	33	57	89
\$400 to \$499.....	14 394	3 526	3 526	2 615	254	80	150	168
\$500 to \$599.....	19 693	4 080	4 080	3 157	267	162	264	162
\$600 to \$749.....	27 181	3 935	3 935	2 926	279	171	252	45
\$750 to \$999.....	17 986	1 951	1 951	944	64	42	59	—
\$1,000 or more.....	7 132	441	441	113	6	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	3 292	554	554	300	30	14	15	—
Median (dollars).....	592	525	525	515	528	574	513	451
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000.....	18 111	3 177	3 177	2 412	108	54	343	142
Less than 20 percent.....	570	123	123	68	—	—	28	—
20 to 24 percent.....	1 242	173	173	110	8	—	8	—
25 to 29 percent.....	2 381	392	392	265	16	—	85	—
30 to 34 percent.....	1 129	205	205	162	8	—	48	—
35 percent or more.....	10 956	2 017	2 017	1 606	54	47	166	121
Not computed.....	1 833	267	267	201	22	7	8	21
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	34.8	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	18 784	3 564	3 564	2 701	210	59	224	139
Less than 20 percent.....	1 057	244	244	206	7	—	12	24
20 to 24 percent.....	1 303	300	300	182	8	—	32	21
25 to 29 percent.....	2 117	444	444	289	22	6	46	21
30 to 34 percent.....	2 290	392	392	321	17	—	14	20
35 percent or more.....	11 283	2 031	2 031	1 632	156	46	113	53
Not computed.....	734	153	153	71	—	7	7	—
Median.....	40.4	38.3	38.3	39.9	44.7	36.1	30.9	30.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	32 193	5 920	5 920	4 180	360	199	314	156
Less than 20 percent.....	5 563	1 589	1 589	1 235	65	50	64	61
20 to 24 percent.....	7 542	1 574	1 574	1 136	100	32	112	28
25 to 29 percent.....	7 347	1 291	1 291	959	83	50	104	38
30 to 34 percent.....	5 208	708	708	433	55	44	34	16
35 percent or more.....	5 660	624	624	335	45	16	—	13
Not computed.....	873	134	134	82	12	7	—	—
Median.....	26.7	24.1	24.1	23.6	25.5	26.4	24.2	23.0
\$35,000 or more.....	41 795	6 404	6 404	4 251	388	209	232	156
Less than 20 percent.....	27 780	4 913	4 913	3 437	329	169	215	150
20 to 24 percent.....	8 431	927	927	516	41	35	17	6
25 to 29 percent.....	2 800	221	221	89	—	5	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	1 295	140	140	85	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	477	50	50	29	6	—	—	—
Not computed.....	1 012	153	153	95	12	—	—	—
Median.....	17.4	15.7	15.7	14.9	14.1	16.0	15.3	12.3

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New Britain city, Hartford County—Con.						
	Tract 4161	Tract 4162	Tract 4165	Tract 4166	Tract 4167	Tract 4171	Tract 4174
Specified owner-occupied housing units	202	43	837	158	1 216	20	502
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage	82	7	366	92	645	20	233
Less than \$300	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	8	21	58	—	6
\$400 to \$499	—	—	25	9	47	9	—
\$500 to \$599	—	—	47	7	66	—	—
\$600 to \$799	—	—	45	28	89	—	45
\$800 to \$999	16	—	67	—	156	—	38
\$1,000 to \$1,499	66	7	150	17	208	—	109
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	24	5	6	11	19
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	5	8	—	16
Median (dollars)	1 112	1 125	936	705	890	1 545	1 106
Not mortgaged	120	36	471	66	571	—	269
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	20	24	121	24	117	—	22
\$300 to \$399	85	6	236	42	356	—	111
\$400 to \$499	—	6	91	—	74	—	93
\$500 or more	15	—	16	—	24	—	43
Median (dollars)	349	280	345	324	340	—	401
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000	31	6	189	47	274	11	65
Less than 20 percent	8	—	23	—	29	—	5
20 to 24 percent	7	—	29	8	76	—	17
25 to 29 percent	10	—	18	—	24	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	28	18	19	—	—
35 percent or more	6	6	83	21	126	11	43
Not computed	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Median	25.2	37.5	33.7	34.3	32.1	50.0+	45.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	33	30	169	25	253	9	98
Less than 20 percent	19	30	87	10	166	—	55
20 to 24 percent	6	—	24	—	7	9	6
25 to 29 percent	—	—	9	—	14	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	15	—	7	—	7
35 percent or more	8	—	34	15	59	—	30
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	19.3	13.8	19.7	50.0+	18.0	22.5	19.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	47	—	257	46	234	—	92
Less than 20 percent	19	—	145	39	120	—	40
20 to 24 percent	—	—	26	—	32	—	11
25 to 29 percent	—	—	10	—	20	—	22
30 to 34 percent	28	—	41	—	15	—	5
35 percent or more	—	—	35	7	47	—	14
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	30.8	—	14.9	13.3	19.6	—	22.7
\$50,000 or more	91	7	222	40	455	—	247
Less than 20 percent	61	—	165	35	338	—	183
20 to 24 percent	23	7	20	—	56	—	42
25 to 29 percent	7	—	17	—	47	—	12
30 to 34 percent	—	—	10	—	14	—	10
35 percent or more	—	—	10	5	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.2	22.5	10.2	16.3	13.7	—	13.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 112	601	730	566	732	632	588
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100	14	—	—	—	—	9	—
\$100 to \$199	87	11	—	68	—	92	—
\$200 to \$299	137	36	18	93	—	54	7
\$300 to \$399	129	81	306	39	190	74	—
\$400 to \$499	236	137	199	126	83	208	18
\$500 to \$599	269	256	54	114	196	131	111
\$600 to \$749	171	68	83	89	157	64	299
\$750 to \$999	39	12	37	16	68	—	127
\$1,000 or more	—	—	14	—	12	—	19
No cash rent	30	—	19	21	26	—	7
Median (dollars)	471	511	410	453	523	461	676
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000	309	100	99	157	63	272	5
Less than 20 percent	12	11	—	—	—	5	—
20 to 24 percent	13	—	—	23	—	11	—
25 to 29 percent	24	—	—	34	—	41	—
30 to 34 percent	12	—	—	12	—	43	—
35 percent or more	223	89	99	88	49	172	5
Not computed	25	—	—	—	14	—	—
Median	49.8	50.0+	50.0+	38.7	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	216	178	162	92	163	195	77
Less than 20 percent	14	—	—	14	—	7	7
20 to 24 percent	24	10	—	—	19	15	—
25 to 29 percent	26	20	42	—	15	21	—
30 to 34 percent	44	41	10	27	13	57	7
35 percent or more	108	107	102	51	106	95	63
Not computed	—	—	8	—	10	—	—
Median	35.0	39.5	38.2	36.7	47.2	34.8	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	301	193	263	176	291	56	234
Less than 20 percent	117	13	159	49	150	16	7
20 to 24 percent	66	87	69	51	54	32	22
25 to 29 percent	56	86	20	51	32	—	93
30 to 34 percent	53	7	—	8	40	—	36
35 percent or more	9	—	9	9	8	8	76
Not computed	—	—	6	8	7	—	—
Median	22.5	24.8	18.6	23.4	19.7	21.9	29.7
\$35,000 or more	286	130	206	141	215	109	272
Less than 20 percent	203	121	187	115	178	100	167
20 to 24 percent	53	9	—	13	32	9	84
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
30 to 34 percent	—	—	14	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	30	—	5	13	5	—	7
Median	14.0	15.3	10.6	13.6	15.5	13.1	18.2

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA	New Britain, CT PMSA	Hartford County (pt.)		New Britain city, Hartford County			
			Total	New Britain city	Tract 4154	Tract 4162	Tract 4165	Tract 4167
Occupied housing units	31 787	2 088	2 088	1 892	191	213	240	260
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	565	30	30	21	—	—	9	—
1985 to 1988	1 816	128	128	128	36	—	24	—
1980 to 1984	1 516	123	123	103	—	14	7	—
1970 to 1979	4 808	363	363	290	61	36	8	60
1960 to 1969	6 262	374	374	342	17	47	27	48
1950 to 1959	5 789	397	397	373	21	35	116	120
1940 to 1949	4 473	327	327	304	30	44	49	32
1939 or earlier	6 558	346	346	331	26	37	—	—
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	1 093	81	81	81	—	18	—	—
1 bedroom	6 823	311	311	281	—	46	16	—
2 bedrooms	11 538	970	970	912	61	112	155	167
3 bedrooms	9 282	589	589	511	125	37	43	82
4 bedrooms	2 318	92	92	62	5	—	26	11
5 or more bedrooms	733	45	45	45	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	31 554	2 088	2 088	1 892	191	213	240	260
Source of water, public system or private company	31 192	2 081	2 081	1 892	191	213	240	260
Sewage disposal, public sewer	30 588	2 065	2 065	1 892	191	213	240	260
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	286	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	276	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	14 815	1 084	1 084	1 039	79	125	174	141
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	717	74	74	74	—	—	13	10
Electricity	5 718	407	407	359	18	22	17	66
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	10 296	523	523	420	94	66	36	43
All other fuels	143	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No fuel used	98	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	9 868	378	378	356	—	21	52	63
1	11 984	992	992	922	119	138	111	101
2	7 172	570	570	499	65	38	61	60
3 or more	2 763	148	148	115	7	16	16	36
Vehicles per household	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	9 883	470	470	352	65	14	37	66
1989 to March 1990	837	70	70	50	16	—	9	—
1985 to 1988	2 767	96	96	96	6	8	17	11
1980 to 1984	1 380	125	125	99	11	6	11	33
1970 to 1979	2 928	86	86	45	13	—	—	11
1969 or earlier	1 971	93	93	62	19	—	—	11
Renter-occupied housing units	21 904	1 618	1 618	1 540	126	199	203	194
1989 to March 1990	7 822	590	590	543	56	69	38	37
1985 to 1988	7 837	514	514	483	49	58	58	72
1980 to 1984	3 202	246	246	246	21	51	18	34
1970 to 1979	2 441	233	233	233	—	21	71	41
1969 or earlier	602	35	35	35	—	—	18	10
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	3 666	147	147	138	—	—	18	33
Householder 65 years and over	4 137	314	314	249	38	21	7	55
Owner-occupied housing units	1 686	102	102	52	25	—	—	11
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	191	26	26	26	—	—	7	—
No vehicle available	1 838	135	135	113	—	11	7	19
Complete plumbing facilities	31 501	2 088	2 088	1 892	191	213	240	260
1.00 or less persons per room	29 514	1 920	1 920	1 724	191	187	229	208
1.01 or more persons per room	1 987	168	168	168	—	26	11	52
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	286	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	246	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	51 462	45 934	45 934	44 944	35 421	52 076	43 438	47 815
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	24 578	27 803	27 803	27 635	41 491	25 054	25 753	18 548
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	6 369	392	392	376	—	22	54	70
Owner-occupied housing units	427	8	8	8	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	5 942	384	384	368	—	22	54	70

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

(Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA	New Britain, CT PMSA	Hartford County (pt.)		New Britain city, Hartford County			
			Total	New Britain city	Tract 4154	Tract 4162	Tract 4165	Tract 4167
Specified owner-occupied housing units	7 369	310	310	216	41	-	37	54
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	6 507	263	263	199	33	-	37	54
Less than \$300.....	92	11	11	11	-	-	-	11
\$300 to \$399.....	174	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499.....	384	15	15	15	5	-	-	-
\$500 to \$599.....	415	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$600 to \$799.....	930	58	58	41	-	-	11	21
\$800 to \$999.....	837	41	41	25	6	-	-	11
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	2 409	97	97	66	7	-	26	11
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	911	35	35	35	9	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more.....	355	6	6	6	6	-	-	-
Median (dollars).....	1 080	1 031	1 031	1 063	1 446	-	1 188	788
Not mortgaged	862	47	47	17	8	-	-	-
Less than \$100.....	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199.....	56	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$200 to \$299.....	278	18	18	9	-	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399.....	281	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499.....	115	29	29	8	8	-	-	-
\$500 or more.....	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars).....	305	413	413	297	475	-	-	-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000.....	760	17	17	8	8	-	-	-
Less than 20 percent.....	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	52	9	9	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	492	8	8	8	8	-	-	-
Not computed.....	88	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	47.6	24.7	24.7	50.0+	50.0+	-	-	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	1 065	87	87	55	11	-	17	-
Less than 20 percent.....	245	9	9	9	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	147	21	21	15	5	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	95	26	26	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	97	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	466	31	31	31	6	-	17	-
Not computed.....	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	32.0	27.6	27.6	41.4	50.0+	-	45.0	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	1 781	82	82	69	13	-	9	33
Less than 20 percent.....	565	11	11	11	-	-	-	11
20 to 24 percent.....	230	17	17	11	-	-	-	11
25 to 29 percent.....	255	26	26	26	6	-	-	11
30 to 34 percent.....	232	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	486	28	28	21	7	-	9	-
Not computed.....	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	26.7	27.5	27.5	27.4	40.7	-	37.5	22.5
\$50,000 or more.....	3 763	124	124	84	9	-	11	21
Less than 20 percent.....	1 870	77	77	41	-	-	11	21
20 to 24 percent.....	744	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	494	12	12	8	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	331	23	23	23	9	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	306	12	12	12	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	20.0	16.9	16.9	25.6	32.5	-	12.5	12.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units	21 834	1 609	1 609	1 540	126	199	203	194
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100.....	360	10	10	10	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199.....	2 450	155	155	140	-	-	-	31
\$200 to \$299.....	1 438	94	94	94	-	-	16	37
\$300 to \$399.....	2 004	230	230	221	13	45	93	40
\$400 to \$499.....	3 622	260	260	253	28	36	53	19
\$500 to \$599.....	3 908	189	189	183	20	37	-	48
\$600 to \$749.....	4 563	504	504	478	40	60	35	19
\$750 to \$999.....	2 650	134	134	128	25	21	-	-
\$1,000 or more.....	661	6	6	6	-	-	6	-
No cash rent.....	178	27	27	27	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars).....	521	530	530	530	603	575	396	392
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000.....	6 158	369	369	347	-	34	65	55
Less than 20 percent.....	243	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	288	28	28	22	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	691	44	44	44	-	-	-	11
30 to 34 percent.....	324	25	25	25	-	-	-	15
35 percent or more.....	4 088	255	255	239	-	34	65	29
Not computed.....	524	17	17	17	-	-	-	-
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	-	50.0+	50.0+	35.7
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	4 791	314	314	301	32	20	48	81
Less than 20 percent.....	535	14	14	14	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	240	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	647	32	32	32	-	-	5	10
30 to 34 percent.....	700	65	65	58	-	11	16	23
35 percent or more.....	2 615	187	187	181	32	9	27	48
Not computed.....	54	16	16	16	-	-	-	-
Median.....	37.3	38.1	38.1	38.4	50.0+	34.5	35.9	41.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	5 341	415	415	392	26	85	49	27
Less than 20 percent.....	1 092	135	135	126	13	15	40	27
20 to 24 percent.....	1 201	67	67	59	-	22	9	-
25 to 29 percent.....	1 317	103	103	103	13	25	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	849	50	50	50	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	840	60	60	54	-	23	-	-
Not computed.....	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	26.4	25.3	25.3	25.5	22.5	26.1	16.8	11.7
\$35,000 or more.....	5 544	511	511	500	68	60	41	31
Less than 20 percent.....	3 989	397	397	386	55	39	41	31
20 to 24 percent.....	942	64	64	64	-	10	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	412	39	39	39	13	11	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	42	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	46	11	11	11	-	-	-	-
Median.....	16.9	14.5	14.5	14.7	13.4	18.1	10.0	10.9

Table 38. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middle-town, CT CMSA
Occupied housing units	767
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT	
1989 to March 1990	29
1985 to 1988	32
1980 to 1984	24
1970 to 1979	151
1960 to 1969	106
1950 to 1959	69
1940 to 1949	116
1939 or earlier	240
BEDROOMS	
No bedroom	9
1 bedroom	211
2 bedrooms	270
3 bedrooms	168
4 bedrooms	101
5 or more bedrooms	8
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS	
Complete kitchen facilities	765
Source of water, public system or private company	679
Sewage disposal, public sewer	653
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	14
Owner-occupied housing units	—
Renter-occupied housing units	14
HOUSE HEATING FUEL	
Utility gas	208
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	38
Electricity	145
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	350
All other fuels	26
No fuel used	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE	
None	157
1	265
2	225
3 or more	120
Vehicles per household	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT	
Owner-occupied housing units	260
1989 to March 1990	25
1985 to 1988	59
1980 to 1984	21
1970 to 1979	86
1969 or earlier	69
Renter-occupied housing units	507
1989 to March 1990	183
1985 to 1988	210
1980 to 1984	48
1970 to 1979	61
1969 or earlier	5
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS	
No telephone in unit	68
Householder 65 years and over	151
Owner-occupied housing units	81
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—
No telephone in unit	—
No vehicle available	73
Complete plumbing facilities	753
1.00 or less persons per room	739
1.01 or more persons per room	14
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	14
1.00 or less persons per room	14
1.01 or more persons per room	—
Mean household income in 1989:	
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	48 208
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	29 228
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	87
Owner-occupied housing units	16
Renter-occupied housing units	71

Table 39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middle-town, CT CMSA
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	215
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS	
With a mortgage.....	154
Less than \$300.....	-
\$300 to \$399.....	-
\$400 to \$499.....	19
\$500 to \$599.....	1
\$600 to \$799.....	23
\$800 to \$999.....	47
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	33
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	16
\$2,000 or more.....	15
Median (dollars).....	875
Not mortgaged.....	61
Less than \$100.....	-
\$100 to \$199.....	-
\$200 to \$299.....	44
\$300 to \$399.....	6
\$400 to \$499.....	11
\$500 or more.....	-
Median (dollars).....	276
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	
Less than \$20,000.....	36
Less than 20 percent.....	5
20 to 24 percent.....	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-
30 to 34 percent.....	7
35 percent or more.....	24
Not computed.....	-
Median.....	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	52
Less than 20 percent.....	29
20 to 24 percent.....	8
25 to 29 percent.....	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-
35 percent or more.....	15
Not computed.....	-
Median.....	19.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	41
Less than 20 percent.....	19
20 to 24 percent.....	5
25 to 29 percent.....	17
30 to 34 percent.....	-
35 percent or more.....	-
Not computed.....	-
Median.....	21.5
\$50,000 or more.....	86
Less than 20 percent.....	49
20 to 24 percent.....	-
25 to 29 percent.....	14
30 to 34 percent.....	7
35 percent or more.....	16
Not computed.....	-
Median.....	18.9
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	502
GROSS RENT	
Less than \$100.....	6
\$100 to \$199.....	34
\$200 to \$299.....	20
\$300 to \$399.....	42
\$400 to \$499.....	45
\$500 to \$599.....	97
\$600 to \$749.....	158
\$750 to \$999.....	59
\$1,000 or more.....	29
No cash rent.....	12
Median (dollars).....	602
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989	
Less than \$10,000.....	95
Less than 20 percent.....	-
20 to 24 percent.....	6
25 to 29 percent.....	22
30 to 34 percent.....	3
35 percent or more.....	51
Not computed.....	13
Median.....	45.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	82
Less than 20 percent.....	14
20 to 24 percent.....	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-
30 to 34 percent.....	3
35 percent or more.....	59
Not computed.....	6
Median.....	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	132
Less than 20 percent.....	11
20 to 24 percent.....	26
25 to 29 percent.....	56
30 to 34 percent.....	24
35 percent or more.....	15
Not computed.....	-
Median.....	27.6
\$35,000 or more.....	193
Less than 20 percent.....	104
20 to 24 percent.....	59
25 to 29 percent.....	13
30 to 34 percent.....	11
35 percent or more.....	-
Not computed.....	6
Median.....	18.9

Table 40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middle-town, CT CMSA	New Britain, CT PMSA	Hartford County (pt.)	
			Total	New Britain city
Occupied housing units	4 237	593	593	416
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1989 to March 1990	63	22	22	9
1985 to 1988	496	62	62	34
1980 to 1984	406	22	22	6
1970 to 1979	876	140	140	64
1960 to 1969	715	98	98	87
1950 to 1959	638	64	64	58
1940 to 1949	345	98	98	92
1939 or earlier	698	87	87	66
BEDROOMS				
No bedroom	169	15	15	8
1 bedroom	713	134	134	121
2 bedrooms	1 300	197	197	165
3 bedrooms	1 231	167	167	79
4 bedrooms	655	60	60	33
5 or more bedrooms	169	20	20	10
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Complete kitchen facilities	4 229	593	593	416
Source of water, public system or private company	3 861	587	587	416
Sewage disposal, public sewer	3 832	570	570	416
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	23	5	5	5
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	23	5	5	5
HOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Utility gas	1 768	368	368	276
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	113	11	11	11
Electricity	699	54	54	36
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	1 616	160	160	93
All other fuels	33	—	—	—
No fuel used	8	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
None	267	17	17	12
1	1 194	190	190	177
2	1 783	296	296	190
3 or more	993	90	90	37
Vehicles per household	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT				
Owner-occupied housing units	2 249	249	249	99
1989 to March 1990	344	50	50	23
1985 to 1988	1 103	109	109	49
1980 to 1984	348	37	37	8
1970 to 1979	400	45	45	11
1969 or earlier	54	8	8	8
Renter-occupied housing units	1 988	344	344	317
1989 to March 1990	1 055	153	153	139
1985 to 1988	748	159	159	146
1980 to 1984	106	32	32	32
1970 to 1979	79	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS				
No telephone in unit	101	15	15	15
Householder 65 years and over	202	28	28	22
Owner-occupied housing units	82	14	14	8
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	10	5	5	5
No telephone in unit	5	5	5	5
No vehicle available	51	5	5	5
Complete plumbing facilities	4 214	588	588	411
1.00 or less persons per room	3 584	500	500	336
1.01 or more persons per room	630	88	88	75
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	23	5	5	5
1.00 or less persons per room	23	5	5	5
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:				
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	77 953	60 466	60 466	48 496
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	32 507	36 762	36 762	36 821
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	408	34	34	34
Owner-occupied housing units	43	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	365	34	34	34

Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middle town, CT CMSA		Hartford County (pt.)	
	Hartford-New Britain-Middle town, CT CMSA	New Britain, CT PMSA	Total	New Britain city
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 885	208	208	63
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS				
With a mortgage.....	1 761	194	194	49
Less than \$300.....	13	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	8	8	8	—
\$400 to \$499.....	35	6	6	—
\$500 to \$599.....	47	8	8	—
\$600 to \$799.....	124	11	11	5
\$800 to \$999.....	194	22	22	8
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	715	94	94	36
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	330	18	18	—
\$2,000 or more.....	295	27	27	—
Median (dollars).....	1 330	1 259	1 259	1 192
Not mortgaged.....	124	14	14	14
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299.....	14	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	44	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	41	14	14	14
\$500 or more.....	25	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	406	444	444	444
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$20,000.....	60	11	11	11
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	6	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	11	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	34	11	11	11
Not computed.....	9	—	—	—
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	121	24	24	8
Less than 20 percent.....	12	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	18	14	14	8
25 to 29 percent.....	19	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	72	10	10	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—
Median.....	40.2	24.3	24.3	22.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	321	47	47	14
Less than 20 percent.....	11	6	6	—
20 to 24 percent.....	50	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	67	16	16	8
30 to 34 percent.....	78	12	12	6
35 percent or more.....	115	13	13	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—
Median.....	32.1	30.6	30.6	29.4
\$50,000 or more.....	1 383	126	126	30
Less than 20 percent.....	570	63	63	6
20 to 24 percent.....	310	24	24	17
25 to 29 percent.....	181	6	6	—
30 to 34 percent.....	152	15	15	—
35 percent or more.....	163	18	18	7
Not computed.....	7	—	—	—
Median.....	21.9	20.0	20.0	22.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	1 982	344	344	317
GROSS RENT				
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	46	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299.....	35	12	12	12
\$300 to \$399.....	170	83	83	83
\$400 to \$499.....	296	56	56	56
\$500 to \$599.....	408	75	75	68
\$600 to \$749.....	498	88	88	81
\$750 to \$999.....	374	21	21	8
\$1,000 or more.....	137	5	5	5
No cash rent.....	18	4	4	4
Median (dollars).....	610	526	526	509
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$10,000.....	329	28	28	28
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	11	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	6	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	241	28	28	28
Not computed.....	71	—	—	—
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	256	36	36	36
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	18	9	9	9
25 to 29 percent.....	28	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	26	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	184	27	27	27
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—
Median.....	44.4	41.0	41.0	41.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	619	127	127	114
Less than 20 percent.....	87	36	36	36
20 to 24 percent.....	123	35	35	35
25 to 29 percent.....	155	31	31	31
30 to 34 percent.....	143	4	4	4
35 percent or more.....	105	21	21	8
Not computed.....	6	—	—	—
Median.....	28.1	23.9	23.9	23.0
\$35,000 or more.....	778	153	153	139
Less than 20 percent.....	589	149	149	135
20 to 24 percent.....	115	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	65	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	5	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	4	4	4	4
Median.....	16.1	12.4	12.4	12.2

Table 42. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

(Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA	New Britain, CT PMSA	Hartford County (pt.)		New Britain city, Hartford County			
			Total	New Britain city	Tract 4154	Tract 4156	Tract 4157	Tract 4159
Occupied housing units	21 058	3 820	3 820	3 526	186	145	100	318
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	469	130	130	105	12	—	7	—
1985 to 1988	1 414	231	231	160	6	—	—	19
1980 to 1984	1 095	208	208	174	14	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	2 926	472	472	434	70	20	—	—
1960 to 1969	2 917	442	442	406	28	16	15	—
1950 to 1959	3 289	696	696	657	—	13	7	26
1940 to 1949	2 858	501	501	479	35	—	8	34
1939 or earlier	6 090	1 140	1 140	1 111	21	96	63	239
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	854	155	155	146	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom	4 999	698	698	662	6	36	35	110
2 bedrooms	8 062	1 474	1 474	1 407	92	74	43	155
3 bedrooms	5 393	1 200	1 200	1 060	73	30	22	46
4 bedrooms	1 485	268	268	226	15	—	—	7
5 or more bedrooms	265	25	25	25	—	5	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	20 498	3 745	3 745	3 451	186	145	100	312
Source of water, public system or private company	20 500	3 791	3 791	3 526	186	145	100	318
Sewage disposal, public sewer	20 054	3 738	3 738	3 489	186	145	100	318
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	439	62	62	62	—	—	—	6
Owner-occupied housing units	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	435	62	62	62	—	—	—	6
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	11 571	2 585	2 585	2 485	110	83	54	248
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	888	155	155	144	6	—	7	11
Electricity	3 684	507	507	415	8	25	26	46
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	4 609	534	534	443	47	37	13	7
All other fuels	145	25	25	25	15	—	—	—
No fuel used	161	14	14	14	—	—	—	6
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	8 693	1 368	1 368	1 368	26	62	34	144
1	6 667	1 392	1 392	1 286	53	63	36	135
2	4 232	810	810	678	67	7	30	39
3 or more	1 466	250	250	194	40	13	—	—
Vehicles per household	1.0	1.0	1.0	.9	1.7	.9	1.0	.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	4 212	653	653	448	76	5	—	—
1989 to March 1990	689	66	66	42	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	1 514	226	226	143	14	—	—	—
1980 to 1984	746	138	138	120	21	—	—	—
1970 to 1979	852	103	103	80	41	5	—	—
1969 or earlier	411	120	120	63	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	16 846	3 167	3 167	3 078	110	140	100	318
1989 to March 1990	7 550	1 443	1 443	1 378	51	62	42	197
1985 to 1988	6 141	1 057	1 057	1 039	29	54	51	96
1980 to 1984	1 960	409	409	403	23	12	7	16
1970 to 1979	1 067	232	232	232	7	12	—	9
1969 or earlier	128	26	26	26	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	4 603	851	851	851	6	36	5	140
Householder 65 years and over	1 342	250	250	215	—	17	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	287	70	70	39	—	5	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	39	5	5	5	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	212	25	25	25	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	824	126	126	126	—	12	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	20 619	3 758	3 758	3 464	186	145	100	312
1.00 or less persons per room	17 343	3 146	3 146	2 852	175	125	78	226
1.01 or more persons per room	3 276	612	612	612	11	20	22	86
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	439	62	62	62	—	—	—	6
1.00 or less persons per room	298	40	40	40	—	—	—	6
1.01 or more persons per room	141	22	22	22	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	59 099	53 944	53 944	52 447	50 668	71 640	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	19 422	19 286	19 286	18 839	28 919	16 619	25 805	16 435
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	7 591	1 368	1 368	1 362	14	84	20	150
Owner-occupied housing units	89	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	7 502	1 368	1 368	1 362	14	84	20	150

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990—Con.

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New Britain city, Hartford County—Con.						
	Tract 4160	Tract 4161	Tract 4162	Tract 4165	Tract 4166	Tract 4167	Tract 4171
Occupied housing units -----	136	475	445	393	193	376	317
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	86	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	18	29	—	18	—	—	—
1980 to 1984 -----	—	38	40	—	—	—	20
1970 to 1979 -----	25	20	78	89	20	14	33
1960 to 1969 -----	—	13	153	6	11	67	64
1950 to 1959 -----	—	71	21	188	105	155	6
1940 to 1949 -----	20	30	70	56	29	109	73
1939 or earlier -----	73	188	83	36	28	31	121
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom -----	—	35	26	—	11	—	67
1 bedroom -----	34	109	77	18	36	27	138
2 bedrooms -----	43	169	194	177	60	152	42
3 bedrooms -----	53	119	134	139	79	152	70
4 bedrooms -----	6	43	9	59	7	45	—
5 or more bedrooms -----	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities -----	118	475	436	381	193	376	295
Source of water, public system or private company -----	136	475	445	393	193	376	317
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	136	460	436	393	193	376	304
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	8	22	12	—	—	14
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	8	22	12	—	—	14
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas -----	110	339	367	341	157	284	186
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	—	61	5	22	8	—	—
Electricity -----	15	65	25	21	13	33	55
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	11	10	48	9	7	59	76
All other fuels -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No fuel used -----	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None -----	62	225	241	129	120	82	217
1 -----	39	174	153	183	42	131	85
2 -----	35	68	51	76	18	107	15
3 or more -----	—	8	—	5	13	56	—
Vehicles per household -----	.8	.7	.6	.9	.6	1.4	.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units -----	6	16	10	28	21	83	20
1989 to March 1990 -----	—	7	—	—	—	14	—
1985 to 1988 -----	6	9	5	11	7	25	—
1980 to 1984 -----	—	—	5	17	14	28	—
1970 to 1979 -----	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
1969 or earlier -----	—	—	—	—	—	7	20
Renter-occupied housing units -----	130	459	435	365	172	293	297
1989 to March 1990 -----	48	232	184	67	33	124	174
1985 to 1988 -----	72	111	153	138	65	134	53
1980 to 1984 -----	10	77	62	67	58	19	40
1970 to 1979 -----	—	39	36	86	16	6	21
1969 or earlier -----	—	—	—	7	—	10	9
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit -----	52	231	141	29	47	48	87
Householder 65 years and over -----	—	21	7	31	30	36	37
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—	7	8
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
No telephone in unit -----	—	13	—	7	—	—	5
No vehicle available -----	—	21	7	19	30	8	29
Complete plumbing facilities -----	136	467	423	381	193	376	303
1.00 or less persons per room -----	136	376	303	288	155	346	260
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	91	120	93	38	30	43
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	8	22	12	—	—	14
1.00 or less persons per room -----	—	8	—	12	—	—	14
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	22	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	32 000	51 203	60 442	61 364	24 820	56 200	34 186
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	18 715	18 602	14 671	18 911	18 306	17 887	12 927
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	62	236	252	146	109	109	133
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	62	236	252	146	109	109	133

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA	New Britain, CT PMSA	Hartford County (pt.)		New Britain city, Hartford County			
			Total	New Britain city	Tract 4154	Tract 4156	Tract 4157	Tract 4159
Specified owner-occupied housing units	2 906	457	457	293	54	5	-	-
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	2 575	384	384	257	54	5	-	-
Less than \$300	21	7	7	7	-	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399	46	14	14	8	-	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499	76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$500 to \$599	126	42	42	36	18	-	-	-
\$600 to \$799	259	42	42	34	14	5	-	-
\$800 to \$999	415	55	55	46	7	-	-	-
\$1,000 to \$1,499	964	156	156	91	15	-	-	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999	424	39	39	18	-	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more	244	29	29	17	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	1 172	1 105	1 105	984	714	725	-	-
Not mortgaged	331	73	73	36	-	-	-	-
Less than \$100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
\$200 to \$299	133	13	13	5	-	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399	102	26	26	15	-	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499	49	29	29	16	-	-	-	-
\$500 or more	41	5	5	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	320	384	384	388	-	-	-	-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	185	19	19	19	-	-	-	-
Less than 20 percent	20	5	5	5	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	8	8	8	8	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	135	6	6	6	-	-	-	-
Not computed	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	50.0+	32.8	32.8	32.8	-	-	-	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999	361	61	61	43	-	-	-	-
Less than 20 percent	73	14	14	14	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	29	14	14	9	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	76	14	14	14	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	176	19	19	6	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	34.7	30.9	30.9	29.2	-	-	-	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999	690	123	123	82	39	-	-	-
Less than 20 percent	179	70	70	36	18	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	105	14	14	14	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	101	16	16	16	7	-	-	-
35 percent or more	192	23	23	16	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	27.7	18.3	18.3	21.8	20.5	-	-	-
\$50,000 or more	1 670	254	254	149	15	5	-	-
Less than 20 percent	755	105	105	58	7	5	-	-
20 to 24 percent	367	67	67	52	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	222	54	54	29	8	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	178	28	28	10	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	148	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	21.1	21.6	21.6	21.6	25.3	12.5	-	-
Specified renter-occupied housing units	16 762	3 155	3 155	3 066	110	140	100	318
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	233	44	44	44	-	12	-	-
\$100 to \$199	2 336	264	264	264	-	11	-	14
\$200 to \$299	1 012	102	102	102	7	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399	1 479	498	498	498	-	6	15	-
\$400 to \$499	3 338	813	813	788	40	-	7	74
\$500 to \$599	3 237	583	583	575	19	27	41	114
\$600 to \$749	3 400	628	628	608	38	76	37	82
\$750 to \$999	1 325	181	181	166	6	8	-	26
\$1,000 or more	299	42	42	21	-	-	-	8
No cash rent	103	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	498	483	483	479	533	612	554	564
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	6 515	1 078	1 078	1 072	14	64	5	135
Less than 20 percent	177	29	29	29	-	12	-	-
20 to 24 percent	333	30	30	30	-	-	-	6
25 to 29 percent	516	47	47	47	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	281	65	65	65	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	4 715	882	882	876	14	52	-	129
Not computed	493	25	25	25	-	-	5	-
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	-	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	3 603	817	817	817	28	24	31	76
Less than 20 percent	416	56	56	56	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	219	29	29	29	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	346	153	153	153	-	-	8	-
30 to 34 percent	447	102	102	102	-	-	-	27
35 percent or more	2 149	477	477	477	28	24	23	49
Not computed	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	38.7	37.8	37.8	37.8	38.2	50.0+	49.4	46.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	3 687	726	726	681	30	38	38	59
Less than 20 percent	982	335	335	325	23	6	7	19
20 to 24 percent	853	121	121	110	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	904	152	152	144	-	27	7	14
30 to 34 percent	510	92	92	86	7	5	7	6
35 percent or more	420	26	26	16	-	-	-	13
Not computed	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	25.0	21.2	21.2	20.7	17.5	27.4	25.0	26.3
\$35,000 or more	2 957	534	534	496	38	14	36	48
Less than 20 percent	2 093	332	332	319	23	14	28	26
20 to 24 percent	566	159	159	145	15	-	8	15
25 to 29 percent	206	39	39	32	-	-	-	7
30 to 34 percent	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	20	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median	16.7	17.6	17.6	17.3	19.1	17.5	17.6	19.6

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990—Con.

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New Britain city, Hartford County—Con.						
	Tract 4160	Tract 4161	Tract 4162	Tract 4165	Tract 4166	Tract 4167	Tract 4171
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	6	16	—	22	15	83	—
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage.....	6	16	—	13	8	83	—
Less than \$300.....	—	—	—	—	8	7	—
\$300 to \$399.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 to \$599.....	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
\$600 to \$799.....	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
\$800 to \$999.....	6	—	—	8	—	18	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	—	16	—	5	—	34	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	925	1 125	—	891	325	1 014	—
Not mortgaged.....	—	—	—	9	7	—	—
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
\$500 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	—	—	—	425	325	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000.....	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	—	—	—	32.5	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	6	—	—	8	7	16	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	7	7	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
30 to 34 percent.....	6	—	—	8	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	32.5	—	—	32.5	12.5	25.6	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	—	9	—	—	—	15	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	32.5	—	—	—	40.6	—
\$50,000 or more.....	—	7	—	14	—	52	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	—	9	—	6	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	46	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	7	—	5	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	—	27.5	—	10.0—	—	22.2	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	130	459	435	365	172	293	297
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100.....	—	14	18	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	—	26	54	—	74	46	33
\$200 to \$299.....	—	21	27	—	23	24	—
\$300 to \$399.....	11	49	73	165	22	114	43
\$400 to \$499.....	33	101	102	192	18	49	150
\$500 to \$599.....	61	119	92	—	25	15	47
\$600 to \$749.....	25	103	69	—	—	45	19
\$750 to \$999.....	—	26	—	8	10	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
No cash rent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	538	521	457	405	234	383	444
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000.....	52	167	218	101	75	80	138
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	9	—	5	5	5
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	9	—	19	19	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	13	7	—	20	8	17
35 percent or more.....	52	154	171	101	31	48	107
Not computed.....	—	—	11	—	—	—	9
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	33.4	45.0	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	25	136	98	108	38	80	123
Less than 20 percent.....	—	14	17	—	18	7	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	13	10	—	—	6	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	23	6	63	—	25	19
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	14	10	10	6	35
35 percent or more.....	25	86	51	35	10	36	69
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	50.0+	42.5	40.6	29.3	30.5	31.7	35.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	28	61	59	141	41	109	13
Less than 20 percent.....	—	25	19	95	34	95	7
20 to 24 percent.....	28	—	16	34	—	—	6
25 to 29 percent.....	—	36	24	12	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	7	14	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	22.5	25.8	23.3	18.7	11.3	17.7	14.6
\$35,000 or more.....	25	95	60	15	18	24	23
Less than 20 percent.....	—	69	51	15	18	24	23
20 to 24 percent.....	25	17	9	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	22.5	13.9	16.8	10.0—	10.0—	12.5	12.5

Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA	New Britain, CT PMSA	Hartford County (pt.)		New Britain city, Hartford County			
			Total	New Britain city	Tract 4154	Tract 4156	Tract 4157	Tract 4159
Occupied housing units	354 774	50 555	50 555	24 365	1 900	1 476	1 376	670
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	4 306	677	677	306	28	—	39	—
1985 to 1988	32 732	3 922	3 922	1 475	115	39	4	41
1980 to 1984	21 659	2 473	2 473	716	39	43	5	8
1970 to 1979	57 796	7 295	7 295	1 968	245	101	24	10
1960 to 1969	62 258	7 959	7 959	3 053	227	153	56	—
1950 to 1959	65 478	9 393	9 393	4 630	340	181	126	42
1940 to 1949	33 157	5 287	5 287	2 782	250	99	169	29
1939 or earlier	77 388	13 549	13 549	9 435	656	860	953	540
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	3 927	626	626	367	8	47	23	24
1 bedroom	43 465	5 945	5 945	3 719	154	407	131	116
2 bedrooms	99 141	16 780	16 780	10 306	866	619	659	434
3 bedrooms	142 832	20 869	20 869	7 909	749	343	387	82
4 bedrooms	54 695	5 254	5 254	1 566	72	38	118	14
5 or more bedrooms	10 714	1 081	1 081	498	51	22	58	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	353 723	50 319	50 319	24 239	1 891	1 476	1 372	631
Source of water, public system or private company	279 703	47 093	47 093	24 341	1 900	1 476	1 376	670
Sewage disposal, public sewer	269 168	44 069	44 069	24 204	1 900	1 469	1 369	670
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	748	96	96	54	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	420	51	51	27	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	328	45	45	27	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	99 262	21 571	21 571	13 268	1 072	832	735	512
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	6 248	844	844	506	88	12	15	25
Electricity	47 027	6 264	6 264	2 639	122	188	28	63
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	193 309	21 132	21 132	7 813	618	436	598	70
All other fuels	8 530	658	658	90	—	8	—	—
No fuel used	398	86	86	49	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	24 739	4 274	4 274	3 096	228	287	113	139
1	108 352	17 268	17 268	10 109	811	625	577	367
2	151 045	20 054	20 054	8 387	658	398	502	132
3 or more	70 638	8 959	8 959	2 773	203	166	184	32
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	249 097	32 808	32 808	12 099	912	462	642	141
1989 to March 1990	15 972	1 853	1 853	677	79	27	25	10
1985 to 1988	63 740	7 224	7 224	2 313	129	91	98	16
1980 to 1984	32 679	3 737	3 737	1 097	170	44	81	30
1970 to 1979	54 645	6 965	6 965	2 168	114	113	151	19
1969 or earlier	82 061	13 029	13 029	5 844	420	187	287	66
Renter-occupied housing units	105 677	17 747	17 747	12 266	988	1 014	734	529
1989 to March 1990	35 307	5 340	5 340	3 499	235	264	280	133
1985 to 1988	38 894	6 418	6 418	4 322	323	304	254	199
1980 to 1984	14 143	2 599	2 599	1 909	152	231	66	81
1970 to 1979	11 090	1 855	1 855	1 337	140	145	88	45
1969 or earlier	6 243	1 535	1 535	1 199	138	70	46	71
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	4 226	823	823	611	55	37	25	152
Householder 65 years and over	84 518	13 798	13 798	7 788	526	602	341	128
Owner-occupied housing units	60 846	9 988	9 988	5 044	343	221	226	41
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	15	15	15	15	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	723	133	133	93	26	18	—	—
No vehicle available	16 457	2 931	2 931	2 062	168	247	65	74
Complete plumbing facilities	354 026	50 459	50 459	24 311	1 900	1 476	1 376	670
1.00 or less persons per room	351 153	49 880	49 880	23 940	1 851	1 455	1 369	640
1.01 or more persons per room	2 873	579	579	371	49	21	7	30
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	748	96	96	54	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	689	96	96	54	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	59 607	52 357	52 357	44 278	34 187	37 950	47 311	30 773
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	32 861	31 792	31 792	31 960	51 081	24 933	32 011	24 352
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	15 367	2 857	2 857	1 763	171	129	62	115
Owner-occupied housing units	5 262	963	963	436	84	—	12	20
Renter-occupied housing units	10 105	1 894	1 894	1 327	87	129	50	95

Table 44. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New Britain city, Hartford County—Con.						
	Tract 4160	Tract 4161	Tract 4162	Tract 4165	Tract 4166	Tract 4167	Tract 4171
Occupied housing units -----	1 865	1 481	639	1 493	869	1 996	594
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT							
1989 to March 1990 -----	84	30	11	51	17	24	—
1985 to 1988 -----	55	121	12	89	32	154	8
1980 to 1984 -----	5	122	59	63	21	49	78
1970 to 1979 -----	248	11	14	45	75	138	20
1960 to 1969 -----	108	51	152	312	90	425	133
1950 to 1959 -----	377	162	72	490	89	707	39
1940 to 1949 -----	198	114	136	233	194	338	50
1939 or earlier -----	790	870	183	210	351	161	266
BEDROOMS							
No bedroom -----	—	—	23	—	27	—	69
1 bedroom -----	414	333	197	8	134	192	320
2 bedrooms -----	1 177	770	274	685	469	670	125
3 bedrooms -----	249	371	120	639	197	913	67
4 bedrooms -----	25	7	25	152	21	198	13
5 or more bedrooms -----	—	—	—	9	21	23	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS							
Complete kitchen facilities -----	1 865	1 481	639	1 493	869	1 996	563
Source of water, public system or private company -----	1 865	1 481	639	1 493	863	1 996	594
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	1 851	1 473	639	1 486	854	1 996	594
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	6	6	6
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
HOUSE HEATING FUEL							
Utility gas -----	1 452	890	406	679	568	1 078	267
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	14	49	45	40	18	17	—
Electricity -----	105	222	84	115	38	139	195
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	255	320	104	650	245	750	120
All other fuels -----	8	—	—	9	—	12	6
No fuel used -----	31	—	—	—	—	—	6
VEHICLES AVAILABLE							
None -----	346	263	101	124	167	166	264
1 -----	812	661	332	525	382	852	192
2 -----	578	458	155	729	211	697	108
3 or more -----	129	99	51	115	109	281	30
Vehicles per household -----	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.3	1.6	.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT							
Owner-occupied housing units -----	560	501	171	962	333	1 433	78
1989 to March 1990 -----	42	33	23	108	6	65	21
1985 to 1988 -----	57	57	43	149	64	302	—
1980 to 1984 -----	34	32	13	86	54	56	16
1970 to 1979 -----	92	65	19	126	55	270	13
1969 or earlier -----	335	314	73	493	154	740	28
Renter-occupied housing units -----	1 305	980	468	531	536	563	516
1989 to March 1990 -----	308	224	206	153	118	146	134
1985 to 1988 -----	482	396	142	200	169	188	97
1980 to 1984 -----	185	153	46	73	129	73	148
1970 to 1979 -----	167	83	58	28	61	79	92
1969 or earlier -----	163	124	16	77	59	77	45
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS							
No telephone in unit -----	58	49	27	9	20	18	41
Householder 65 years and over -----	587	544	140	526	291	655	290
Owner-occupied housing units -----	332	273	72	466	111	515	36
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	—	—	—	—	11	—	13
No vehicle available -----	188	148	36	115	128	111	160
Complete plumbing facilities -----	1 865	1 481	639	1 493	863	1 990	588
1.00 or less persons per room -----	1 802	1 458	632	1 479	857	1 975	568
1.01 or more persons per room -----	63	23	7	14	6	15	20
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	6	6	6
1.00 or less persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	6	6	6
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:							
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	34 954	33 319	43 028	37 623	33 157	42 683	44 823
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	28 191	26 296	27 215	33 647	26 094	33 397	19 922
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	166	198	55	60	107	87	82
Owner-occupied housing units -----	32	41	—	22	21	29	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	134	157	55	38	86	58	82

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA		Hartford County (pt.)		New Britain city, Hartford County			
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA	New Britain, CT PMSA	Total	New Britain city	Tract 4154	Tract 4156	Tract 4157	Tract 4159
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	207 928	25 434	25 434	7 935	624	192	335	7
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage.....	143 787	16 056	16 056	3 962	329	84	219	7
Less than \$300.....	1 032	139	139	27	9	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	4 134	633	633	213	42	4	9	—
\$400 to \$499.....	8 353	1 004	1 004	187	6	—	—	7
\$500 to \$599.....	10 562	1 263	1 263	370	24	6	12	—
\$600 to \$799.....	20 403	2 487	2 487	681	38	16	56	—
\$800 to \$999.....	22 521	2 479	2 479	649	29	26	63	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	47 613	5 535	5 535	1 347	174	25	41	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	18 899	1 718	1 718	362	7	—	33	—
\$2,000 or more.....	10 270	798	798	126	—	7	5	—
Median (dollars).....	1 045	1 002	1 002	949	1 032	919	893	475
Not mortgaged.....	64 141	9 378	9 378	3 973	295	108	116	7
Less than \$100.....	216	14	14	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	3 181	368	368	69	—	5	—	—
\$200 to \$299.....	22 440	2 943	2 943	907	122	44	20	—
\$300 to \$399.....	23 744	3 760	3 760	1 917	123	45	68	—
\$400 to \$499.....	9 209	1 625	1 625	756	50	14	21	—
\$500 or more.....	5 351	668	668	324	—	—	7	—
Median (dollars).....	322	331	331	347	330	307	340	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000.....	22 825	3 689	3 689	1 602	134	53	26	—
Less than 20 percent.....	3 423	502	502	184	19	19	5	—
20 to 24 percent.....	3 480	614	614	257	—	7	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	3 010	579	579	249	14	13	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	2 287	407	407	232	31	14	—	—
35 percent or more.....	9 996	1 501	1 501	661	70	—	18	—
Not computed.....	629	86	86	19	—	—	—	—
Median.....	32.6	31.3	31.3	32.2	50.0+	25.2	50.0+	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	31 522	4 478	4 478	1 754	215	32	87	7
Less than 20 percent.....	15 974	2 438	2 438	975	117	32	47	7
20 to 24 percent.....	3 513	399	399	172	18	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	2 426	333	333	123	20	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	2 098	252	252	114	8	—	20	—
35 percent or more.....	7 511	1 056	1 056	370	52	—	14	—
Not computed.....	19.8	—	—	19.1	—	—	—	—
Median.....	19.8	19.2	19.2	19.1	19.4	17.0	19.1	17.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	41 395	5 283	5 283	1 751	127	46	81	—
Less than 20 percent.....	19 068	2 536	2 536	902	39	16	16	—
20 to 24 percent.....	4 740	609	609	200	22	—	18	—
25 to 29 percent.....	5 543	752	752	200	31	17	20	—
30 to 34 percent.....	4 810	560	560	192	26	5	—	—
35 percent or more.....	7 227	826	826	257	9	8	27	—
Not computed.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	21.7	20.9	20.9	19.4	25.4	27.1	26.6	—
\$50,000 or more.....	112 186	11 984	11 984	2 828	148	61	141	—
Less than 20 percent.....	70 641	7 942	7 942	2 030	102	48	97	—
20 to 24 percent.....	17 518	1 677	1 677	361	46	—	15	—
25 to 29 percent.....	12 598	1 108	1 108	185	—	6	14	—
30 to 34 percent.....	6 440	696	696	149	—	—	5	—
35 percent or more.....	4 952	548	548	96	—	7	10	—
Not computed.....	37	13	13	7	—	—	—	—
Median.....	16.2	15.6	15.6	13.5	16.1	11.3	15.6	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	104 760	17 702	17 702	12 266	988	1 014	734	529
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100.....	750	110	110	40	—	20	—	11
\$100 to \$199.....	5 480	905	905	582	62	106	10	11
\$200 to \$299.....	5 319	1 289	1 289	1 071	23	167	62	99
\$300 to \$399.....	8 134	1 891	1 891	1 413	74	57	89	89
\$400 to \$499.....	13 171	3 178	3 178	2 288	230	150	151	159
\$500 to \$599.....	18 439	3 796	3 796	2 881	248	254	136	124
\$600 to \$749.....	25 909	3 691	3 691	2 702	257	194	190	36
\$750 to \$999.....	17 372	1 868	1 868	876	58	51	91	—
\$1,000 or more.....	6 935	420	420	113	6	—	5	—
No cash rent.....	3 251	554	554	300	30	15	—	—
Median (dollars).....	597	528	528	518	528	500	557	426
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000.....	16 267	2 801	2 801	2 042	94	290	66	117
Less than 20 percent.....	493	94	94	39	—	16	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	1 158	168	168	105	8	8	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	2 221	381	381	254	16	85	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	1 060	188	188	145	8	48	—	—
35 percent or more.....	9 663	1 708	1 708	1 303	40	125	66	96
Not computed.....	1 672	262	262	196	22	8	21	—
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	45.0	33.3	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	17 388	3 178	3 178	2 315	182	207	122	130
Less than 20 percent.....	913	227	227	189	7	12	—	24
20 to 24 percent.....	1 234	290	290	172	8	32	—	21
25 to 29 percent.....	2 010	387	387	232	22	46	—	21
30 to 34 percent.....	2 104	354	354	283	17	14	5	20
35 percent or more.....	10 401	1 767	1 767	1 368	128	96	97	44
Not computed.....	726	71	71	—	—	7	—	—
Median.....	40.6	38.3	38.3	38.9	41.2	33.6	41.2	29.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	30 620	5 533	5 533	3 838	346	293	269	137
Less than 20 percent.....	5 203	1 443	1 443	1 099	58	64	72	61
20 to 24 percent.....	7 207	1 494	1 494	1 067	100	112	78	9
25 to 29 percent.....	6 935	1 199	1 199	875	83	83	64	38
30 to 34 percent.....	4 973	649	649	380	48	34	20	16
35 percent or more.....	5 440	614	614	335	45	—	35	13
Not computed.....	862	134	134	82	12	—	—	—
Median.....	24.2	24.2	24.2	23.7	25.5	23.7	24.0	24.2
\$35,000 or more.....	40 485	6 190	6 190	4 071	366	224	277	145
Less than 20 percent.....	26 853	4 770	4 770	3 303	322	207	233	139
20 to 24 percent.....	8 190	875	875	478	26	17	24	6
25 to 29 percent.....	2 729	206	206	81	—	—	20	—
30 to 34 percent.....	1 263	140	140	85	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	457	46	46	29	6	—	—	—
Not computed.....	993	153	153	95	12	—	—	—
Median.....	17.4	15.6	15.6	14.8	13.6	15.1	14.7	11.5

Table 45. **Housing Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	New Britain city, Hartford County—Con.						
	Tract 4160	Tract 4161	Tract 4162	Tract 4165	Tract 4166	Tract 4167	Tract 4171
Specified owner-occupied housing units	120	186	43	820	158	1 169	20
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS							
With a mortgage.....	28	66	7	358	92	598	20
Less than \$300.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	—	—	—	8	21	58	—
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	—	25	9	47	9
\$500 to \$599.....	—	—	—	47	7	59	—
\$600 to \$799.....	6	—	—	45	28	89	—
\$800 to \$999.....	—	16	—	59	—	148	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	22	50	7	150	17	183	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	—	24	5	6	11
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	5	8	—
Median (dollars).....	1 341	1 106	1 125	964	705	880	1 545
Not mortgaged.....	92	120	36	462	66	571	—
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299.....	12	20	24	121	24	117	—
\$300 to \$399.....	66	85	6	236	42	356	—
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	6	82	—	74	—
\$500 or more.....	8	15	—	16	—	24	—
Median (dollars).....	329	349	280	343	324	340	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$20,000.....	39	31	6	189	47	274	11
Less than 20 percent.....	—	8	—	23	—	29	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	7	—	29	8	76	—
25 to 29 percent.....	12	10	—	18	—	24	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	28	18	19	—
35 percent or more.....	27	6	6	83	21	126	11
Not computed.....	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Median.....	36.8	25.2	37.5	33.7	34.3	32.1	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	32	33	30	161	25	246	9
Less than 20 percent.....	32	19	30	87	10	159	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	6	—	24	—	7	9
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	9	—	14	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	7	—	7	—
35 percent or more.....	—	8	—	34	15	59	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	13.3	19.3	13.8	19.1	50.0+	18.1	22.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	27	38	—	257	46	227	—
Less than 20 percent.....	8	19	—	145	39	113	—
20 to 24 percent.....	6	—	—	26	—	32	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	10	—	20	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	19	—	41	—	15	—
35 percent or more.....	13	—	—	35	7	47	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	24.6	20.0	—	14.9	13.3	20.1	—
\$50,000 or more.....	22	84	7	213	40	422	—
Less than 20 percent.....	13	61	—	156	35	332	—
20 to 24 percent.....	9	23	7	20	—	29	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	17	—	47	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	10	—	14	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	10	5	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	13.8	10.0	22.5	10.9	16.3	12.9	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 305	980	468	531	536	563	516
GROSS RENT							
Less than \$100.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
\$100 to \$199.....	10	74	—	—	50	—	75
\$200 to \$299.....	170	137	26	18	87	—	54
\$300 to \$399.....	233	113	49	233	33	93	74
\$400 to \$499.....	372	206	110	81	126	56	142
\$500 to \$599.....	258	210	203	54	114	196	104
\$600 to \$749.....	231	171	68	83	89	112	58
\$750 to \$999.....	10	39	12	29	16	68	—
\$1,000 or more.....	9	—	—	14	—	12	—
No cash rent.....	12	30	—	19	21	26	—
Median (dollars).....	464	469	519	403	464	534	458
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989							
Less than \$10,000.....	124	252	54	42	141	32	223
Less than 20 percent.....	—	12	—	—	—	—	5
20 to 24 percent.....	—	13	—	—	18	—	11
25 to 29 percent.....	—	24	—	—	23	—	41
30 to 34 percent.....	14	12	—	—	12	—	26
35 percent or more.....	70	166	54	42	88	18	140
Not computed.....	40	25	—	—	—	14	—
Median.....	46.7	46.7	50.0+	50.0+	49.0	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	266	186	125	98	89	121	128
Less than 20 percent.....	41	—	—	—	11	—	7
20 to 24 percent.....	—	24	—	—	—	19	15
25 to 29 percent.....	14	26	14	23	—	—	21
30 to 34 percent.....	18	44	27	—	27	13	43
35 percent or more.....	181	92	84	67	51	79	42
Not computed.....	12	—	—	8	—	10	—
Median.....	43.9	34.9	40.6	42.0	37.2	45.2	32.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	533	286	180	200	165	195	56
Less than 20 percent.....	238	117	13	130	38	68	16
20 to 24 percent.....	152	66	87	47	51	54	32
25 to 29 percent.....	115	41	73	8	51	32	—
30 to 34 percent.....	16	53	7	—	8	26	—
35 percent or more.....	12	9	—	9	9	8	8
Not computed.....	—	—	—	6	8	7	—
Median.....	20.9	22.0	24.4	17.9	24.0	22.4	21.9
\$35,000 or more.....	382	256	109	191	141	215	109
Less than 20 percent.....	366	173	100	172	115	178	100
20 to 24 percent.....	7	53	9	—	13	32	9
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	9	—	—	14	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	30	—	5	13	5	—
Median.....	13.5	14.4	13.8	10.7	13.6	15.5	13.1

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA -----	1 085 837	13.5	434 791	13.6	NEW BRITAIN CITY, HARTFORD COUNTY—Con.	1 940	11.3	85	16.5
New Britain, CT PMSA -----	148 188	13.1	60 241	13.3		3 022	13.7	1 466	14.7
HARTFORD COUNTY (PT.)						4 713	14.5	1 939	15.3
Total -----	148 188	13.1	60 241	13.3		—	—	—	—
New Britain city -----	75 491	12.3	32 335	12.8		—	—	—	—
NEW BRITAIN CITY, HARTFORD COUNTY					REMAINDER OF HARTFORD COUNTY				
Tract 4153 -----	2 130	15.1	1 032	14.4	Tract 4001 -----	6 759	11.8	2 497	11.9
Tract 4154 -----	5 744	10.7	2 464	11.2	Tract 4002 -----	3 652	15.4	1 278	15.6
Tract 4155 -----	2 582	14.8	1 136	15.1	Tract 4003 -----	6 376	11.7	2 429	12.0
Tract 4156 -----	3 771	13.5	1 856	14.1	Tract 4052 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 4157 -----	3 918	13.6	1 633	15.3	Tract 4053 (pt.) -----	96	15.6	33	15.2
Tract 4158 -----	2 090	12.9	970	13.0	Tract 4054 (pt.) -----	21	—	6	—
Tract 4159 -----	2 655	12.8	1 089	12.6	Tract 4204 -----	3 429	14.4	1 303	14.4
Tract 4160 -----	4 429	9.6	2 221	9.2	Tract 4205 (pt.) -----	4 809	11.1	2 245	11.3
Tract 4161 -----	4 988	8.7	2 342	9.5	Tract 4206 -----	5 689	11.4	2 567	11.5
Tract 4162 -----	3 501	11.8	1 503	11.8	Tract 4207 -----	3 335	15.9	1 290	14.7
Tract 4163 -----	3 536	14.5	1 660	14.3	Tract 4301 -----	3 873	15.4	1 628	15.2
Tract 4164 -----	3 425	14.7	1 358	15.4	Tract 4302.01 -----	3 167	15.4	1 227	15.1
Tract 4165 -----	6 143	10.7	2 244	11.4	Tract 4302.02 -----	4 142	16.0	1 328	16.1
Tract 4166 -----	3 063	13.7	1 249	13.6	Tract 4302.03 -----	3 708	16.3	1 458	15.5
Tract 4167 -----	7 281	12.1	2 788	12.1	Tract 4303.01 -----	2 878	14.2	999	14.4
Tract 4168 -----	2 979	13.0	1 344	12.9	Tract 4303.02 -----	2 987	16.1	1 008	15.3
Tract 4171 -----	2 030	9.2	1 229	11.6	Tract 4304 -----	4 162	14.4	1 557	14.4
Tract 4172 -----	1 551	12.3	727	14.0	Tract 4305 -----	5 703	14.2	1 885	14.3
					Tract 4306.01 -----	4 370	14.3	1 881	15.0
					Tract 4306.02 -----	3 541	14.8	1 287	15.2

APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

```
United States
  Region
    Division
      State
        County
          County subdivision
            Place (or part)
              Census tract/block numbering area
                (or part)
                  Block group (or part)
                    Block
```

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State
County "A"
County "B"
County "C"

Place "X"
Place "Y"
Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

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APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Pre-designated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, "shelters for abused women" are included in the category "other noninstitutional group quarters."

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or "T-Night" enumeration at YMCA's, YWCA's, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of "types of group quarters":

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an "I," for institutional, or an "N," for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an "Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List." (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America's total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses include costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
All other languages	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's *Census of Agriculture (Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics, Bureau of the Census, 1989)*. (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units,

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$\begin{aligned} SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/ RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/ VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20

Renter

White Householder
Householder of Hispanic origin
Rent
101 Less than \$100
102 \$100 to \$199
103 \$200 to \$299
104 \$300 to \$399
105 \$400 to \$499
106 \$500 to \$599
107 \$600 to \$749
108 \$750 to \$999
109 \$1,000 or more
110 No cash rent
Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
111-120 Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110
Black Householder
121-140 Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120
Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
141-160 Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
161-180 Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120
Householder of Other Race
181-200 Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120
Vacant Housing Units
1 Vacant for rent
2 Vacant for sale
3 Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Connecticut

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.5
Household type and relationship.....	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.5	2.1	1.0	1.0
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Ancestry.....	1.9	1.6	0.8	0.7
Place of birth.....	2.0	1.7	0.9	0.7
Citizenship.....	1.8	1.5	0.8	0.8
Residence in 1985.....	2.1	1.9	0.9	0.8
Year of entry.....	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.7	1.5	0.8	0.7
Educational attainment.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.8	1.4	0.8	0.8
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.1	1.8	0.8	0.6
Household type.....	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.1	0.8	0.6	0.5
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Employment status.....	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.7
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.6
Place of work.....	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.5	1.3	0.6	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.5	1.2	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.3	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.3	1.0	0.6	0.4
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.5	1.2	0.6	0.6
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.4
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.6
Sewage disposal.....	1.2	1.0	0.4	0.4
House heating fuel.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.3	1.2	0.5	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5

APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
Processing Procedures	D-4

ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

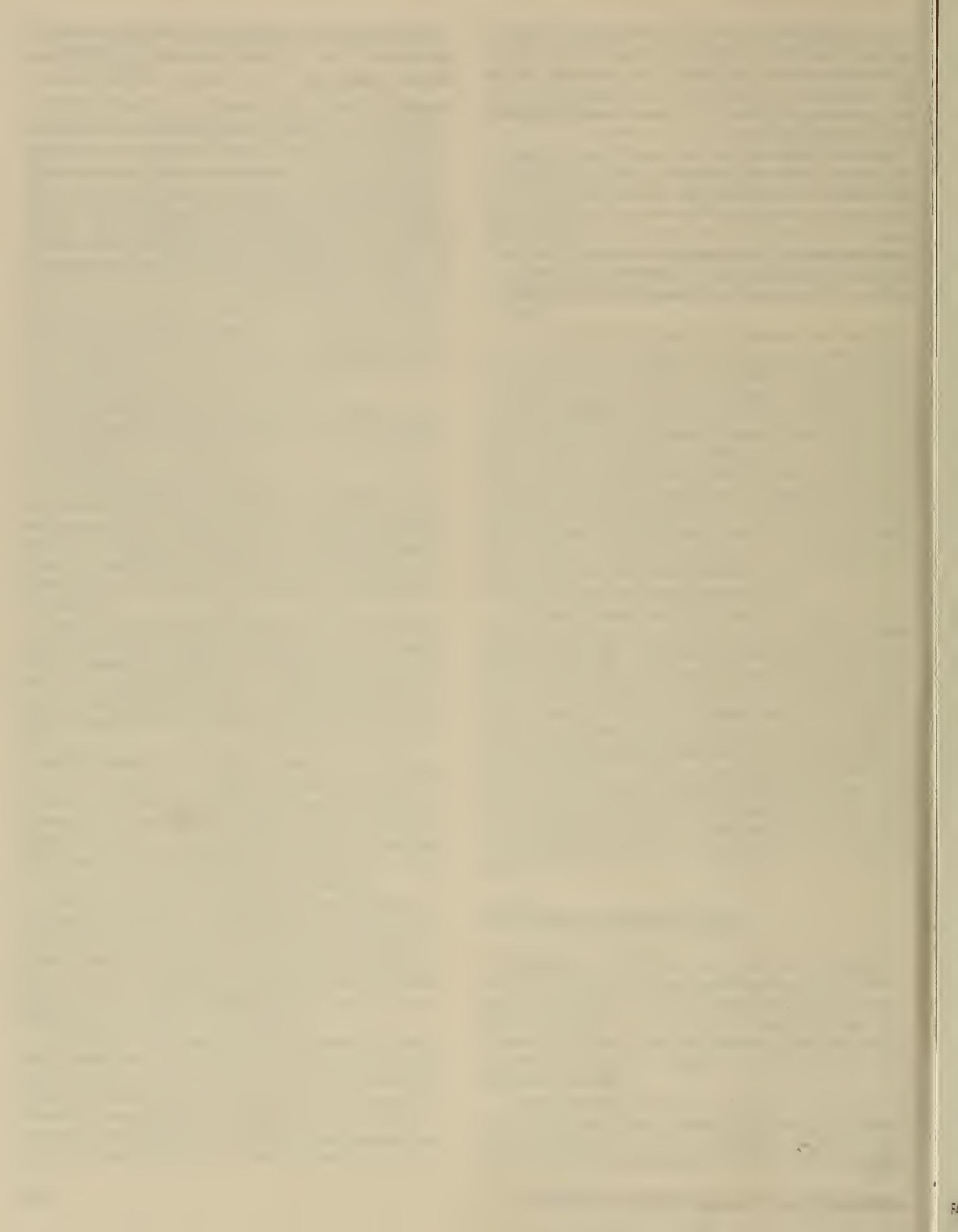
Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.



APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990

U.S. Census

Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
00 00 00 10 10 10 20 20 30 30 40 40 50 50 60 60 70 70 80 80 90 90	1 8 0 0 0 0 9 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 4 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0	00 00 00 10 10 10 20 20 30 30 40 40 50 50 60 60 70 70 80 80 90 90	1 8 0 0 0 0 9 1 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

- b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.

2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.

4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle (under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**), only print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.

6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.

7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.

- b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes**, have all three facilities if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank or cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

14a. Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

b. If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

15. Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

17a. For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

18. Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

19. Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

20. Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

22a. Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

d. If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

e. If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

23a. If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

b. If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. *Also exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana –
(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p>	PERSON 1		PERSON 2																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	Last name	Middle initial	Last name	Middle initial																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
<p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p>		<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Husband/wife <input type="checkbox"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="checkbox"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="checkbox"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other relative <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> _____</p> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="checkbox"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Housemate, roommate <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Other nonrelative</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>3. Sex</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>4. Race</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. _____</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. _____</p> <p>If Other race, print race. _____</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> White</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Aleut</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Chinese <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Filipino <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Hawaiian <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Korean <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese <input type="checkbox"/> Other API _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other race (Print race) _____</p>		<p><input type="checkbox"/> White</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Aleut</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Chinese <input type="checkbox"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Filipino <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Hawaiian <input type="checkbox"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Korean <input type="checkbox"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Vietnamese <input type="checkbox"/> Other API _____</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Other race (Print race) _____</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>5. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	2	3	0	3	0	3	4	0	4	0	4	5	0	5	0	5	6	0	6	0	6	7	0	7	0	7	8	0	8	0	8	9	0	9	0	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	9	0	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>		0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	0	2	3	0	3	0	3	4	0	4	0	4	5	0	5	0	5	6	0	6	0	6	7	0	7	0	7	8	0	8	0	8	9	0	9	0	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	2	0	2	0	3	0	3	0	3	0	4	0	4	0	4	0	5	0	5	0	5	0	6	0	6	0	6	0	7	0	7	0	7	0	8	0	8	0	8	0	9	0	9	0	9	0
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<p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> Now married <input type="checkbox"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="checkbox"/> Now married <input type="checkbox"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Widowed <input type="checkbox"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Divorced</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. _____</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) _____</p>		<p><input type="checkbox"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) _____</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>FOR CENSUS USE →</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>		<p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													

PERSON 7	
Last name	
First name	Middle initial
If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter	
If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative <input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)	
a. Age	b. Year of birth
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2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0
3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0
4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0
5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0
6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0
7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0
8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0
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<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a-H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
☐ No

b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
☐ No

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- ☐ A mobile home or trailer
☐ A one-family house detached from any other house
☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses
☐ A building with 2 apartments
☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments
☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments
☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments
☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments
☐ A building with 50 or more apartments
☐ Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- ☐ 1 room ☐ 4 rooms ☐ 7 rooms
☐ 2 rooms ☐ 5 rooms ☐ 8 rooms
☐ 3 rooms ☐ 6 rooms ☐ 9 or more rooms

H4. Is this house or apartment —

- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?
☐ Rented for cash rent?
☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —
H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

- ☐ Less than \$10,000 ☐ \$70,000 to \$74,999
☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999 ☐ \$75,000 to \$79,999
☐ \$15,000 to \$19,999 ☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999
☐ \$20,000 to \$24,999 ☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999
☐ \$25,000 to \$29,999 ☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999
☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999 ☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999
☐ \$35,000 to \$39,999 ☐ \$150,000 to \$174,999
☐ \$40,000 to \$44,999 ☐ \$175,000 to \$199,999
☐ \$45,000 to \$49,999 ☐ \$200,000 to \$249,999
☐ \$50,000 to \$54,999 ☐ \$250,000 to \$299,999
☐ \$55,000 to \$59,999 ☐ \$300,000 to \$399,999
☐ \$60,000 to \$64,999 ☐ \$400,000 to \$499,999
☐ \$65,000 to \$69,999 ☐ \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —
H7a. What is the monthly rent?

- ☐ Less than \$80 ☐ \$375 to \$399
☐ \$80 to \$99 ☐ \$400 to \$424
☐ \$100 to \$124 ☐ \$425 to \$449
☐ \$125 to \$149 ☐ \$450 to \$474
☐ \$150 to \$174 ☐ \$475 to \$499
☐ \$175 to \$199 ☐ \$500 to \$524
☐ \$200 to \$224 ☐ \$525 to \$549
☐ \$225 to \$249 ☐ \$550 to \$599
☐ \$250 to \$274 ☐ \$600 to \$649
☐ \$275 to \$299 ☐ \$650 to \$699
☐ \$300 to \$324 ☐ \$700 to \$749
☐ \$325 to \$349 ☐ \$750 to \$999
☐ \$350 to \$374 ☐ \$1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

☐ Yes ☐ No

FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons	B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant	D. Months vacant	G. DO	ID
	<input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more		
	C1. Vacancy status <input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> Other vacant	E. Complete after <input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> QA JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P6 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> IA JIC 2 <input type="radio"/> P2 <input type="radio"/> P5 <input type="radio"/> SM <input type="radio"/>		
	C2. Is this unit boarded up? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	F. Cov. <input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1		

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">\$.00</div> Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from --</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">\$.00</div> Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">\$.00</div> Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p> <div style="border: 1px dashed black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;">\$.00</div> Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
☐ Yes, contract to purchase }
☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —
H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —
H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

PERSON 1 Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____	14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? <input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a <input type="radio"/> No	18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which — a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born? _____ (Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)	b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)? (1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country _____ (If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.) (2) Name of county in the U.S. _____ (3) Name of city or town in the U.S. _____	b. Prevents this person from working at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States? <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States	(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits	19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty — a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No
10. When did this person come to the United States to stay? <input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950	15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16 b. What is this language? _____ (For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese) c. How well does this person speak English? <input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all	b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No If this person is a female — 20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted. None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree. <input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college	16. When was this person born? <input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person	21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK? <input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received. <input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)	17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide. <input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18 b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served. <input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had? _____ Years	21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK? <input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25 b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked. _____ Hours 22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week. a. Address (Number and street) _____ (If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.) b. Name of city, town, or post office _____ c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits d. County _____ e. State _____ f. ZIP Code _____
13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.) _____ (For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)		

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- ☐ Car, truck, or van ☐ Motorcycle
☐ Bus or trolley bus ☐ Bicycle
☐ Streetcar or trolley car ☐ Walked
☐ Subway or elevated ☐ Worked at home
☐ Railroad ☐ Skip to 28
☐ Ferryboat ☐ Other method
☐ Taxicab

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Drove alone ☐ 5 people
☐ 2 people ☐ 6 people
☐ 3 people ☐ 7 to 9 people
☐ 4 people ☐ 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

a.m.
 p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

Minutes — Skip to 28

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Yes, on layoff
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
☐ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

- ☐ No, already has a job
☐ No, temporarily ill
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

- ☐ 1990 ☐ 1980 to 1984
☐ 1989 ☐ 1979 or earlier
☐ 1988 ☐ Never worked
☐ 1985 to 1987

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY.

Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work?

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this?

Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Manufacturing ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)
☐ Wholesale trade
☐ Retail trade

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide.

If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate.

If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

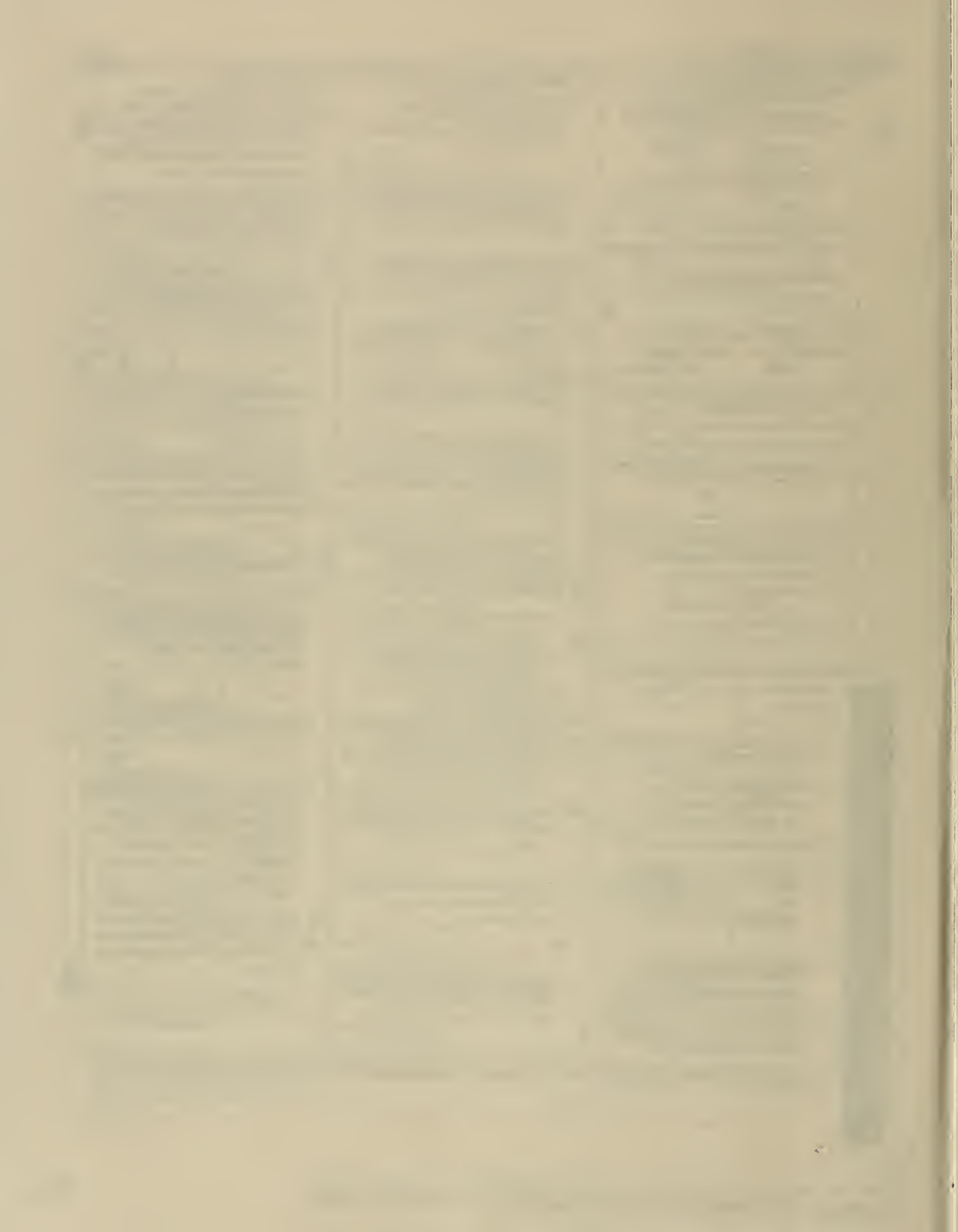
☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989?

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

☐ None OR
 Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.



APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
Reference Materials	F-4
Sources of Assistance	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/LineTM files. TIGER/LineTM files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/LineTM files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.
- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

**Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹**

Geographic areas

Description

STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNAs	
	B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

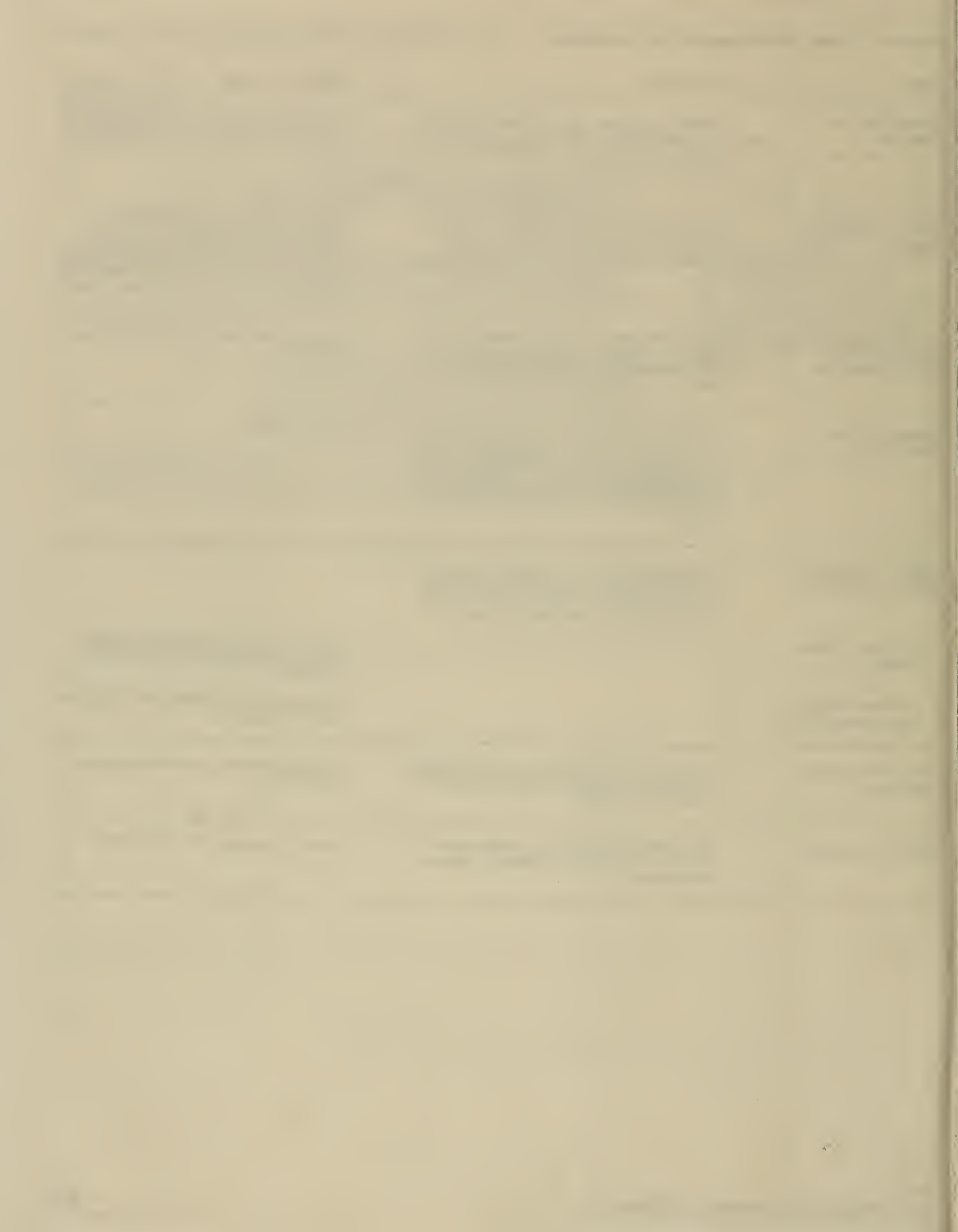
¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

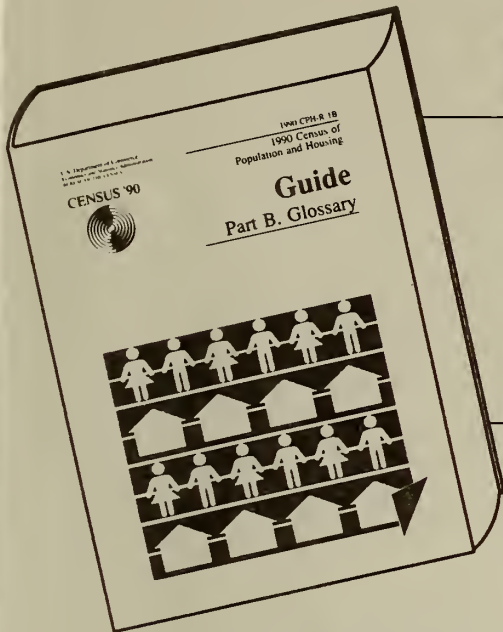
Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas



APPENDIX G. Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).



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PART B, GLOSSARY 1990 Census of Population and Housing Guide

electronic media. (The geographic, population, and housing definitions are drawn from appendixes to 1990 census reports and technical documentation.)

Part B, Glossary (1990 CPH-R-1B) is the second part of the 3-part *1990 Census of Population and Housing Guide*. It defines terms used in the census.

• **Geographic** definitions cover specific characteristics of an entity, such as type of geographic code and how boundaries are determined. • **Population** and **housing** definitions identify the related item numbers on the 1990 census questionnaire (included as an appendix), define the concepts involved, and note the items comparability to previous censuses. • **Technical** terms associated with the collection, processing, and tabulation of 1990 census data also are included, along with terms used in working with data files on

Previously Published—Part A, TEXT

If you are using 1990 census results, you will find the *Guide, Part A, Text* an indispensable reference. It offers the information you need on such subjects as:

- Data products
- Geographic terms and products
- Where to find assistance
- Population and housing concepts
- Census procedures

Still to come is an index to the 1990 census Summary Tape Files, which will be Part C.

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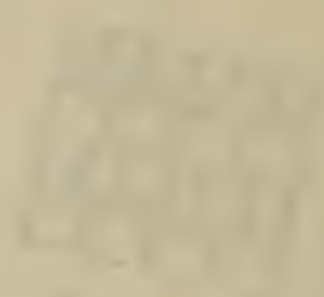
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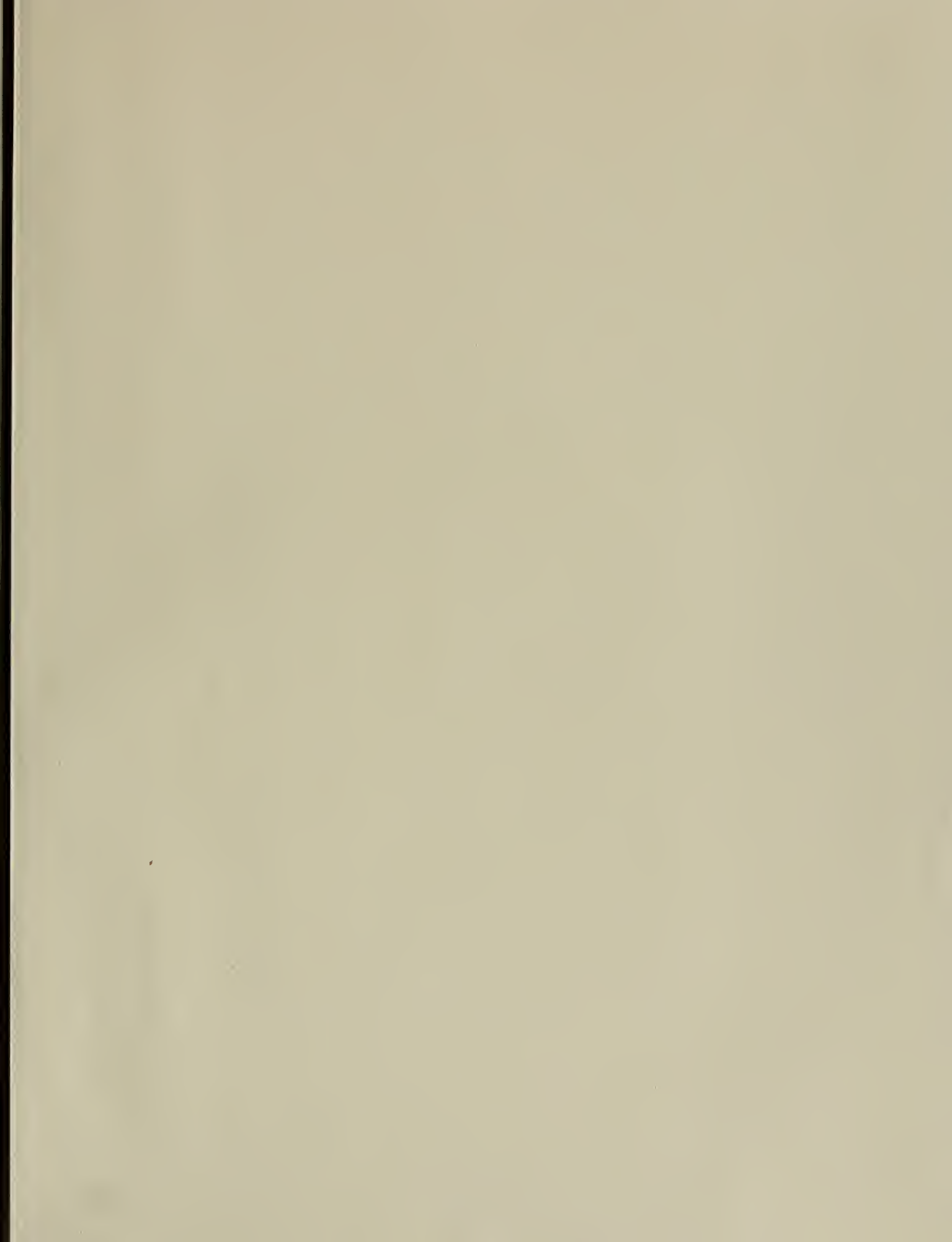
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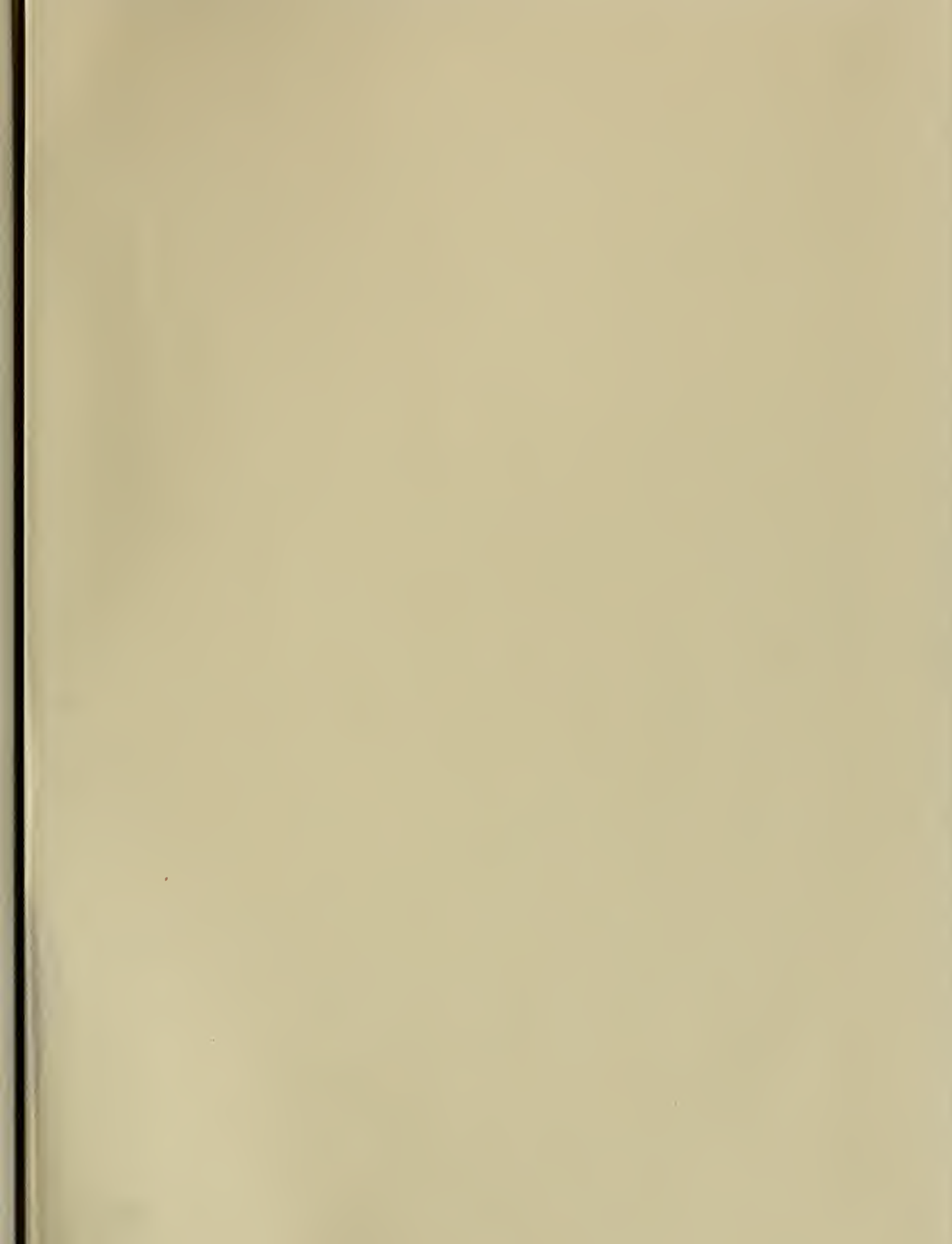
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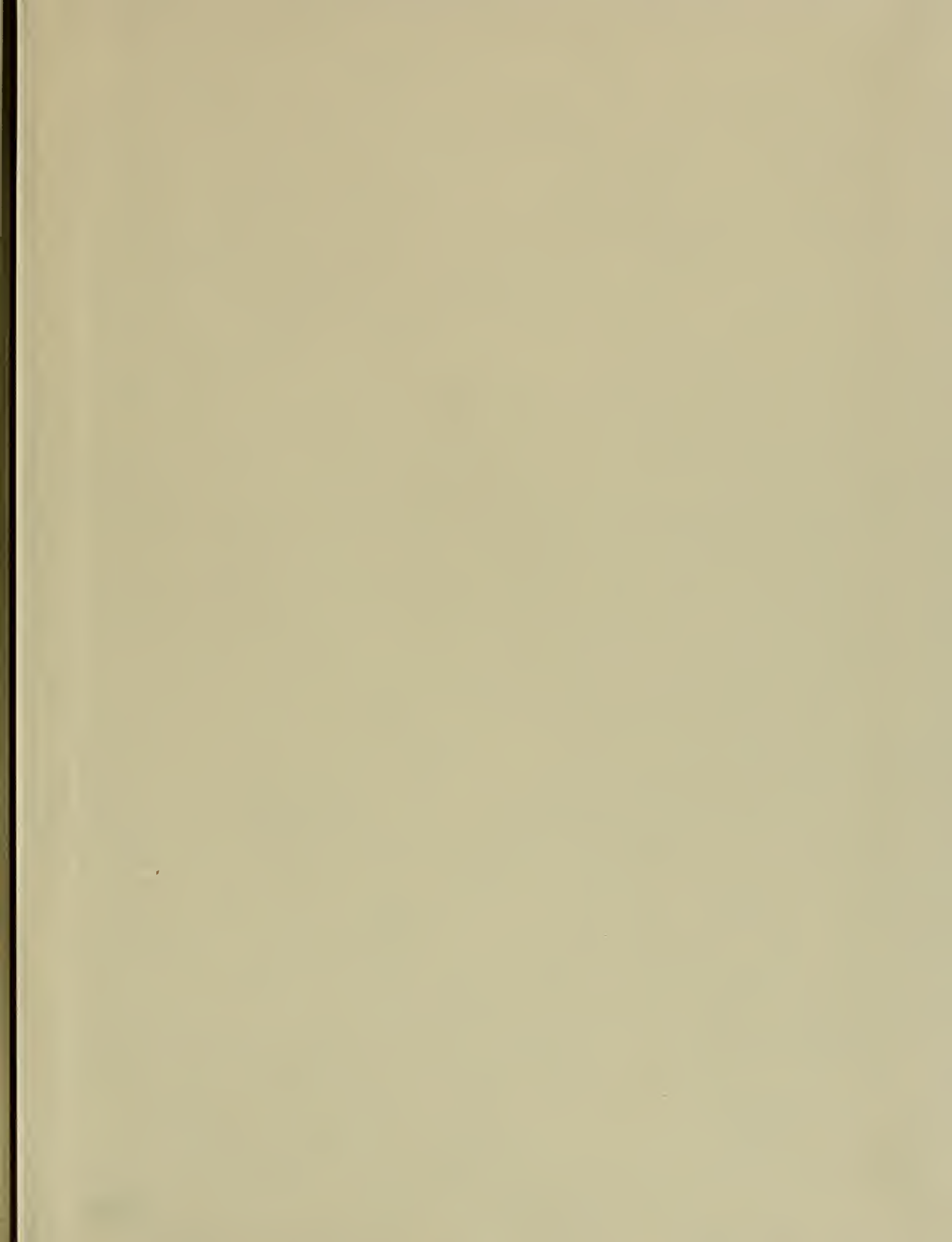
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